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—	75 (= 15 „)	—	15	—	—	7 1/4	—	60
1	— (= 20 „)	—	20	—	—	9 3/4	—	80
2	— ———	—	40	—	1	7 1/4	1	60
3	— ———	—	60	—	2	4 3/4	2	40
4	— ———	—	80	—	3	2 1/2	3	20
5	— ———	1	—	—	4	—	4	—
6	— ———	1	20	—	4	9 3/4	4	80
7	— ———	1	40	—	5	7 1/4	5	60
8	— ———	1	60	—	6	4 3/4	6	40
9	— ———	1	80	—	7	2 1/2	7	20
10	— ———	2	—	—	8	—	8	—
11	— ———	2	20	—	8	9 3/4	8	80
12	— ———	2	40	—	9	7 1/4	9	60
13	— ———	2	60	—	10	4 3/4	10	40
14	— ———	2	80	—	11	2 1/2	11	20
15	— ———	3	—	—	12	—	12	—
16	— ———	3	20	—	12	9 3/4	12	80
17	— ———	3	40	—	13	7 1/4	13	60
18	— ———	3	60	—	14	4 3/4	14	40
19	— ———	3	80	—	15	2 1/2	15	20
20	— ———	4	—	—	16	—	16	—
25	— ———	5	—	1	—	—	20	—
100	— ———	20	—	4	—	—	80	—

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NORTHERN FRANCE

FROM

BELGIUM AND THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TO THE LOIRE

EXCLUDING

PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 9 MAPS AND 25 PLANS

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.
1889

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PREFACE.

The chief object of the Handbook for Northern France, which now appears for the first time and corresponds with the second French edition, is to render the traveller as nearly as possible independent of the services of guides, commissionnaires, and innkeepers, and to enable him to employ his time and his money to the best advantage.

Like the Editor's other Handbooks, it is based on personal acquaintance with the country described, a great part of which has been repeatedly explored with the view of assuring accuracy and freshness of information. For the improvement of this new work the Editor confidently looks forward to a continuance of those valuable corrections and suggestions with which travellers have been in the habit of favouring him, and for which he owes them a deep debt of gratitude.

On the MAPS and PLANS the utmost care has been bestowed, and it is hoped that they will often be of material service to the traveller, enabling him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select the best routes.

A short account of the ordinary routes from London to Paris will be found in connection with the French seaports at which the passengers land.

HEIGHTS and DISTANCES are given in English measurement. It may, however, be convenient to remember that 1 kilomètre is approximately equal to $^5/_8$ Engl. M., or 8 kil. = 5 M. (nearly). See also p. xxi.

In the Handbook are enumerated both the first-class hotels and those of humbler pretension. The latter may often be selected by the 'voyageur en garçon' with little sacrifice of real comfort, and considerable saving of expenditure. Those

which the Editor, either from his own experience, or from an examination of the numerous hotel-bills sent him by travellers of different nationalities, believes to be most worthy of commendation, are denoted by asterisks. It should, however, be borne in mind that hotels are liable to constant changes, and that the treatment experienced by the traveller often depends on circumstances which can neither be foreseen nor controlled. Although prices generally have an upward tendency, the average charges stated in the Handbook will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his expenditure.

To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every form are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. No confidence should be given to persons representing themselves as agents for procuring insertions in *Baedeker's Handbooks.*

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Abbreviations.

R. = room; L. = light; B. = breakfast; déj. = déjeuner; D. = dinner; S. = supper; A. = attendance; N. = north, northern, etc.; S. = south, etc.; E. = east, etc.; W. = west, etc.; M. = English mile; ft. = Engl. foot; fr. = franc; c. = centime; m. = mark; pf. = pfennig.

The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and high-roads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language.

A slight acquaintance with French is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote districts of Northern France, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find English spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the French language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

II. Money. Travelling Expenses.

Money. The decimal Monetary System of France is extremely convenient in keeping accounts. The Banque de France issues *Banknotes* of 5000, 1000, 500, 200, 100, and 50 francs, and these are the only banknotes current in the country. The French *Gold* coins are of the value of 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 francs; *Silver* coins of 5, 2, 1, $^1/_2$, and $^1/_5$ franc; *Bronze* of 10, 5, 2, and 1 centime (100 centimes = 1 franc). '*Sou*' is the old name, still in common use, for 5 centimes; thus, a 5-franc piece is sometimes called 'une pièce de cent sous', 2 fr. = 40 sous, 1 fr. = 20 sous, $^1/_2$ fr. = 10 sous. The currency of Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece being the same as that of France, Italian, Belgian, Swiss, and Greek gold and silver coins are received at their full value, and the new Austrian gold pieces of 4 and 8 florins are worth exactly 10 and 20 fr. respectively. The only foreign copper coins current in France are those of Italy and occasionally the English penny and halfpenny, which nearly correspond to the 10 and 5 centime piece respectively.

English banknotes and gold are also generally received at the full value in the larger towns, except at the shops of the money-changers, where a trifling deduction is made. The table at the beginning of the book shows the comparative value of the French, English, American, and German currencies, when at par. *Circular Notes* or *Letters of Credit*, obtainable at the principal English and American

banks, are the most convenient form for the transport of large sums; and their value, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

The traveller should always be provided with small change *(petite monnaie)*, as otherwise he may be put to inconvenience in giving gratuities, purchasing catalogues, etc.

Expenses. The expense of a tour in Northern France depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but it may be stated generally that travelling in France is not more expensive than in most other countries of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who is tolerably proficient in the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may limit his expenditure to 10-12 fr. per diem, while those who prefer driving to walking, choose the dearest hotels, and employ the services of guides and commissionnaires must be prepared to spend at least 20-30 fr. daily. Two or three gentlemen travelling together will be able to journey more economically than a solitary tourist, but the presence of ladies generally adds considerably to the expenses of the party.

III. Period and Plan of Tour.

Season. Most of the districts described in this Handbook may be visited at any part of the year, but winter is, of course, the least pleasant season, while spring and autumn are on the whole preferable to summer, especially when a large proportion of the traveller's time is spent in the cities and larger towns. The bathing-season at the watering-places on the N. coast generally lasts from June to September. Excursions in the elevated region of the Vosges are not possible, or at least pleasant, except in summer.

Plan. The traveller is strongly recommended to sketch out a plan of his tour in advance, as this, even though not rigidly adhered to, will be found of the greatest use in aiding him to regulate his movements, to economise his time, and to guard against overlooking any place of interest. English and American tourists are apt to confine their interest in N. France to the districts through which they are whirled by the express-trains from the N. seaports to Paris; but the more leisurely traveller will find much to arrest his attention and employ his time pleasantly in various parts of the country coming within the scope of this Handbook. Though N. France is less richly gifted with natural beauty than those parts of the country which border on the Alps or the Pyrenees, it still affords much attractive scenery in Normandy, Brittany, the valley of the Seine, the Vosges, and the Ardennes. On the other hand it is extremely rich in architectural monuments of the greatest importance, containing an unparalleled series of magnificent Gothic churches at *Rouen*, *Amiens*, *Beauvais*, *Caen*, *Chartres*, *Tours*, *Rheims*, *Bourges*, *Orléans*, *Troyes*, and *Laon*, while the Romanesque style is well illustrated in the abbey-churches of *Caen* and in many smaller examples. The ancient *Abbey of Mont St. Michel* is, perhaps, the most pictur-

esque edifice in France. Among secular edifices may be mentioned the magnificent Palais de Justice at *Rouen*, the Renaissance châteaux of *Blois* and *Chambord*, the mediæval castles of *Pierrefonds*, *Coucy*, *Château Gaillard*, and *Rambures*, the mansion of Jacques Cœur at *Bourges*, and the quaint old houses of *Lisieux*, *Rouen*, etc. The art collections of *Lille* are worthy of a great capital, and those of *Douai*, *Caen*, *Valenciennes*, *Rennes*, *Nantes*, *Dijon*, and *Besançon* are also of considerable value. The busy commercial harbour of *Le Havre* and the military ports of *Cherbourg* and *Brest* deserve a visit, while *Nancy*, the ancient capital of Lorraine, has a special interest for the historical student. Lastly, mention must be made of the imposing antiquarian relics of *Carnac*.

The special bent of the traveller must be the chief agent in determining the plan of tour to be selected, but the following short itineraries may at least give an idea of the time required for a visit to the most attractive points. Paris is taken as the starting-point in each case, but the tourist starting from London will find no difficulty in adapting the arrangement to his requirements by beginning at the places most easily reached from England. An early start is supposed to be made each morning, but no night-travelling is assumed. The various tours given below are arranged so that they may be combined into one comprehensive tour of two months (comp. Maps). The tourist should carefully consult the railway time-tables in order to guard against detention at uninteresting junctions.

a. A Week in Picardy and Artois.	Days
From Paris to *Beauvais* and *Amiens* (R. 2)	1-1½
From Amiens to *Arras* and *Douai* (R. 7)	1
From Douai to *Valenciennes* and *Lille* (R. 9)	1½-2
From Lille to *St. Omer* and *Calais* (RR. 9, 1)	1
From Calais to *Boulogne* and *Abbeville* (R. 1)	1
From Abbeville back to Paris (R. 1), or to *Dieppe* (R. 2) to connect with the following tour	1
	6½-7½

b. Three Weeks in Normandy and Brittany.	Days
From Paris to *Rouen* (or from London to *Dieppe* and *Rouen*, R. 3) and at Rouen (R. 3)	1½-3
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From Le Havre to *Trouville* by sea (R. 4)	1
From Trouville to *Caen* and at Caen (RR. 14, 13)	1-2
From Caen to *Bayeux* and *Cherbourg* (R. 13)	1-1½
From Cherbourg to *Coutances* (R. 15)	1
From Coutances to *Avranches* and *Granville* (RR. 15, 16)	1-1½
From Avranches to *Mont St. Michel* and *St. Malo* (R. 20)	1-1½
From St. Malo to *Rennes* (R. 20)	1
From Rennes to *Brest* (R. 19)	1
From Brest to *Quimper* (R. 22)	1
From Quimper to *Vannes* (R. 22)	1
From Vannes to *Nantes* (R. 22)	1
From Nantes to *Angers* (R. 21)	1
From Angers to *Le Mans* (R. 21)	1
From Le Mans to *Chartres* and *Paris* (R. 19)	1-2
	16½-21½

c. A Fortnight in the Orléanais, Touraine, Berry, Nivernais, and Burgundy.	Days
From Paris to *Orléans* and *Blois* (R. 23)	1-1½
From Blois to *Chambord* (R. 23)	1
From Blois to *Amboise* and *Tours* (R. 23)	1-1½
Excursions from Tours to *Chinon* and *Loches* (R. 23)	1½-2
From Tours to *Chenonceaux* and *Bourges* (R. 23)	1-2
From Bourges to *Nevers* (R. 40)	1
From Nevers to *Autun* (R. 39)	1
From Autun to *Dijon* (R. 39)	1
Excursion from Dijon to *Besançon* (R. 33)	1
From Dijon to *Auxerre* and *Sens* (RR. 39, 38)	1-1½
From Sens to *Fontainebleau* and Paris (RR. 38, 40)	1
	11½-14½

d. A Fortnight in Champagne and Lorraine (the Vosges).	Days
From *Paris* to *Troyes* (R. 24)	1
From Troyes to *Chaumont* and *Langres* (R. 24)	1
From Langres to *Belfort* and *Besançon* (RR. 24, 33)	1-1½
From Besançon, viâ Belfort, Lure, and Aillevillers, to *Plombières* (RR. 33, 23, 27)	1
From Plombières to *Remiremont* and *Bussang* (*St. Maurice*; RR. 27, 32)	1
Ascent of the *Wälsche Belchen* (R. 32)	½-1
From St. Maurice to *Epinal* and *Gérardmer* (R. 32)	1-1½
From Gérardmer to the *Schlucht* and *Hoheneck* (R. 32)	1
From Gérardmer to *St. Dié*, *Lunéville*, and *Nancy* (RR. 25, 30)	1-1½
From Nancy to *Toul* and *Châlons-sur-Marne* (R. 12)	1
From Châlons to *Epernay* (or *St. Hilaire-au-Temple*) and *Rheims* (R. 4)	1-2
From Rheims to *Laon* or *Soissons* (R. 10)	1
From Laon to *Soissons* and Paris (R. 10), or from Soissons to *Laon*, *Tergnier*, and *Amiens*, to connect with Route a. (RR. 10, 1)	1-1½
	12½-16

The pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and to him alone the beautiful scenery of some of the more remote districts is accessible. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilette, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A more extensive reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

IV. Passports. Custom House. Octroi.

Passports. These documents, though not now obligatory for British subjects or Americans, are often useful in proving the traveller's identity, procuring admission to museums on days when they are not open to the public, etc., and they must be shown in order to obtain delivery of registered letters. Pedestrians in a remote district will often find that a passport spares them much inconvenience and delay, while for travellers entering Germany from France, or vice versâ, a visé'd passport is absolutely necessary. In

other cases the *visa* of a French ambassador or consul is not needed. An English Foreign Office passport may be obtained at the Foreign Office, from 11 to 4 (fee 2*s*.), on previous written application, supported by a clergyman, banker, magistrate, or justice of the peace. Application for passports may be made to W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street (fee 1*s*. 6*d*.); Lee and Carter, 440 W. Strand; Dorrell & Son, 15 Charing Cross; Webster & Larkin, 60 Piccadilly; or E. Stanford, 26 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.

Custom House. In order to prevent the risk of unpleasant detention at the 'douane' or custom-house, travellers are strongly recommended to avoid carrying with them any articles that are not absolutely necessary. Cigars and tobacco are chiefly sought for by the custom-house officers. The duty on the former amounts to about 16*s*., on the latter to 7-11*s*. per lb. Articles liable to duty should always be 'declared'. Books and newspapers occasionally give rise to suspicion and may in certain cases be confiscated. The examination of luggage generally takes place at the frontier-stations, and travellers should superintend it in person. Luggage registered to Paris is examined on arrival there.

Octroi. At the entrance to the larger towns an 'Octroi', or municipal tax, is levied on all comestibles, but travellers' luggage is usually passed on a simple declaration that it contains no such articles. The officials are, however, entitled to see the receipts for articles liable to duty at the frontier.

V. Railways. Diligences.

The network of railways by which France is now overspread consists of lines of an aggregate length of 20,300 M., belonging to the Government, to six large companies, and to a large number of smaller ones. The districts treated in this Handbook are served mainly by the lines of the *Nord*, *Est*, *Ouest*, *Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée*, and *Orléans* railways, and to a smaller extent by the Government lines *(Réseau de l'Etat)*.

The fares per English mile are approximately: 1st cl. 18 c., 2nd cl. 13½ c., 3rd cl. 10½ c., to which a tax of ten per cent on each ticket costing more than 10 fr. is added. The mail trains *('trains rapides')* generally convey first-class passengers only, and the express trains *('trains express')* first-class and second-class only. The first-class carriages are good, but the second-class are inferior to those in most other parts of Europe and the third-class are rarely furnished with cushioned seats. The trains are generally provided with smoking carriages, and in the others smoking is allowed unless any one of the passengers objects. Ladies' compartments are also provided. The trains invariably pass each other on the left, so that the traveller can always tell which side of a station his train starts from. The speed of the express-trains is about 35-45 M. per hour, but that of the ordinary trains is often very much less.

Before starting, travellers are generally cooped up in the close and dusty waiting-rooms, and are not admitted to the platform until the train is ready to receive them; nor is any one admitted to the station to take leave of friends without special permission. Tickets for intermediate stations are usually collected at the 'sortie'; those for termini, before the station is entered. Travellers within France are allowed 30 kilogrammes (66 Engl. lbs.) of luggage free of charge; those who are bound for foreign countries are allowed 25 kilogr. only (55 lbs.); 10 c. is charged for booking. On the Belgian, Swiss, and Alsatian lines all luggage in the van must be paid for. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need not enquire after his 'impedimenta' until he arrives and presents his ticket at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gratis). Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person. At most of the railway-stations there is a *consigne*, or left-luggage office, where a charge of 10 c. per day is made for one or two packages, and 5 c. per day for each additional article. Where there is no *consigne*, the employés will generally take care of luggage for a trifling fee. The railway-porters *(facteurs)* are not entitled to remuneration, but it is usual to give a few sous for their services. — *Interpreters* are found at most of the large stations.

There are no *Refreshment Rooms (Buffets)* except at the principal stations; and as the viands are generally indifferent, the charges high, and the stoppages brief, the traveller is advised to provide himself beforehand with the necessary sustenance and consume it at his leisure in the railway-carriage. Baskets containing a cold luncheon are sold at some of the buffets for 3-4 fr.

Sleeping Carriages (Wagons-Lits) are provided on all the main lines, and the 'Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits' has an office at Paris (Place de l'Opéra 3). This company also runs *Dining Cars (Wagons-Restaurants)* on the railways from Paris to Brussels, Lille, Havre, etc., providing déjeuner at $2^1/_4$-4 fr. and dinner at $3^1/_2$-6 fr., wine extra (half-a-bottle 1 fr.).

The most trustworthy information as to the departure of trains is contained in the *Indicateur des Chemins de Fer*, published weekly, and sold at all the stations (75 c.). There are also separate and less bulky time-tables *('Livrets Chaix')* for the different lines: du Nord, de l'Est, de l'Ouest, etc. (40 c.).

Railway time is always that of Paris, which differs considerably from that of the adjacent countries. Thus the Belgian time is 8 min., the German 22 min., and the Swiss 26 min. in advance of French railway time.

Return-tickets *(Billets d'aller et retour)* are issued by all the railway-companies at a reduction of 15-40 per cent. The length of time for which these tickets are available vary with the distance and with the company by which they are issued; those issued on Sat. and on the eves of great festivals are available for three days. The recognised festivals are New Year's Day, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit-Monday, the 'Fête Nationale' (July 14th), the

Assumption (Aug. 15th), All Saints' Day (Nov. 1st), and Christmas Day.

Excursion Trains ('Trains de Plaisir') should as a rule be avoided, as the cheapness of their fares is more than counterbalanced by the discomforts of their accommodation.

Circular Tour Tickets ('Billets de Voyages Circulaires'), available for 15-45 days, are issued by most of the large companies in summer at a reduction of 20-40 per cent on the ordinary fares. Thus the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest offers various pleasant combinations for Normandy and Brittany, and the Chemin de Fer de l'Est has organised a tour of 15 days in the Vosges. The latter company has also arranged, in coöperation with the Lyons railway, a series of *Voyages Circulaires de Vacance, avec itinéraires établis au gré des voyageurs* (routes arranged to meet the wishes of travellers), tickets for which must be applied for five days in advance. For details, see the *Indicateur des Chemins de Fer.*

The following are some of the expressions with which the railway-traveller in France should be familiar: Railway-station, *la gare* (also *l'embarcadère*); booking-office, *le guichet* or *bureau;* first, second, or third class ticket, *un billet de première, de seconde, de troisième classe;* to take a ticket, *prendre un billet;* to register the luggage, *faire enregistrer les bagages;* luggage-ticket, *bulletin de bagage;* waiting-room, *salle d'attente;* refreshment room, *le buffet* (third-class refreshment-room, *la buvette*); platform, *le perron, le trottoir;* railway-carriage, *le wagon;* compartment, *le compartiment, le coupé;* smoking compartment, *fumeurs;* ladies' compartment, *dames seules;* guard, *conducteur;* porter, *facteur;* to enter the carriage, *monter en wagon;* take your seats! *en voiture!* alight, *descendre;* to change carriages, *changer de voiture;* express train to Calais, *le train express pour Calais, l'express de Calais.*

Diligences. The French *Diligences*, now becoming more and more rare, are generally slow (5-7 M. per hour), uninviting, and inconvenient. The best seats are the three in the *Coupé*, beside the driver, which cost a little more than the others and are often engaged several days beforehand. The *Intérieur* generally contains six places, and in some cases is supplemented by the *Rotonde*, a less comfortable hinder-compartment, which, however, affords a good retrospective view of the country traversed. The *Impériale, Banquette*, or roof affords the best view of all and may be recommended in good weather. It is advisable to book places in advance if possible, as they are numbered and assigned in the order of application. The fares are fixed by tariff and amount on an average to about $1^1/_2 d$ per mile (coupé extra). — For short distances the place of the diligences is taken by *Omnibuses*, equally comfortless vehicles, in which, however, there is no distinction of seats. Those which run in connection with the railways have a fixed tariff, but in other cases bargaining is advisable. — *Hotel Omnibuses*, see p. xix.

Hired Carriages *(Voitures de Louage)* may be obtained at all the principal resorts of tourists at charges varying from 12 to 20 fr. per day for a single-horse vehicle and from 25 to 30 fr. for a carriage-and-pair, with a *pourboire* to the driver of 1-2 fr. The hirers almost

invariably demand more at first than they are willing to take, and a distinct understanding should always be come to beforehand. A day's journey is reckoned at about 30 M., with a rest of 2-3 hrs. at midday. — *Saddle Horses*, *Asses*, and *Mules* may also be hired.

VI. Hotels, Restaurants, and Cafés.

Hotels. Hotels of the highest class, fitted up with every modern convenience, are found only in the larger towns and in the more fashionable watering-places, where the influx of visitors is great. In other places the inns generally retain their primitive provincial characteristics, which might prove rather an attraction than otherwise were it not for the shameful defectiveness of the sanitary arrangements. The beds, however, are generally clean, and the cuisine tolerable. It is therefore advisable to frequent none but the leading hotels in places off the beaten track of tourists, and to avoid being misled by the appellation of 'Grand-Hôtel', which is often applied to the most ordinary inns. Soap is seldom or never provided.

The charges of provincial hotels are usually somewhat lower than at Paris, but at many of the largest modern establishments the tariff is drawn up on quite a Parisian scale. Lights are not generally charged for, and attendance is often included in the price of the bedroom. It is prudent, though not absolutely necessary, to enquire the charges in advance. The following are the average charges: room 1½-3 fr.; breakfast or 'premier déjeuner', consisting of 'café au lait', with bread and butter, 1-1¼ fr.; luncheon or 'deuxième déjeuner', taken about 11 a.m., 2-3 fr.; dinner, usually about 6 p.m., 2¼-4 fr. Wine, beer, or cider (the ordinary beverage of Normandy and Brittany) is generally included in the charge for dinner, except in a few towns in the north-west. Beer is not often met with at table d'hôte except in the second-class hotels of such towns as Boulogne and Le Havre. The second déjeuner will probably be regarded as superfluous by most English and American travellers, especially as it occupies a considerable time during the best part of the day. A slight luncheon at a café, which may be had at any hour, will be found far more convenient and expeditious. Attendance on the table d'hôte is not compulsory, but the charge for rooms is raised if meals are not taken in the house, and the visitor will scarcely obtain so good a dinner in a restaurant for the same price. In many hotels visitors are received 'en pension' at a charge of 6-7 fr. per day and upwards. The usual fee for attendance at hotels is 1 fr. per day, if no charge is made in the bill; if service is charged, 50 c. a day in addition is generally expected.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for the account, every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable, except in some of the more remote and primitive districts where bills are never written. A

waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who intend starting early in the morning should therefore ask for their bills on the previous evening.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in French usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render himself intelligible to the servants.

Articles of Value should never be kept in the drawers or cupboards at hotels. The traveller's own trunk is probably safer; but it is better to entrust them to the landlord, from whom a receipt should be required, or to send them to a banker. Doors should be locked at night.

Travellers who are not fastidious as to their table-companions will often find an excellent cuisine, combined with moderate charges, at the hotels frequented by commercial travellers *(voyageurs de commerce, commis-voyageurs)*.

Many hotels send *Omnibuses* to meet the trains, for the use of which $^1/_2$-1 fr. is charged in the bill. Before taking their seats in one of these, travellers who are not encumbered with luggage should ascertain how far off the hotel is, as the possession of an omnibus by no means necessarily implies long distance from the station. He should also find out whether the omnibus will start immediately, without waiting for another train.

Restaurants. Except in the largest towns, there are few provincial restaurants in France worthy of recommendation to tourists. This, however, is of little importance, as travellers may always join the table d'hôte meals at hotels, even though not staying in the house. He may also dine *à la carte*, though not so advantageously, or he may obtain a dinner *à prix fixe* (3-6 fr.) on giving $^1/_4$-$^1/_2$ hr.'s notice. He should always note the prices on the carte beforehand to avoid overcharges. The refreshment-rooms at railway-stations should be avoided if possible (comp. p. xvi); there is often a restaurant or a small hotel adjoining the station where a better and cheaper meal may be obtained.

Cafés. The *Café* is as characteristic a feature of French provincial as of Parisian life and resembles its metropolitan prototype in most respects. It is a favourite resort in the evening, when people frequent the café to meet their friends, read the newspapers, or play at cards or billiards. Ladies may visit the better-class cafés without dread, at least during the day. The refreshments, consisting of coffee, tea, beer, Cognac, liqueurs, cooling drinks of various kinds *(sorbet,*

orgeat, *sirop de groseille* or *de framboise*, etc.), and ices, are generally good of their kind, and the prices are reasonable.

VII. Public Buildings and Collections.

The CHURCHES, especially the more important, are open the whole day; but, as divine service is usually performed in the morning and evening, the traveller will find the middle of the day or the afternoon the most favourable time for visiting them. The attendance of the sacristan or 'Suisse' is seldom necessary; the usual gratuity is $^1/_2$ fr. Many of these buildings are under the special protection of Government as '*Monuments Historiques*', and the Ministère des Beaux-Arts has caused most of these to be carefully restored. It is perhaps not altogether superfluous to remind visitors that they should move about in churches as noiselessly as possible to avoid disturbing those engaged in private devotion, and that they should keep aloof from altars where the clergy are officiating. Other interesting buildings, such as palaces, châteaux, and castles often belong to the municipalities and are open to the public with little or no formality. Foreigners will seldom find any difficulty in obtaining access to private houses of historic or artistic interest or to the parks attached to the mansions of the noblesse.

Most of the larger provincial towns of France contain a MUSÉE, generally comprising a picture-gallery and collections of various kinds. These are generally open to the public on Sun., and often on Thurs. also, from 10 or 12 to 4; but strangers are readily admitted on other days also for a small pourboire. The accounts of the collections given in the Handbook generally follow the order in which the rooms are numbered, but changes are of very frequent occurrence.

VIII. Post and Telegraph Offices.

Post Office. Letters (whether '*poste restante*' or to the traveller's hotel) should be addressed very distinctly, and the name of the department should be added after that of the town. The offices are usually open from 7 a.m. in summer, and 8 a.m. in winter, to 9 p.m. *Poste Restante* letters may be addressed to any of the provincial offices. In applying for letters, the written or printed name, and in the case of registered letters, the passport of the addressee should always be presented. It is, however, preferable to desire letters to be addressed to the hotel or boarding-house where the visitor intends residing. Letter-boxes *(Boîtes aux Lettres)* are also to be found at the railway-stations and at many public buildings, and stamps *(timbres-poste)* may be purchased in all tobacconists' shops. An extract from the postal tariff is given below; more extensive details will be found in the *Almanach des Postes et Télégraphes*.

Ordinary Letters within France, including Corsica and Algeria, 15 c. per 15 grammes prepaid; for countries of the Postal Union 25 c. (The silver franc and the bronze sou each weigh 5 grammes; 15 grammes, or

three of these coins, are equal to 1/2 oz. English.) — *Registered Letters (lettres recommandées)* 25 c. extra.

Post Cards 10 c. each, with card for reply attached, 20 c.

Post Office Orders (mandats de poste) are issued for most countries in the Postal Union at a charge of 25 c. for every 25 fr. or fraction of 25 fr., the maximum sum for which an order is obtainable being 500 fr.; for Great Britain, 20 c. per 10 fr., maximum 252 fr.

Printed Papers (imprimés sous bande): 1 c. per 5 grammes up to the weight of 20 gr.; 5 c. between 20 and 50 gr.; above 50 gr. 5 c. for each 50 gr. or fraction of 50 gr.; to foreign countries 5 c. per 50 gr. The wrapper must be easily removable, and must not cover more than one-third of the packet.

Parcels not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight may be forwarded by post at a moderate rate within France and to some of the other countries of the Postal Union. To England, parcels not exceeding 3 lbs. (1360 grammes) 1 fr. 60 c.; from 3 to 6 1/2 lbs., 2 fr. 10 c. These parcels should be handed in at the railway-station or at the offices of the parcel-companies, not at the post-offices.

Telegrams. For the countries of Europe and for Algeria telegrams are charged for at the following rates per word: for France 5 c. (minimum charge 50 c.); Algeria and Tunis 10 c. (minimum 1 fr.); Luxembourg 12 1/2 c.; Switzerland and Belgium 15 c.; Great Britain, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Spain, and Portugal 20 c.; Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, etc., 30 c.; Sweden 35 c.; Norway 40 c.; Russia in Europe 60 c.; Greece 55-60 c.; Turkey 55 c.

Rheims, Le Havre, and Rouen have also *Telephonic Communication* with Paris (fee 1 fr. per 5 min.).

IX. Weights and Measures.

(In use since 1799.)

The English equivalents of the French weights and measures are given approximately.

Millier = 1000 kilogrammes = 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs. 6 oz.

Kilogramme, unit of weight, = 2 1/5 lbs. avoirdupois = 2 7/10 lbs. troy.

Quintal = 10 myriagrammes = 100 kilogrammes = 220 lbs.

Hectogramme (1/10 kilogramme) = 10 décagrammes = 100 gr. = 1000 décigrammes. (100 grammes = 3 1/5 oz.; 15 gr. = 1/2 oz.; 10 gr. = 1/3 oz.; 7 1/2 gr. = 1/4 oz.)

Myriamètre = 10,000 mètres = 6 1/5 Engl. miles.

Kilomètre = 1000 mètres = 5 furlongs = about 5/8 Engl. mile.

Hectomètre = 10 décamètres = 100 mètres.

Mètre, the unit of length, the ten-millionth part of the spherical distance from the equator to the pole = 3,0784 Paris feet = 3,281 Engl. feet = 1 yd. 3 1/3 in.

Décimètre (1/10 mètre) = 10 centimètres = 100 millimètres.

Hectare (square hectomètre) = 100 ares = 10,000 sq. mètres = 2 1/2 acres.

Are (square décamètre) = 100 sq. mètres.

Déciare = $^1/_{10}$ are = 10 sq. mètres.
Centiare = $^1/_{100}$ are = 1 sq. mètre.

Hectolitre = $^1/_{10}$ cubic mètre = 100 litres = 22 gallons.
Décalitre = $^1/_{100}$ cubic mètre = 10 litres = $2^1/_5$ gals.
Litre, unit of capacity, = $1^3/_4$ pint; 8 litres = 7 quarts.

The following terms of the old system of measurements are still sometimes used: —

Livre = $^1/_2$ kilogramme = $1^1/_{10}$ lb.
Pied = $^1/_3$ mètre = 13 in.
Aune = $1^1/_5$ mètre = 1 yd. 11 in.
Toise = $1^9/_{10}$ mètre = 2 yds. 4 in.
Lieue = $2^1/_2$ miles.
Arpent = $1^1/_{25}$ acre.
Sétier = $1^1/_2$ hectolitre = 33 gals.

The thermometers commonly used in France are the Centigrade and Réaumur's. The freezing point on both of these is marked 0°, the boiling-point of the former 100°, of the latter 80°, while Fahrenheit's boiling-point is 212° and his freezing-point 32°. It may easily be remembered that 5° Centigrade = 4° Rèaumur = 9° Fahrenheit, to which last 32° must be added for temperatures above freezing. For temperatures below freezing the number of degrees obtained by converting those of Centigrade or Réaumur into those of Fahrenheit must be subtracted from 32. Thus 5° C = 4° R. = 9 + 32 = 41° F.; 20° C = 16° R. = 36 + 32 = 68° F. Again, − 5° C = − 4° R. = 32 − 9 = 23° F.; − 20° C = − 16° R. = 32 − 36 = − 4° F.

X. Historical Sketch.

Merovingians. The history of France, properly so called, begins at the end of the fifth century of the Christian era, when Clovis I. (481-511), son of *Childeric*, king of the Ripuarian Franks of Tournay, expelled the Romans from Northern Gaul (c. 496), embraced Christianity, and united all the Franks under his sway. The *Merovingian Dynasty*, which he founded and which took its name from *Meroveus*, the father of Childeric, rapidly degenerated. The Frankish state was several times divided among different princes of the line, and this gave rise to long civil wars and finally to a deadly rivalry between Eastern France, or *Austrasia*, and Western France, or *Neustria*. The family of *Pepin*, heads of the 'Leudes' or great vassals of Austrasia and hereditary 'Mayors of the Palace', first of Austrasia, and afterwards also of Neustria and Burgundy, took advantage of this state of affairs to seize for themselves the supreme power, after Charles Martel had saved the country from the Saracenic invasion by the great victory of *Poitiers* (732).

Carlovingians. The first king of this dynasty was PEPIN THE SHORT *(le Bref)*, who assumed the crown in 752. His son —

CHARLEMAGNE (768-814), from whom the dynasty is named, by his able administration and by his victories over the Arabs, Lombards, Saxons, Avars, etc., founded a vast empire, which, however, lasted but little longer than that of Clovis. After the death of his son —

LOUIS I. (*le Débonnaire;* 814-840), his realms were divided by the *Treaty of Verdun* (843) between *Louis the German*, who became King of Germany; *Lothaire.* who got Italy, Burgundy, and Lotharingia or Lorraine; and —

CHARLES II. THE BALD (*le Chauve;* 840-877), who ruled over France. He and his three successors LOUIS II. THE STAMMERER (*le Bègue;* 877-879), LOUIS III. (879-882), and CARLOMAN (879-884) proved themselves weak and incapable rulers, who were able neither to protect their kingdom from the inroads of the Normans nor their regal power from encroachments at the hands of the feudal nobles.

CHARLES III. THE FAT (*le Gros;* 884-887), son of Louis the German and himself Emperor of Germany, succeeded Carloman in 884, but left the care of defending Paris from the Normans to COUNT ODO or EUDES, Duke of France and Count of Paris, in whose favour he was deposed in 887. Odo was the ancestor of the Capetian family (see below).

CHARLES IV. (*le Simple;* 898-923), son of Louis le Bègue, succeeded Eudes and acquiesced in the establishment of the duchy of Normandy. He also was overthrown by the nobles, who put in his place, first, ROBERT (922-923), brother of Eudes, and then RAOUL (923-936), Robert's son-in law. Three other Carlovingians then bore the title of King; LOUIS IV. (*d'Outremer;* 936-954), son of Charles the Simple; LOTHAIRE (954-986); and LOUIS V. (*le Fainéant;* 986-987); but these monarchs possessed less real power than their great subjects *Hugh the Great*, son of Robert, and *Hugh Capet.*

Capetians. HUGH or HUGUES CAPET, grand-nephew of Count Eudes, was declared king of France in 987 and founded the *Third* or *Capetian Dynasty*, which furnished France for eight centuries with an unbroken line of monachs, under whom the country advanced to greatness and independence.

ROBERT II. *(le Pieux)*, 996.

HENRI I., 1031.

PHILIP I., 1060. During the reigns of these three monarchs France suffers from feudal dissensions and wars with the Dukes of Normandy. *William, Duke of Normandy*, conquers England, 1066. *First Crusade* under *Godfrey de Bouillon*, 1096.

LOUIS VI. (*le Gros;* 1108-37) encourages the growth of the *Communes* as a check upon the power of the nobles. *Suger*, abbot of St. Denis, the king's minister.

Louis VII. (*le Jeune;* 1137-80) foolishly leaves his kingdom to take part in the *Second Crusade* (1147), and is further guilty of the great political blunder of divorcing Eleanor of Guienne and Poitou, who marries Henry Plantagenet, afterwards Henry II. of England, taking with her as her dowry extensive possessions in France.

Philip II. (*Auguste;* 1180-1223) undertakes the *Third Crusade*, in company with *Richard Cœur-de-Lion*, 1189. On his return he attacks the English possessions in France, occupies Normandy, Maine, and Poitou, and defeats the English, Flemish, and German troops at *Bouvines* in 1214.

Louis VIII. (*le Lion;* 1223-26) makes fresh conquests in the S. of France.

Louis IX. (*St. Louis;* 1226-70) engages in the *Seventh* and *Eighth Crusades*, the former in Egypt, where he loses the battle of *Mansourah* and is taken prisoner (1249), the latter against Tunis, where he dies (1270).

Philip III. (*le Hardi;* 1270-1285) acquires Provence by inheritance.

Philip IV. (*le Bel;* 1285-1314) continues the struggle with England. Defeat of *Courtrai* (1302). Victory of *Mons-en-Puelle* (1304) and conquest of Flanders. Financial embarrassments, exactions, debased coinage, disputes with *Boniface VIII.*, suppression of the order of *Knights Templar*, and removal of the papal seat to *Avignon*. The *Parlement*, or court of justice, becomes the central machine of government, and the *Pouvoir Public*, or *Legal and Constitutional Power*, grows at the expense of the feudal and ecclesiastical powers. The *Etats-Généraux*, or *Estates General*, are convoked for the first time.

Louis X. (*le Hutin* or *the Quarrelsome;* 1314-16).

Philip V. (*le Long;* 1316-22) and —

Charles IV. (*le Bel;* 1322-28) are able administrators, but do not show so firm a front towards the nobles as Philip IV. With Charles IV. the direct line of the Capetians ends, and the crown passes to his cousin, Philip of Valois.

House of Valois. Philip VI. (1328-50) defeats the Flemings at Cassel (1328). The '*Guerre de Cent Ans*', or *Hundred Years' War* with England (1337-1453), begins, in consequence of the rival pretensions arising from the second marriage of Eleanor of Guienne (see above). Battle of *Crécy* (1346). Edward III. of England becomes master of Calais.

John II. (*le Bon;* 1350-64) is defeated and taken prisoner by the English at *Poitiers* in 1356. *Treaty of Brétigny* (1360), confirming the loss of the country to the S. of the Loire.

Charles V. (*le Sage;* 1364-80). Battle of *Cocherel* (1364). The English expelled by *Bertrand du Guesclin*.

Charles VI. (1380-1422) becomes insane in 1392. Defeat of the Flemings under Artevelde at *Rosbeck* (1382). War with the

Armagnacs and Burgundians. The French under the *Constable d'Albret* defeated by Henry V. of England at *Agincourt* or *Azincourt* (1415). Paris occupied by the English, 1421.

CHARLES VII. (1422-61). The siege of Orléans raised by *Joan of Arc* (1429). Coronation at Rheims. Joan burned at Rouen as a witch (1431). The English expelled from the whole of France except Calais.

LOUIS XI. (1461-83) breaks up the *Ligue du Bien Public*, which his hasty and sweeping reforms had called into existence. He subsequently displays greater astuteness, and considers no means unfair that aid him to deal a mortal blow at the feudal system. He effects great things in administrative reform and territorial unity, and puts France in a condition to aspire to foreign conquests. His chief acquisitions are Burgundy, Franche-Comté, Artois, and Provence.

CHARLES VIII. (1483-98) marries *Anne of Brittany*, whose duchy is thereby united with the French crown, and makes a temporary conquest of *Naples* (1495), on which he has hereditary claims.

LOUIS XII. (*le Père du Peuple;* 1498-1515), first king of the younger branch of the House of Valois, conqueror of Milan and (in alliance with the Spaniards) of Naples. Having quarrelled with his Spanish allies, he is defeated by them on the *Garigliano* in 1503, on which occasion *Bayard* is present. The *League of Cambrai* is formed for the purpose of expelling the Venetians from the mainland of Italy. The Venetians defeated at *Agnadello* (1509); but they succeed in destroying the League, and in forming the *Ligue Sainte* for the purpose of expelling the French from Italy. They defeat the French at *Ravenna*, 1512.

FRANCIS I. (1515-47), second-cousin and son-in-law of Louis XII., defeats the Swiss at *Marignano*, and recovers the Duchy of Milan (1515). Four wars with Charles V. for the possession of Burgundy and Milan. Francis defeated and taken prisoner at *Pavia* (1525). Francis encourages art. The absolute power of the throne increases.

Henri II. (1547-59), husband of *Catherine de Médicis*, accidentally killed at a tournament. Metz, Toul, and Verdun annexed to France (1556). Final expulsion of the English.

FRANCIS II. (1559-60), husband of *Mary Stuart* of Scotland.

CHARLES IX., brother of Francis II. (1560-74). Regency of *Catherine de Médicis*, the king's mother. Beginning of the *Religious Wars*. Louis de Condé, Antoine de Navarre, and Admiral Coligny, leaders of the Huguenots; François de Guise and Charles de Lorraine command the Roman Catholic army. *Massacre of St. Bartholomew*, 24th August, 1572.

HENRI III. (1574-90), brother of his two predecessors, flees from Paris, where a rebellion had broken out, by the advice of his mother, Catherine de Médicis (d. 1588); assassinated at St. Cloud by Jacques Clément, a Dominican friar.

House of Bourbon. — HENRI IV. (1589-1610), first monarch of the *House of Bourbon*, defeats the Roman Catholic League at *Arques* in 1589, and at *Ivry* in 1590, becomes a Roman Catholic in 1593, captures Paris in 1594. *Sully*, his minister. Religious toleration granted by the *Edict of Nantes* (1598). Henry, divorced from Margaret of Valois in 1599, marries Marie de Médicis the following year; assassinated by Ravaillac in 1610.

LOUIS XIII. (1610-43), a feeble monarch, is at first dependent on his mother *Marie de Médicis*, the regent: she is banished to Cologne, where she dies in 1642. *Richelieu*, his minister (d. 1642). English fleet defeated at *Ré* (1627); *La Rochelle* taken from the Huguenots. France takes part in the Thirty Years' War against Austria.

LOUIS XIV. (1643-1715) succeeds to the throne at the age of five, under the regency of his mother, *Anne of Austria*. Ministers: *Mazarin* (d. 1661), *Louvois* (d. 1691), and *Colbert* (d. 1683). Generals: *Turenne* (d. 1675), *Condé* (d. 1686), *Luxembourg* (d. 1695).

War of the *Fronde* against the court and Mazarin. Condé (Duc d'Enghien) defeats the Spaniards at *Rocroy* in 1643, and at *Lens* in Holland in 1645. Turenne defeats the Bavarians at *Freiburg* and at *Nördlingen* (1644). Submission of the Fronde. Peace of the Pyrenees, with Spain (1659).

Death of Mazarin (1661). The king governs alone.

Louis marries *Maria Theresa* (1660). After the death of his father-in-law, Philip IV. of Spain, Louis lays claim to the Low Countries. Turenne conquers Hainault and part of Flanders (1667). Condé occupies the *Franche Comté*. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in consequence of the Triple Alliance (1668).

War with Holland, Passage of the Rhine (1672). Occupation of the provinces of Utrecht and Guelderland. Victories of Turenne over the Imperial army at *Sinzheim*, *Ensisheim*, *Mühlhausen* (1674), and *Türkheim* (1675). Death of Turenne at Sassbach (1675).

Admiral Duquesne defeats the Dutch fleet near *Syracuse* (1676). Marshal Luxembourg defeats William of Orange at *Montcassel* (1677). Peace of *Nymwegen* (1678). *Strassburg* occupied (1681). Occupation of *Luxembourg*. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685). Louis marries Mme. de Maintenon (1685). Devastation of the *Palatinate* (1688). Marshal Luxembourg defeats the Imperial troops at *Fleurus* (1690) and William of Orange at *Steenkerke* (1692) and *Neerwinden* (1693). The French fleet under Admiral Tourville defeated by the English at *La Hogue* (1692). Peace of *Ryswyk* (1697).

Spanish War of Succession (1701). Victory of Vendôme at *Luzzara* (1702), and of Tallard at *Speyer* (1702). Taking of *Landau* (1702). Victory at *Höchstädt* (1703); defeat at *Höchstädt*, or *Blenheim* (1704), by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène of Savoy. Marshal Villars defeated by Prince Eugène at *Turin* (1705), and by Marlborough and the Prince at *Ramillies* (1709), *Oudenaerde*

(1708), and *Malplaquet* (1709). Peaces of *Utrecht* (1713) and *Rastadt* (1714).

This reign is the golden age of French literature, illuminated by such names as *Corneille*, *Racine*, *Molière*, *Lafontaine*, *Boileau*, *Bossuet*, *Fénelon*, *Descartes*, *Pascal*, *La Bruyère*, and *Mme. de Sévigné*.

Louis XV. (1715-74). *Duke of Orléans* regent till 1723. Louis marries *Marie Leszczynska* of Poland (1725). The king takes no interest in public affairs and leads a life of the most pronounced selfishness and debauchery. The chief power is in the hands of the *Duc de Bourbon* (1723-26), *Cardinal Fleury* (1726-43), the creatures of *La Pompadour* (1745-62) and *La Dubarry*, the king's mistresses, and the *Duc de Choiseul* (1758-62). Austrian War of Succession (1740-48). Defeat at *Dettingen* by George II. of England (1743). Defeat of the Dutch and English at *Fontenoy* (1745), of the Austrians under Charles of Lorraine at *Rocoux* (1746), and of the Allies near *Laeffelt (Lawfeld)* in 1747. Taking of *Maastricht* and *Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle* (1748). Naval war against England.

Seven Years' War with England. Duke of Cumberland defeated by Marshal d'Estrées at *Hastenbeck* (1757). The French under Prince de Soubise defeated the same year by Frederick the Great at *Rossbach*, and in 1758 at *Crefeld*, by the Duke of Brunswick. The latter defeated by Marshal Broglie at *Bergen* (1760). The French defeated at *Minden* (1759), etc. *Peace of Paris* (1763), by which France loses Canada and her other possessions in North America. Acquisition of *Lorraine* (1766) and *Corsica* (1768).

During this reign the moral ruin of the monarchy is consummated and financial ruin becomes unavoidable. *Voltaire*, *Rousseau*, and *Diderot* are the most influential authors and the great leaders of the literary revolution.

Louis XVI. (1774-93), married to *Marie Antoinette*, daughter of Francis I. and Maria Theresa. American War of Independence against England (1776-83). Exhaustion of the finances of France; Vergennes, Turgot, Necker, Calonne, Brienne, and Necker (a second time), ministers of finance.

1789. Revolution. Assembly of the *States General* at Versailles, 5th May. Their transformation into a *Constituent Assembly*, 17th June. Oath of the *Jeu de Paume*, 20th June. Creation of the National Guard, 13th July. Storming of the Bastille, 14th July. The 'Femmes de la Halle' at Versailles, 5th Oct. Confiscation of ecclesiastical property, 2nd Nov.

1790. National fête in the Champ-de-Mars, 14th July.

1791. The Emigration. The royal family escape from Paris, but are intercepted at Varennes, 22nd June. Oath to observe the Constitution, 14th Sept. *Assemblée Législative.*

1792. War with Austria, 20th April. Storming of the *Tuileries*, 10th Aug. The king arrested, 11th Aug. Massacres in Sept. Can-

nonade of *Valmy* against the Prussians, 20th Sept. The *National Convention* opened, and royalty abolished, 21st Sept.

Republic proclaimed, 25th Sept. Custine enters *Mayence*, 21st Oct. Battle of *Jemappes* against the Austrians, 6th Nov. Conquest of Belgium.

1793. Louis XVI. beheaded, 21st Jan. Republican reckoning of time introduced, 22nd Sept.†. *Reign of Terror.* The queen beheaded, 16th Oct. *Worship of Reason* introduced, 10th Nov. Loss of Belgium.

1794. Robespierre's fall and execution, 27th July. Jourdan's victory at *Fleurus*, 16th June. Belgium reconquered.

1795. Conquest of Holland by Pichegru. Bonaparte commander of the troops of the Convention against the Royalists under Danican, 4th Oct. DIRECTORY established, 27th Oct.

1796. Bonaparte's successes in Italy (*Montenotte*, *Millesimo*, *Lodi*, *Milan*, *Castiglione*, *Bassano*, and *Arcola*).

1797. Victory at *Rivoli*, 17th Jan. Taking of *Mantua*, 2nd Feb. The Austrians commanded by Archduke Charles, at first victorious, are defeated by Bonaparte. Peace of *Campo Formio*, 17th Oct. Change in the Directory on 18th Fructidor (4th Sept.).

1798. Bonaparte in Egypt. Victory of the *Pyramids*, 21st July. Defeated by Nelson at the battle of the *Nile (Aboukir)*, 1st Aug.

1799. Bonaparte invades Syria. Acre defended by Sir Sidney Smith. Victory of *Aboukir*, 25th July. French armies repulsed in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Bonaparte returns to France. Fall of the Directory, 9th Nov. Establishment of the CONSULATE, 24th Dec. Bonaparte First Consul.

1800. Bonaparte's passage of the *St. Bernard*, 13-16th May. Victories at *Piacenza*, *Montebello*, *Marengo*, and *Hohenlinden*. Attempt to assassinate Napoleon at Paris, 23rd Dec.

1801. Peace of *Lunéville* with Germany, 9th Feb. *Concordat*, 15th July.

1802. Peace of Amiens with England, 27th March. Bonaparte (with Cambacérès and Lebrun) elected Consul for life, 2nd Aug.

1804. **First Empire.** NAPOLEON I. proclaimed Emperor by the Senate, 18th May; crowned by Pope Pius VII., 2nd Dec.

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† The year had 12 months: Vendémiaire (month of the *vendage*, or vintage) from 22nd Sept. to 21st Oct., Brumaire (*brume*, fog) 22nd Oct. to 20th Nov., and Frimaire (*frimas*, hoar-frost) 21st Nov. to 20th Dec., were the three autumn-months; — Nivôse (*neige*, snow) 21st Dec. to 19th Jan., Pluviôse (*pluie*, rain) 20th Jan. to 18th Feb., and Ventôse (*vent*, wind) 19th Feb. to 20th March, winter-months; — Germinal (*germe*, germ), 21st March to 19th April, Floréal (*fleur*, flower) 20th April to 19th May, and Prairial (*prairie*, meadow) 20th May to 18th June, spring-months; — Messidor (*moisson*, harvest) 19th June to 18th July, Thermidor (*therme*, warmth) 19th July to 17th Aug., and Fructidor (*fruit*, fruit) 18th Aug. to 16th Sept., summer-months. — Each month had 30 days, and consisted of 3 decades, weeks being abolished. At the close of the year there were 5 *jours complémentaires*, 17th Sept. to 21st. — The republican calendar was discontinued by a decree of 9th Sept., 1805.

1805. Renewal of war with Austria. Capitulation of *Ulm*, 17th Oct. Defeat of *Trafalgar*, 21st Oct. Battle of *Austerlitz*, 2nd Dec. Peace of *Pressburg*, 26th Dec.

1806. Establishment of the Rhenish Confederation, 12th July. War with Prussia. Battles of *Jena* and *Auerstädt*, 14th Oct. Entry into Berlin, 27th Oct. Continental blockade.

1807. War with Russia and Prussia. Battles of *Eylau* and *Friedland*. Treaty of *Tilsit*, 8th July. Occupation of *Lisbon*, 30th Nov.

1808. War in Spain, in order to maintain Joseph Bonaparte on the throne.

1809. Conquest of *Saragossa*, 21st Feb. Renewed war with Austria. Battle of *Eckmühl*, 19th-23rd April. Vienna entered, 13th May. Battles of *Aspern*, or *Essling*, and *Wagram*, 5th and 6th July. Peace of *Vienna*, 14th Oct. Abolition of the temporal power of the pope.

1810. Marriage of Napoleon with *Marie Louise*, daughter of Francis II. of Austria, 11th March. Napoleon at the height of his power.

1812. Renewed war with Russia. Battles of *Smolensk* and the *Moskowa*. *Moscow* entered, 15th Sept. Retreat begun, 19th Oct. Passage of the *Beresina*. — Wellington's victory at *Salamanca*.

1813. Battles of *Lützen*, *Bautzen*, *Grossbeeren*, *Dresden*, *Katzbach*, *Kulm*, *Leipsic* (16-18th Oct.), *Hanau*, etc.

1814. Battles of *Brienne*, *La Rothière*, *Montmirail*, *Laon*, *Arcis-sur-Aube*, and *Paris*. Entrance of the Allies into Paris, 31st March. Abdication of the Emperor, 11th April. His arrival at *Elba*, 4th May.

1814. **Restoration.** Louis XVIII. proclaimed king, 6th April. First *Treaty of Paris*, 30th May.

1815. Napoleon's return from Elba; at *Cannes* on 1st, and at Paris on 20th March. Battles of *Ligny* and *Waterloo*, 16th and 18th June. Second entrance of the Allies into Paris, 7th July. Second *Peace of Paris*, 20th Nov. Napoleon banished to St. Helena, where he dies (5th May, 1821).

1823. Spanish campaign, to aid Ferdinand VIII., under the Duc d'Angoulême, son of Charles X.

1824. Charles X.

1830. Conquest of *Algiers*.

1830. Revolution of July (27th-29th) and fall of the Bourbons.

House of Orléans. Louis Philippe elected King, 7th Aug. Continued war in Africa; consolidation of the French colony of Algeria.

1848. Revolution of February (23rd and 24th).

1848. **Republic.** Sanguinary conflicts in Paris, 23rd to 26th June. *Louis Napoleon*, son of the former king of Holland, elected President, 10th Dec.

1851. Dissolution of the Assemblée; *Coup d'Etat*, 2nd Dec.

1852. **Second Empire.** Napoleon III. elected emperor by *plébiscite*, 2nd Dec.

1854. War with Russia. *Crimean Campaign.* — 1855. Capture

of Sebastopol, 8th Sept. — 1856. *Peace of Paris*, 30th March. — 1859. War with Austria. Battles of *Magenta* (4th June) and *Solferino* (24th June). Peace of *Villafranca*, 11th July. — 1862. *Mexican Expedition.* — 1867. Dispute with Prussia about Luxembourg.

1870. War with Prussia. Declaration of war, 19th July. Battles in August: *Weissenburg* (4th), *Wörth* (6th), *Spicheren* (6th), *Borny*, *Rezonville*, and *Gravelotte* (14th, 16th, 18th), *Beaumont* (30th). Battle of *Sedan*, 1st Sept. Surrender of Napoleon III.

Republic proclaimed, 4th Sept. Capitulation of *Strassburg*, 27th Sept., and of *Metz*, 27th Oct. Battles near *Orléans*, 2nd-4th Dec.

1871. Battle of *St. Quentin*, 19th Jan. Capitulation of *Paris*, 28th Jan. The Germans enter Paris, 1st March.

1871. Communist Insurrection, 18th March. Seat of government removed to *Versailles*, 20th March. Second siege of Paris, 2nd April. *Peace of Frankfort*, 10th May, resigning *Alsace* and part of *Lorraine* to Germany. Paris occupied by the Government troops, 25th May. — The Communist insurrection finally quelled, 28th May. — *M. Thiers*, who had been chief of the executive since 17th Feb., appointed President of the Republic, 31st Aug.

1873. Death of Napoleon III., 9th Jan. — *Marshal MacMahon* appointed President instead of M. Thiers, 14th May. Final evacuation of France by the German troops, 16th Sept. MacMahon's tenure of the presidency fixed at seven years, 20th Nov.

1875. Republican Constitution finally adjusted, 25th Feb.

1879. *M. Jules Grévy* becomes President in place of Marshal MacMahon. The Chambers of the Legislature return from Versailles to Paris.

1881. Expedition to *Tunis*. — 1882-85. Expeditions to *Tonquin* and *Madagascar*. — 1885. Peace with China, 9th June. Peace with Madagascar, 17th Dec. — 1887. *M. Sadi Carnot* becomes President in place of M. Grévy, 3rd Dec.

XI. Geographical Outline.

a. Physical Geography.

Situation and Extent. France, one of the largest and most important countries in Europe, extends from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat. and from 4° 54′ W. lon. to 7° 35′ E. lon. In form it is an irregular but compact hexagon, three sides of which are bounded by land and three by water. The boundaries on the N. are the *English Channel (La Manche)*, the *Straits of Dover (Pas-de-Calais)*, and *Belgium*; on the W. the *Atlantic Ocean (Bay of Biscay)*; and on the S. the *Mediterranean Sea* and the *Pyrenees*. The E. boundary begins on the S. with the *Maritime Alps*, separating France from Piedmont, and is continued towards the N. by the *Lake of Geneva (Lac Leman)* and the *Jura*, separating it from Switzerland, and the *Vosges Mts.*, separating it from Alsace, while on the N.E. the boundary is an arbitrary line passing between *Nancy* and *Metz* and skirting *Lorraine*

and *Belgium*. The length of the country from N. to S., measured along the meridian of Paris, is, in round numbers, 600 M.; its greatest breadth from E. to W. is 555 M.; while a diagonal line from N.W. to S.E. would measure about 680 M. Its superficial area is 204,177 sq. M., nearly twice the area of the British Isles and exceeded among European countries by Russia and Austria only. The frontier-line is 2380 M. long, of which 1260 M. are seaboard and the remaining 1120 M. inland.

Physical Aspect and Soil. Both in geographical position and physical constitution, France is one of the most highly favoured countries in Europe, and the fertility of its soil and fineness of its climate make it extremely productive (see p. xxxiv). Almost all the stratified and unstratified deposits are met with in its geological construction, though distributed with great inequality. Nearly one third of the soil is composed of the *Tertiary Formations*, which occupy almost the whole of the plains; the *Primilive Deposits* are found in the central plateau, the margins of which consist chiefly of the *Jurassic Formations*. *Alluvial Deposils* are met with in all the valleys, but they nowhere occur in great extent except near Dunkirk and Niort and on the Mediterranean seaboard. Coal-beds do not occupy more than a two-hundreth part of the country. Comp. p. xxxvi.

Coasts. The coast of the N. Sea is low and straight, consisting mainly of *Dunes*, or sand-hills, and drained marshlands. The busy commercial ports of *Dunkirk* and *Calais* are situated here. — The coast of the *English Channel*, on the other hand, is irregular in outline, being indented by numerous bays, and interrupted by the bold peninsula of the *Cotentin*, between the bays of the *Seine* and *St. Malo* or *Mont St. Michel*. At parts it is lined by dunes, at parts by cliffs, while sloping beaches occur at frequent intervals, generally, however, covered with coarse shingle. Along the coast of *Calvados*, at a distance of 5 M. from the shore, runs the dangerous reef of the *Rochers de Calvados*. Most of the larger bays and gulfs contain important seaports such as *Boulogne*, *Dieppe*, *Le Havre*, *St. Malo*, and *Cherbourg*, but these are all much exposed to the violence of the sea, and great expense and care are necessary to prevent them from being sanded up. — The salient feature of the *Atlantic Seaboard* is the rocky peninsula of *Brittany (Bretagne)*, with the *Roads of Bresl*, forming the chief naval and military harbour of France; the *Bay of Douarnenez*, the port of *Lorient*, the *Bay of Quiberon*, and the *Gulf of Morbihan*. To the S. of Brittany the coast is low and marshy, and its outline somewhat monotonous. Among the indentations are the embouchure of the *Loire*, the *Bay of Bourgneuf*, the *Straits* or *Pertuis Brelon*, *d'Antioche*, and *Maumussen* (opposite the islands of Ré and Oléron; see p. xxxii), the mouth of the *Gironde*, the *Bassin d'Arcachon*, and the *Bay of Biscay* or *Gulf of Gascony*. The chief ports on the W. coast are *La Rochelle*, *Rochefort* (military), *Nantes*, *Bordeaux* (at some distance inland), and *Bayonne*. — The W. part

of the *Mediterranean Seaboard*, adjoining the Pyrenees, is rocky; the central part, in the *Gulf of Lyons*, is low, marshy, and interrupted by lagoons; to the E. of *La Camargue* it is again rock-bound. The chief Mediterranean ports of France are *Cette*, *Marseilles*, and *Toulon*, the last being the second naval station of the kingdom. The winter-resorts of *Hyères*, *Cannes*, *Nice*, and *Mentone* have made this coast very familiar to English travellers.

The ISLANDS off the coast of France are few in number and small in size. The *Channel Islands*, off the coast of Normandy, belong to England, the chief being *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, and *Alderney*. In the Atlantic are the islands of *Ouessant (Ushant)*, *Groix*, *Belle-Ile*, *Noirmoutiers*, *Yeu*, *Ré* or *Rhé*, and *Oléron;* in the Mediterranean are the islands of *Hyères*. The island of *Corsica*, which belongs politically to France, is very much more important than any of these, having an area of 3377 sq. M. It is, however, 112 M. from the coast of France, and only half that distance from Italy.

MOUNTAINS. The highest mountain-ranges of France are the Pyrenees and the Maritime Alps on the S. and S.E. frontiers; next in order come the Cevennes, the Jura, and the Vosges.

The *Pyrenees*, which form a mighty barrier between France and Spain, run in an almost straight line, 260 M. long, from the mouth of the Bidassoa on the W. to Cape Creus on the E. Their breadth varies from 40 to 80 M. This mountain-chain is distinguished by its regularity, which has caused it to be compared to a stalk of fern. The loftiest summits are the *Néthou* (11,168 ft.) and the *Mont Perdu* (10,995 ft.) in the Central Pyrenees, but the highest upon French soil is the *Vignemale*, which attains a height of 10,820 ft. The frontier-line coincides pretty closely with the central ridge of the mountain-chain, the Mont Perdu and the Maladetta forming promontories jutting out from this r dge.

The W. frontier also follows the central ridge of the *Western Alps*, which extend between France on the one side and Italy and Switzerland on the other for a distance of about 300 M. Unlike the Pyrenees, the W. Alps are very irregular in their disposition, sending out ramifications in all directions. Their chief subdivisions are the *Maritime Alps*, stretching from the Col di Tenda to Monte Viso; the *Cottian Alps*, from Monte Viso to Mt. Cenis; the *Graian Alps*, from Mt. Cenis to Mt. Blanc; and the *Pennine Alps*, where, however, the frontier follows a subordinate branch, between the Chablais and the Valais. *Mont Blanc* (15,780 ft.), the loftiest summit in Europe, lies in Savoy, mainly on the French side of the frontier. Among the chief ramifications which the W. Alps send off into France are the *Alps of Dauphiny*, rising in the *Barre des Ecrins* to a height of 13,457 ft. The *Jura Mts.* are also an offshoot of the Alps. The highest summit of that part of them which forms the French frontier is the *Chasseron* (5277 ft.)

The whole of the *Vosges* belonged to France before the war of

1870-71; but the *Southern* and *Central Vosges* now alone remain, extending from the *Trouée de Belfort* to the *Donon* (3313 ft.), and including the *Ballon d'Alsace* (4080 ft.), the second highest summit of the system.

The *Cévennes*, beginning near the *Corbières*, an offshoot of the E. Pyrenees, run thence towards the N.E., parallel with the valley of the Rhone, for a distance of over 300 M. To the N. they are continued by the mountains of the *Côte-d'Or*, the *Plateau of Langres*, and the so-called *Monts Faucilles* (really a plateau 250-300 ft. high), which connect them with the Southern Vosges. The loftiest summit of the main chain of the Cévennes is the *Mézenc* (5820 ft.), but the *Puy de Sancy*, in the branch stretching across Auvergne, attains a height of 6220 ft.

The Cévennes and their prolongations form the great *Watershed* of France, dividing the country into two regions of very unequal size, in the one of which the rivers flow towards the W. or N., discharging themselves into the Atlantic Ocean, the English Channel, or the North Sea, while in the other they drain to the S.E. into the Mediterranean. The N.W. region is subdivided into three minor river-basins, the watersheds of which are formed by long ramifications of the Cévennes, such as the mountains of *Auvergne*, *Limousin*, and *Margeride*.

Rivers. France is thus divided into six great *River Basins*, watered respectively by the *Garonne* (or rather the Garonne and the Dordogne united), the *Loire*, the *Seine*, the *Meuse*, the *Rhine*, and the *Rhone*. The basins of the Meuse and the Rhine are shared by France with the neighbouring nations; and, indeed, since the recent re-arrangements of the map, her share in the Rhenish basin has dwindled down to part of that of the Moselle, an affluent of the Rhine, and that of the Meurthe, an affluent of the Moselle. These great basins include a number of *Secondary Basins*, watered by streams flowing directly to the sea; the chief of the latter are the *Adour*, the *Charente*, the *Blavet*, the *Vilaine*, the *Vire*, the *Orne*, the *Somme*, and the *Escaut*, on the N.W.; and the *Tet*, the *Aude*, the *Hérault*, the *Argens*, the *Arc*, and the *Var*, on the S.E. The *Main Affluents* of the six great rivers are about 30 in number, their basins often being of considerable extent. The Garonne receives the *Ariège*, the *Tarn*, the *Lot*, and the *Dordogne* on the right, and the *Gers* on the left. The affluents of the Loire are the *Nièvre* (r.), the *Marne* (r.; with the *Sarthe*), the *Allier*, the *Loiret*, the *Cher*, the *Indre*, the *Vienne*, and the *Sèvre Nantaise* (the last six on the left). Those of the Seine are the *Aube*, the *Marne*, and the *Oise* on the right, the *Yonne*, the *Loing*, and the *Eure* on the left. The only important affluent of the Meuse within France is the *Sambre*, and the only one of the Rhine is the *Moselle*, which itself has an important tributary in the *Meurthe*. The main tributaries of the Rhone are the *Ain*, *Saône* (with the *Doubs*), *Ardèche*,

and *Gard* on the right, and the *Arve*, *Isère*, *Drôme*, and *Durance* on the left.

In all, France contains about 6000 water-courses, small and great, distributed over nearly its entire surface. Upwards of 200 of these are navigable, affording a waterway of 4850 M., which is supplemented by 2920 M. of *Canals*.

LAKES. The largest of the few lakes in France are those of *Bourget* and *Annecy* in Savoy and *Grand-Lieu* in the S. of Brittany. The *Lake of Geneva* adjoins its E. frontier.

CLIMATE. Owing to the situation and physical character of the country, France enjoys a singularly fine climate, which is generally temperate, though by no means uniform. The annual mean temperature to the N. of the mountains of Limousin and Auvergne is about 50-55° Fahr., to the S. of that mountain barrier 55-60° Fahr. Pau, Cannes, Nice, and other places in the S. are much frequented as winter-resorts.

b. Economic Geography.

POPULATION. At the census taken in May, 1886, France, excluding her colonies (p. xlii), contained 38,218,903 inhab., including 1,115,215 foreigners, most of whom were Belgians, Italians, Spaniards, or Germans. The annual increase of population in France is smaller than in any other country of W. Europe, only 546,855 persons having been added to her population since 1881. The birth-rate in France in 1886 was 2.38 per 100 inhab., while that of England is 3.46; so too the excess of births over deaths is 11.6 per cent in Germany as compared with 1.7 per cent in France.

AGRICULTURE. The soil of France is exceedingly fertile and its vegetation is of a most varied character. Recent estimates show that 94.65 per cent (or nearly $^{19}/_{20}$) of the total surface is productive. The total value of the land in use is estimated at $91\frac{1}{2}$ milliards of francs, or about 30*l.* per acre, and the annual revenue from land at upwards of $2\frac{1}{2}$ milliards of francs, equivalent to about 21*s.* per acre and 56*s.* per head of population. To the value of the land must be added the value of buildings (43 milliard francs) and personal property (220 milliards), bringing up the total value of property in France to about 320 milliards of francs, or about 340*l.* per head of population.

In respect to the products of its soil, France may be divided into five *Zones*, the typical plants of which are the orange-tree, the olive, maize, the vine, and the apple-tree. The southernmost of these zones is limited by an oblique line running from the mouth of the Rhone along the course of the Var; the next by a line drawn from the Ariège to the Isère; the third by a line from the mouth of the Charente to the frontier towards Luxembourg; while the fourth is separated from the fifth and northernmost zone by a line beginning at the Gulf of Morbihan and ending at the frontier in the Ardennes.

About one-half of the population is engaged in agriculture. A

striking feature is the extent to which subdivision of the land is carried, there being not fewer than 5,550,000 owners of land in France, 5,000,000 having holdings of less than 6 acres in extent. The following quantities of the more important *Cereals*, chiefly grown in the northern parts of the country, were raised in 1887 : 37,740,000 qrs. of wheat, 1,828,000 qrs. of 'méteil' (a mixture of wheat and rye), and 7,440,000 qrs. of barley. This production, however, does not cover the home-consumption, which requires at least 38,000,000 qrs. of wheat alone, including 5,000,000 qrs. as seed-corn. The most important object of cultivation after grain is the *Vine*, in the culture of which France still holds the foremost place, in spite of the fact that about one-fourth of her two million acres of vineyards have been devastated by the phylloxera. [A large portion has, however, been replanted.] The average annual production of wine was formerly about 1100 million gallons; in 1888, a good year, it was 663 million gallons. The production of *Cider* is another agricultural industry of some importance, but exposed to great variations; thus 296,000,000 gallons of cider were produced in 1887 and only 215,100,000 gallons in 1888. *Fruit-growing* is practised with great success throughout nearly the whole of the country, the chief varieties of fruit being apples, pears, olives, plums, apricots, cherries, chestnuts, lemons, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants. About 35 million bushels of *Potatoes* are produced yearly. *Beetroot*, for sugar, is extensively cultivated in N. France, though the annual produce of sugar has sunk during the last 10-12 years from 50,000 tons to 27,500 tons. *Tobacco*, *Rape*, and *Hops* are other plants of commercial importance.

The *Forests* of France have been reduced since the Revolution from 30 million acres to 21 million acres, but a more enlightened view of their importance has led the government in recent times to replant a considerable proportion of the disafforested area. The production of timber is much less than the nation's requirements. The chief species of trees are the oak, in the N.; the chestnut, in the central region; the cork-tree, among the Pyrenees; and the resinous pine, in the Landes; while the beech, the larch, the elm, the ash, the birch, the poplar, the willow, the aspen, and the alder are common throughout the country.

Fauna. In spite of the excellent pastures of Normandy and other parts of France, which cover in all a superficial area of 12-13 million acres, the animal products of the country fail to satisfy the demand. The *Live-Stock* in 1883 included 2,868,728 horses, 11,756,482 cattle, 23,405,845 sheep, and 5,710,775 pigs. Large quantities of *Poultry* are also reared, the annual value of their produce, including eggs, amounting to upwards of 300 million francs.

Game is comparatively rare and is daily becoming rarer. *Wild Animals* are now comparatively scarce; but bears and lynxes are still met with among the Pyrenees and the Alps, and the larger forests harbour wild boars, wolves, and foxes.

Fish is abundant and forms a considerable source of revenue. The chief fresh-water varieties are carp, tench, pike, perch, eel, trout, salmon, silurus, and crab. The principal sea-fish are herring, sardines, mackerel, anchovies, turbot, brill, soles, flounders, ray, gurnet, mullet, whiting, conger-eel, lamprey, sturgeon, oysters, mussels, lobsters, crabs, and shrimps. The *Sea-Fisheries* give an annual return of 90-110 million francs ($3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$ millions sterling) and occupy 86,000 men, of whom 74,000 are engaged in cod-fishing on the banks of Newfoundland. The annual produce of the sardine-fishery is valued at 15-20 million francs, that of the herring-fishery at 7-14 million francs. The rearing of oysters has of late made rapid progress in France, and in 1885 its various oyster-beds produced no fewer than 600 millions of these succulent bivalves.

Minerals. The mineral wealth of France is of the highest order. The principal *Rocks* contributing to the formation of the soil are granite, which forms the nucleus of most of the loftier mountains; basalt, the product of the ancient volcanoes in the central plateau; schists, in the slate-beds of Anjou and the Ardennes; limestone, found throughout the country and affording all manner of building stone; marble, also widely spread and in great variety; chalk, sandstones, millstones, and gypsum or plaster of Paris.

Coal is found mainly in the departments of Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Loire, and Aveyron. The production in 1886 amounted to about 20 million tons, a quantity, however, which required to be supplemented by the importation of at least 5 million tons more from Belgium, England, and the Rhenish provinces. France also possesses mines of anthracite coal and extensive peat-bogs, which afford a large amount of fuel.

The most important metal of France is *Iron*, which is found in most parts of the country but chiefly in the mountainous regions. The annual output, which amounts to about $2^1/_2$ million tons, is not nearly equal to the home demand (comp. p. xxxvii) and is steadily diminishing. The latter fact is due partly to the distance of the iron-mines from the coal necessary to work them, and partly to the large importation of superior metal from Algeria, Spain, and Elba. — Among other metals of which a considerable amount is obtained in France may be mentioned *Lead*, *Copper*, *Manganese*, and *Antimony*.

Several mines of *Rock-Salt* occur in the N.E. and S. parts of France, and large quantities of salt are also obtained from the *Salt Marshes* on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts. The number of *Mineral Springs*, many of which have a high reputation for medicinal purposes, is very large.

Industry. The industries of France include every branch of labour and give employment to about one-fourth of the population. For a long time almost without a rival, French industry has declined, partly because labour is now dearer in France than in neighbouring countries, and partly because the custom dues are unfavourable to

home-trade and the means of transport relatively too costly. France, however, still ranks first in those manufactures in which dexterity and taste are of prime importance. Chief among these are *Articles de Paris*, comprising bronzes, plated goods, jewellery and goldsmith's work, cabinet-work, book-binding, musical, surgical, mathematical, and scientific instruments, hardware, artificial flowers, wall-papers, furniture, lace, and carriages. Next in order come the *Textile Industries*, comprising 8000 manufactories of silk, cotton, woollens, and linen, and employing about 35,000 workmen. The *Iron Industry* produced in 1884 upwards of 1,855,000 tons of pig-iron, nearly 878,000 tons of wrought-iron, and upwards of 509,500 tons of steel. The *Alimentary Industries*, comprising the manufacture of articles of food and drink, such as bread, cheese, butter, salt meat, potted meats and fish, preserved vegetables, sugar, chocolate, liqueurs, and confectionery, are also very extensive. Among the remaining manufactures are those of porcelain, fayence, pottery, watches, skins and hides (especially for glove-making), carpets, thread, mirrors, glass and crystal, soap, oil, chemicals, drugs, and perfumery.

Commerce. The commerce of France has experienced the same vicissitudes as its industry, and has also somewhat declined in prosperity. There is almost absolutely no means of checking the volume of the *Domestic Trade*, which therefore cannot be calculated with any accuracy. It has been estimated to be at least ten times as great as the foreign trade. The *Foreign Trade* serves to provide the necessary supplies and to drain off the superfluous production. The *Imports*, consisting mainly of raw material for the textile and other industries, amounted in 1888 to 4,052,905,000 fr. (160,000,000*l.*); the *Exports*, mainly manufactured goods, were valued at 3,210,730,000 fr. (130,000,000*l.*); together amounting to a value of 290,000,000*l.* In 1827 the volume of trade was valued at 46,400,000 *l.*, and in 1864 at 270,520,000*l.* About 20 per cent of the trade of France is carried on with Great Britain and 7-8 per cent with the United States.

More than two-thirds of the foreign trade is carried on by sea, the chief seaports being Marseilles, Le Havre, and Bordeaux. But a greater proportion of this trade is carried on by foreign vessels than by the *French Merchant Marine*. Marseilles and Nantes are the only ports where French vessels monopolize most of the trade; at Le Havre more than half of it is appropriated by foreign flags. At the end of 1887 the French merchant navy included 15,051 vessels, with a total burden of 993,291 tons (including 951 steamships with 500,484 tons), a decrease since 1886 both in numbers and tonnage.

It has already been mentioned that there are upwards of 7770 miles of *Navigable Streams* in the interior of France. The country is also covered with a network of excellent *High-Roads* and *Local Roads*, with a total length of from 400,000 to 430,000 M.; and with another net-work of *Railways*, much extended since 1870, which at the beginning of 1888 had a total length of 21,200 M.

c. Political Geography.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. France has been a *Republic* since Sept. 4th, 1870, and its present *Constitution*, voted by the National Assembly elected in 1871, is dated Feb. 25th, 1875, and was partly revised in 1884 and 1885. The legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, consisting of a *Chamber of Deputies* and a *Senate*. The former consists of 584 members elected by universal suffrage for four years. The Senate contains 300 members, elected indirectly through electoral colleges and holding office for nine years, one-third submitting to re-election every three years. Originally 75 of the members were elected for life, but a law of 1884 provides for the gradual absorption of these life-senatorships by the ordinary members. The executive power is confided by the Assembly to a *President of the Republic*, elected for seven years, and every act of the President must be countersigned by one of the ten responsible *Ministers*, who hold the portfolios of (1) Justice; (2) Foreign Affairs; (3) the Interior; (4) Finances, including the Post and Telegraph Department; (5) War; (6) Navy and Colonies; (7) Public Instruction, Fine Arts, and Public Worship; (8) Commerce and Industry; (9) Agriculture; and (10) Public Works.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION. France is divided into 86 *Departments*, or 87, including the small *Territory of Belfort*, forming the sole fragment of Alsace left to France after the war of 1870-71. The departments are subdivided into 362 *Arrondissements*, 2871 *Cantons*, and 36,121 *Communes*. At the head of each department is a *Prefect (Préfet)*, over each arrondissement a *Sub-Prefect (Sous-Préfet)*, and over each commune a *Maire*, each of whom is assisted by a council. The cantons have no special civil administration.

The departments were formed in 1790 to replace the old provinces, the retention of which perpetuated the diversity of manners and customs, while they were separated from each other by barriers for internal revenue and had legal institutions of the most flagrant discrepancy. The provinces, 32 in number, were also very unequal in size, and many of them were too large to be efficiently administered. The provinces of Languedoc, Guienne, and Gascony were each split up into seven or eight departments, while other provinces furnished one only. As a rule the size of the departments varies between 2000 and 3000 sq. M; the largest is La Gironde, with an area of 3760 sq. M., while the smallest (exclusive of Seine, which consists of little more than Paris) is Rhône, with an area of 1077 sq. M. The most densely populated is, of course, that of Seine, with 6234 inhab. per sq. Kil.; next in order come Nord, Rhône, Seine-Inférieure, Pas-de-Calais, and Loire, with 294, 277, 138, 128, and 126 inhab. per sq. Kil. respectively. The most sparsely peopled are Basses-Alpes, Hautes-Alpes, Lozère, and Corsica, which have only 19, 22, 27, 32 inhab. per sq.Kil. The names of the departments are taken from their chief rivers or other striking natural features. In the following table we

follow the order of the river-basins, beginning in the N.E. The correspondence between the old provinces and the departments formed out of them is only approximately exact.

ANCIENT PROVINCES & CORRESPONDING MODERN DEPARTMENTS.

Prov.	Depart.	Cap.	Cap.	Prov.	Depart.	Cap.	Cap.
ALSACE		*Strassburg*		MAINE		*Le Mans*	
	Territory of		Belfort		*Sarthe*		Le Mans
LORRAINE		*Nancy*			*Mayenne*		Laval
	Vosges		Epinal	AUVERGNE		*Clermont-Ferrand*	
	Meurthe-&-Mos.		Nancy		*Puy-de-Dôme*		Clermont-Ferr.
	Meuse		Bar-le-Duc		*Cantal*		Aurillac
FLANDRE (Flanders)		*Lille*		MARCHE		*Guéret*	
	Nord		Lille		*Creuze*		Guéret
ARTOIS		*Arras*		LIMOUSIN		*Limoges*	
	Pas-de-Calais		Arras		*Corrèze*		Tulle
PICARDIE		*Amiens*			*Haute-Vienne*		Limoges
	Somme		Amiens	POITOU		*Poitiers*	
CHAMPAGNE		*Troyes*			*Vienne*		Poitiers
	Haute-Marne		Chaumont		*Deux-Sèvres*		Niort
	Aube		Troyes		*Vendée*		La Roche-s.-Yon
	Marne		Châlons-sur-M.	AUNIS		*La Rochelle*	
	Ardennes		Mézières	SAINTONGE-&-ANGOULÊME		*Saintes*	
ILE-DE-FRANCE		*Paris*			*Charente*		Angoulême
	Seine		Paris		*Charente-Infér.*		La Rochelle
	Seine-&-Marne		Meulun	GUIENNE-&-GASC.		*Bordeaux*	
	Seine-&-Oise		Versailles		*Hautes-Pyrén.*		Tarbes
	Oise		Beauvais		*Gers*		Auch
	Aisne		Laon		*Tarn-&-Garonne*		Montauban
NORMANDIE		*Rouen*			*Aveyron*		Rodez
	Seine-Infér.		Rouen		*Lot*		Cahors
	Eure		Evreux		*Lot-&-Garonne*		Agen
	Calvados		Caen		*Dordogne*		Périgueux
	Orne		Alençon		*Gironde*		Bordeaux
	Manche		St. Lô		*Landes*		Mont-de-Mars.
BRETAGNE (Brittany)		*Rennes*		BÉARN-&-NAVARRE		*Pau*	
	Ile-&-Vilaine		Rennes		*Basses-Pyrén.*		Pau
	Côtes-du-Nord		St. Brieuc	LANGUEDOC		*Toulouse*	
	Finistère		Quimper		*Lozère*		Mende
	Morbihan		Vannes		*Haute-Loire*		Le Puy
	Loire Infér.		Nantes		*Ardèche*		Privas
BOURBONNAIS		*Moulins*			*Gard*		Nîmes
	Allier		Moulins		*Hérault*		Montpellier
NIVERNAIS		*Nevers*			*Aude*		Carcassonne
	Nièvre		Nevers		*Tarn*		Albi
BERRY		*Bourges*			*Haute-Garonne*		Toulouse
	Cher		Bourges	FRANCHE-COMTÉ		*Besançon*	
	Indre		Châteauroux		*Doubs*		Besançon
ORLÉANAIS		*Orléans*			*Haute-Saône*		Vesoul
	Loiret		Orléans		*Jura*		Lons-le-Saun.
	Eure-&-Loir		Chartres	BOURGOGNE (Burg.)		*Dijon*	
	Loir-&-Cher		Blois		*Yonne*		Auxerre
TOURAINE		*Tours*			*Côte-d'Or*		Dijon
	Indre-&-Loire		Tours		*Saône-&-Loire*		Mâcon
ANJOU		*Angers*			*Ain*		Bourg
	Maine-&-Loire		Angers				

Prov.	Depart.	Cap.	Cap.	Prov.	Depart.	Cap.	Cap.
LYONNAIS		*Lyon*		PROVENCE		*Aix*	
	Loire		St. Etienne		*Bouches-du-Rh.*		Marseille
	Rhône		Lyon		*Basses-Alpes*		Digne
SAVOIE		*Chambéry*			*Var*		Draguignan
	Haute-Savoie		Annecy	COMTÉ DE FOIX		*Foix*	
	Savoie		Chambéry		*Ariège*		Foix
DAUPHINÉ		*Grenoble*		ROUSSILLON		*Perpignan*	
	Isère		Grenoble		*Pyrénées-Orient.*		Perpignan
	Hautes-Alpes		Gap	COMTÉ DE NICE		*Nice*	
	Drôme		Valence		*Alpes-Marit.*		Nice
ETAT D'AVIGNON		*Avignon*		CORSE (Corsica)		*Bastia*	
	Vaucluse		Avignon		*Corse*		Ajaccio

The *Etat d'Avignon*, *Savoy*, and *Nice* were not old French provinces, the first having been acquired in 1791 and the other two in 1860.

ARMY. The whole of France is divided into eighteen *Military Regions (Régions de Corps d'Armée)*, each under a general of division, while Paris and Lyons have each a separate military government. The headquarters of these eighteen Corps d'Armée are Lille, Amiens, Rouen, Le Mans, Orléans, Châlons-sur-Marne, Besançon, Bourges, Tour, Rennes, Nantes, Limoges, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Toulouse, and Bordeaux.

Military service is compulsory on every Frenchman, not declared unfit, between the ages of 20 and 40. The *Army* is divided into an Active Army and a Territorial Army, each with its Reserve. On a peace-footing the former consists of 523,000 men and the latter of 795,600 men, forming a total of 1,318,600. On a war-footing these totals rise to 1,797,000, 1,022,000, and 2,819,000.

NAVY. For naval purposes France is divided into five *Préfectures Maritimes*, the seats of which are Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon. In 1888 the fleet consisted of 388 war vessels in commission and 29 in construction. These are manned by 71,000 sailors and marines, a total that can be raised to 120,000 in time of war.

JUSTICE. Each canton contains a *Justice de Paix* or *Justice of the Peace;* each arrondissement a *Tribunal of the First Instance;* and each department a *Cour d'Assises*, or criminal court. Above these are 26 *Cours d'Appel*, or courts of appeal, in the principal towns, and the *Cour de Cassation*, or supreme court of appeal, at Paris. There are also *Commercial*, *Military*, and *Naval Courts* in places where such tribunals have been found desirable.

EDUCATION. The National Convention laid the foundation of the system of public education still in force in France, and Napoleon I. developed and consolidated it. Education is compulsory on all children between the ages of six and thirteen years. In the budget for 1888 a sum of 133 million francs (5,320,000*l.*) is set down for the Minister of Public Instruction, nearly two-thirds being allotted to elementary education.

The *Higher Education* is entrusted to seventeen *Académies Universitaires*, together forming the *Université*, a term which does not denote a single institution such as Oxford or Harvard, but that branch of the administration under which the universal public instruction is placed. Two of these academies (those of Paris and Bordeaux) have the five faculties of theology, law, medicine, science, and letters; three (Lyons, Nancy, Lille) have four faculties, eight have three, two have two, and two (Marseilles and Rouen) have one faculty only. There are also 'Facultés' of *Protestant Theology* at Paris and Montauban, and *Roman Catholic Institutes* at Paris, Angers, Lyons, and Lille.

Secondary Education is imparted by about 100 *Lycées* and 300 *Collèges Communaux*, including (in 1887) 18 lycées and 22 colleges for girls. In addition to these there still exist about 370 private colleges and 330 ecclesiastical colleges. The lycées and communal colleges are attended by 90-95,000 pupils, the lay colleges by about 25,000 (a number which is steadily decreasing), and the others by about 45,000.

There is at least one *Etementary School* in each commune, irrespective of private schools. In 1886 there were 66,323 public elementary schools, attended by 4,503,530 pupils, and 13,043 private elementary schools, with 1,077,857 pupils.

The educational work of each department is presided over by an *Inspecteur d'Académie*, and each arrondissement has an *Inspecteur d'Instruction Primaire*.

In addition to the above-mentioned schools and colleges are numerous *Technical* and *Speciat Institutions*, such as the Collège de France, the Museum of Natural History, the Normal Schools for the training of teachers, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts or Institute of the Fine Arts, the Conservatoire for musical and dramatic pupils, the Ecole des Arts et Métiers, the Polytechnic School, and the military, naval, engineering, mining, forestry, agricultural, veterinary, telegraphic, and other schools distributed throughout the country.

Religion. All religions are equal by law, and any sect which numbers 100,000 adherents is entitled to a grant from government. Only four, however, at present enjoy this privilege, viz. *Roman Cathotics*, *Protestants*, *Jews*, and *Mussulmans* (Algeria). The total amount of these grants in the budget of 1888 was 46,350,000 fr. The overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of France proper, or about 37 millions out of $38\frac{1}{4}$ millions, are reckoned as Roman Catholics, but this includes between 7 and 8 millions who declined to make any profession of religious belief at the census of 1881. The hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church embraces 17 *Archbishops* and 67 *Bishops*, whose sees are generally (not always) coextensive with the departments. The sees of the archbishops are at Aix, Albi, Auch, Avignon, Besançon, Bordeaux, Bourges, Cambrai, Chambéry, Lyons, Paris, Rheims, Rennes, Rouen, Sens, Toulouse, and Tours. The regular clergy number about 55,000.

The *Protestants*, who number about 700,000, are divided into

Lutherans and *Calvinists*, the former governed by a General Consistory, the latter by a Central Council, both sitting at Paris. The Lutherans are most numerous in the E., the Calvinists in the S. provinces.

The number of *Jews* in France does not exceed 60,000.

FINANCES. The annual French *Budget* shows a balanced revenue and expenditure of about three milliard francs (120,000,000*l.*), exclusive of extraordinary receipts and disbursements. The chief sources of revenue are the *Indirect Taxes* (including stamps and registration duties), which amount to 1,825,000,000 fr.; the *Direct Taxes* (445 million francs); and the *State Monopolies* (post office, telegraphs, etc.), which bring in 583,000,000 fr. The largest items of expenditure are the *Interest on the Public Debt* (see below); the grants for the *Army*, the *Navy*, the *Colonies*, *Public Works*, and *Education;* and the charges of *Administration.*

The *Public Debt*, which has enormously increased since 1870, amounts to about 25 milliards of francs or a thousand million pounds sterling.

COLONIES.

The preceding sketch only concerns France proper; the following table will give an idea of the importance of its principal colonies. Together they form an area of about 1,400,000 sq. Kil. in extent, whereas France measures only 528,572 sq. Kil.

	PRINCIPAL COLONIES	Area.	Pop.	Imports.	Exports.
		sq. Kil.	Inhab.	Francs.	Francs.
Africa	Algeria	667,000	3,960,400	411,930,000	150,032,000
	Senegal and dependencies	195,000	167,287	24,616,238	16,617,130
	Congo Region	430,000?	500,000?		
	Réunion	2,600	175,370	28,123,360	13,319,046
	Mayotte and dependencies	370	9,776	906,660	1,042,110
	Nossi-Bé	203	10,705	2,736,326	2,658,908
	Ste. Marie (Madagascar)	910	7,444	631,745	299,556
America	Martinique	987	175,755	23,735,026	20,369,808
	Guadeloupe	1,780	182,619	17,496,785	11,310,646
	French Guiana	13,087	26,205	7,163,336	4,740,707
	St. Pierre and Miquelon	210	6,251	13,960,764	11,406,776
Asia	French Cochin-China	59,458	1,795,000	85,582,836	83,236,880
	French India	508	277,266	9,947,936	12,567,050
Oceania	New Caledonia	21,000	56,464	6,662,970	2,971,103
	Tahiti and dependencies	2,455	22,916	3,022,518	2,570,610
		1,395,568	7,373,458	636,516,500 (25,460,000*l.*)	363,142,330 (14,525,000*l.*)

Cambodia, Tunis, and Annam, which are merely under the protection of France, have together an area of about 478,000 sq. Kil. and 9½ millions of inhabitants.

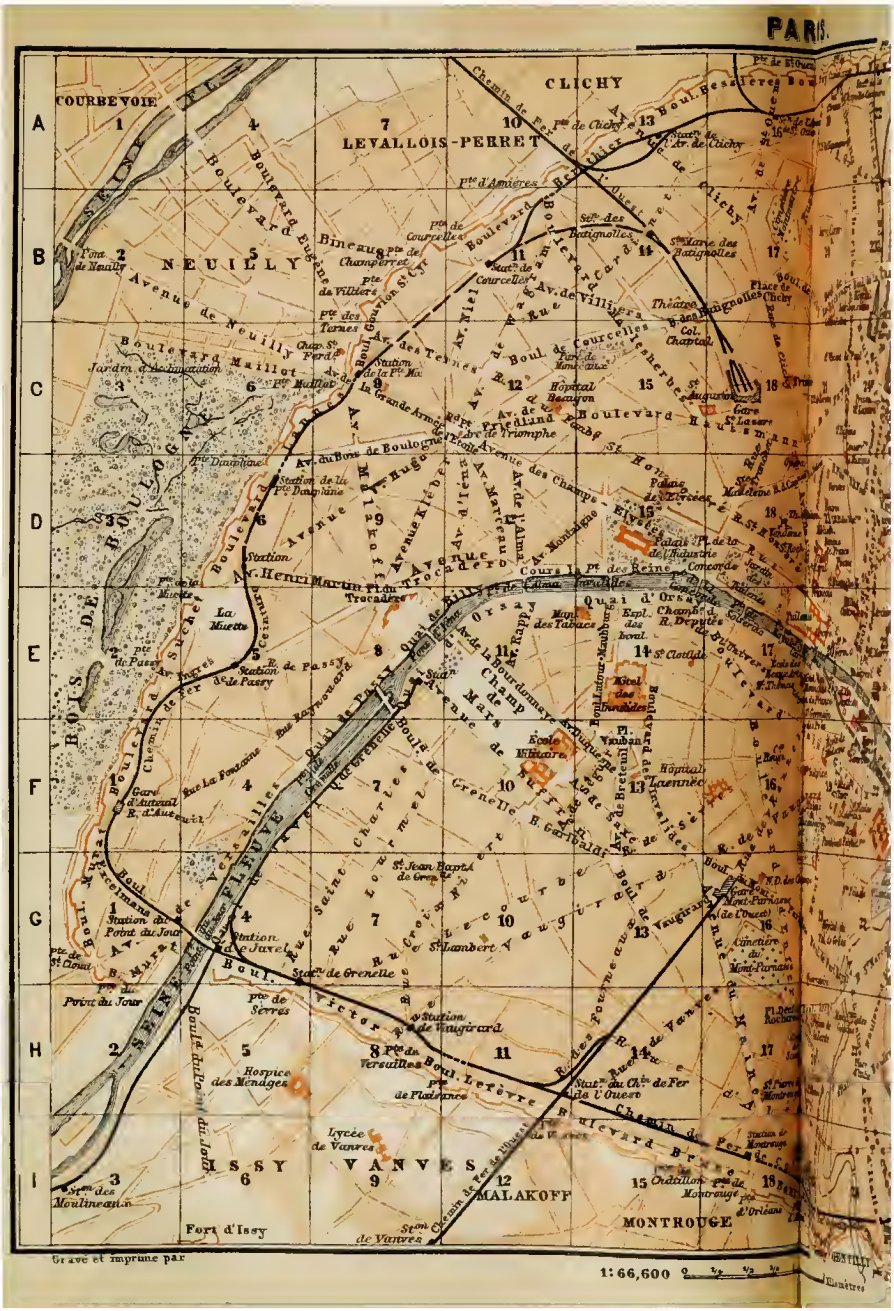
XII. Maps.

The best maps of France have hitherto been the *Cartes de l'Etat-Major*, or Ordnance Maps of the War Office. One series of these is on a scale of 1:80,000, and includes 273 sheets, each $2^1/_2$ ft. long and $1^1/_2$ ft. wide, while another, reduced from the above, is on a scale of 1:320,000 and consists of 33 sheets (1 for 16 of the others) or 27 for France proper. These may be had either engraved on steel (2 fr. per sheet) or lithographed (50 c.). The engraved maps are considerably clearer in the mountainous regions, but the lithographs are good enough for ordinary use.

As, however, these maps were executed entirely in black and were, besides, becoming antiquated, the War Office has undertaken two new series, which are printed in five colours, one on a scale of 1:50,000 and one on a scale of 1:200,000. The larger of these has not been published except for a part of the N.E. provinces, but the smaller issue already covers the N.E. third of the country. The price of each sheet is 2 fr.

There is also another map of France in five colours, on a scale of 1:100,000, prepared at the direction of the Minister of the Interior. It consists of upwards of 500 sheets, each $2^1/_2$ ft. long and $1^1/_4$ ft. wide, sold at 75 c. each. Most of the districts treated of in this Handbook have been published in this form, but some sheets still lack the contour lines. The following sheets relating to the Vosges have been published, with the elevation indicated: Sarrebourg, St. Dié, Gérardmer, Guebwiller, Luxeuil, and Belfort. The corresponding sheets of the war-office map first mentioned (1:80,000) are Epinal, Colmar, Lure, and Altkirch.

All these maps may be obtained in the chief tourist-resorts, but it is advisable to procure them in advance. The following shops in Paris have always a full supply on hand: *Lanée*, Rue de la Paix 8; *Andriveau-Goujon*, Rue du Bac 4; *Dumaine (Baudoin)*, Rue et Passage Dauphine 30; *Hachette* (only the map on a scale of 1:100,000), Boulevard St. Germain 79.


PARIS.
COURBEVOIE
CLICHY
LEVALLOIS-PERRET
NEUILLY
BOIS DE BOULOGNE
ISSY
VANVES
MALAKOFF
MONTROUGE
Fort d'Issy
Gravé et imprimé par
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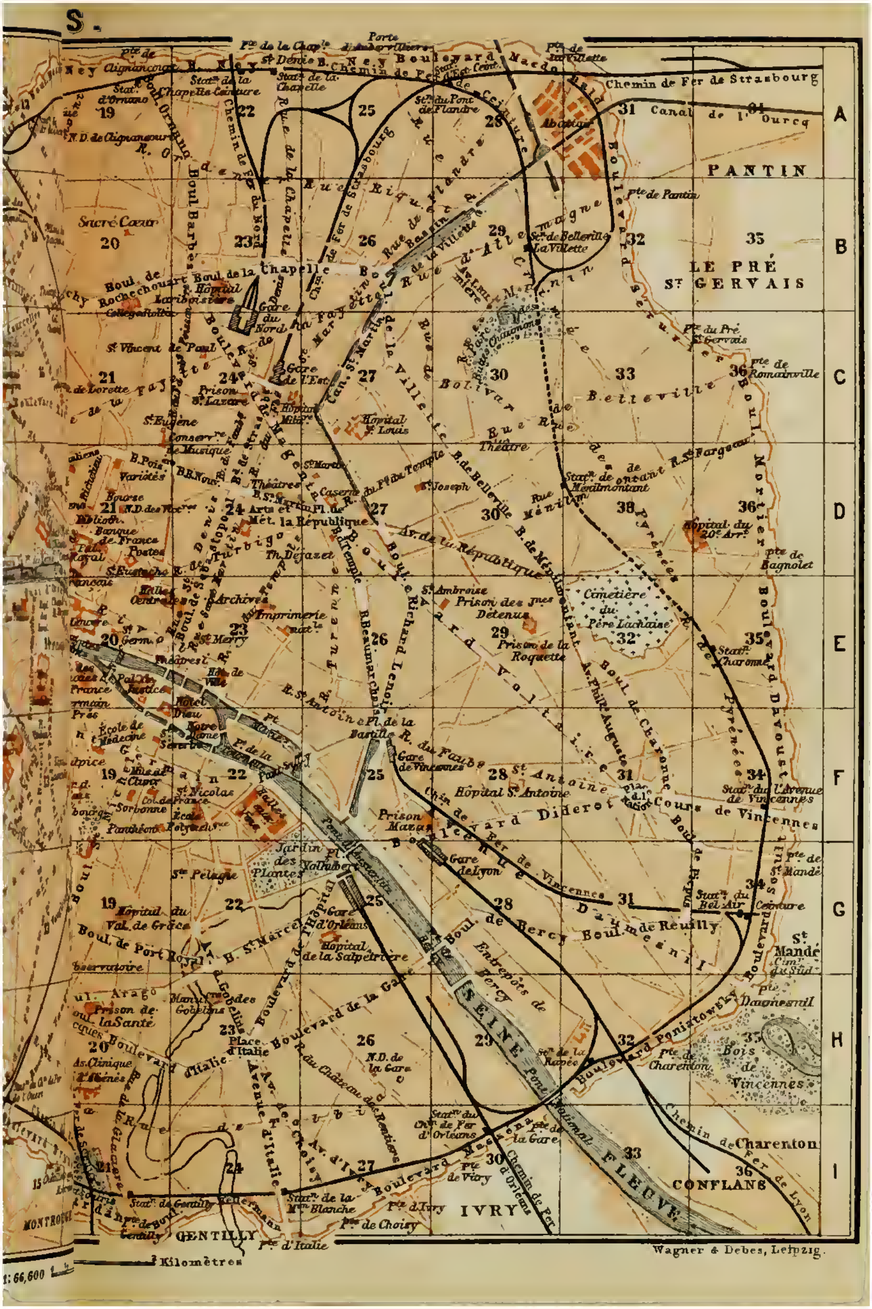
S.
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
Chemin de Fer de Strasbourg
Canal de l'Ourcq
PANTIN
Pte. de Pantin
LE PRÉ St GERVAIS
Pte. du Pré St Gervais
Pte. de Romainville
Belleville
Cimetière du Père Lachaise
Pte. de Bagnolet
Boul. Mortier
Boul. Davoust
Cours de Vincennes
Pte. de St Mandé
St Mandé
Pte. Daumesnil
Bois de Vincennes
Pte. de Charenton
Chemin de Charenton
Fer de Lyon
CONFLANS
Boulevard Poniatowski
SEINE FLEUVE
Pont National
IVRY
Pte. de Vitry
Pte. d'Ivry
Pte. de Choisy
Pte. d'Italie
GENTILLY
Boulevard Masséna
Chemin de Fer d'Orléans
Boulevard de la Gare
Boulevard d'Italie
Place d'Italie
Avenue d'Italie
Jardin des Plantes
Gare d'Orléans
Hôpital de la Salpêtrière
Gare de Lyon
Boul. de Bercy
Entrepôts de Bercy
Boulevard Diderot
Hôpital St. Antoine
Gare de Vincennes
Pl. de la Bastille
Boulevard Voltaire
Boulevard Richard Lenoir
Pl. de la République
Boulevard de Magenta
Gare de l'Est
Gare du Nord
Sacré Cœur
Boul. Barbès
Boulevard de Sébastopol
Hôtel de Ville
Notre Dame
Halles Centrales
Archives
Panthéon
Sorbonne
Val de Grâce
Boul. de Port Royal
Observatoire
Prison de la Santé
Montrouge
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
1:66,600
Kilomètres

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BEAUVAIS
Estrées-St-Denis
St Quentin
Laon
Compiègne
Soissons
Pommiers
Crouy
Ambleny
Chelles
Pierrefonds
Couvres
Berzy le Sec
Ventelet
Cery
Reims
Maimbeville
Grandfresnoy
Sacy-le-Grand
Longueil-ste-M.
Cherrières
Liancourt-sous-Clermont
Verberie
Gilocourt
Taillefontaine
Montgobert
Vierzy
Charisse
S Pont
Ste Maxence
Fleurines
Villers-Cotterets
Longpont
Hartennes
Creil
Rully
Duvy
Crépy-en-Valois
Vaumoise
St Remy
Dampleux
Ourcq
Barbery
Senlis
Boursonne
Oulchy-le-Château
Auger St Vincent
Levignen
Silly
Pimprez
Dorest
Baron
Nanteuil-le-Haudouin
Betz
La Ferté-Milon
Neuilly St Front
Coincy
Orry-la-Ville
Montagny Ste Félicité
Mareuil s/Ourcq
Dammard
Rocourt
Bonnes
Ermenonville
Fresnoy
Survilliers
Le Plessis-Belleville
Vouillancy
Crouy
Candelu
Nanteuil-le-Haudouin
Rozet-St-Germain
Marly-la-Ville
Louvres
Dammartin
St Mard
St Soupplets
Etrepilly
Coulombs
Bouresches
Château-Thierry
Marne
Coyolles
Le Mesnil-Amelot
Penchard
Varreddes
Trilport
Montreuil-aux-Lions
Charly
Mitry
Messe
Serran
Claye
Meaux
Changis
La Ferté-sous-Jouarre
Bussières
Annet
Lizy
Le Pin
Esbly
St Fiacre
Jouarre
Viels-Maisons
Bondy
Lagny
Chelles
Coupvray
Condé-Ste-Libiaire
Verdelot
Neuilly-sur-Marne
Villiers-sur-Marne
Serris
Crécy
Guerard
Mouroux
Rebais
Bellot
Ferrières
Villenoy
Emerainville
Villeneuve-le-Comte
Chauffry
Jouy-s-Morin
Meilleray
Varenne
Bois Brûlé
Montcerf
Farmoutiers
Ozoir
Boissy-St-Léger
Tournan
La Roussaye
La Ferté-Gaucher
Amillis
Gretz
Marles
Touquin
Villeneuve-St-Georges
Servon
Villeputeur
Fontenay-Trésigny
Vaudoy
Courtacon
Sancy
Brie-Comte-Robert
Coubert
Ozouer-le-Voulgis
Rozoy-en-Brie
Villegagnon
Quincy-Segrenet
Combs-la-Ville
Verneuil
Courchamp
Villiers-St-Georges
Corbeil
Lissy
Castins
Chengise
Mormant
Mortery
Champeaux
Châtillon-le-Duc
Echelle
Grand Puits
Maison-Rouge
Provins
Chalautre-la-Grande
Melun
Sivry
La Chapelle Gauthier
Vangis
St Maison-Rge
Ponthierry
Le Châtelet
Villeneuve-les-Bordes
Donnemarie
Nogent
Chailly-en-Bière
Bois de Rot
Samois
Courances
Valence
Vimpelles
Les Ormes
Nogent-s-S.
Fontainebleau
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1. From Calais (London) to Amiens and Paris.

184 M. to 214 M., Railway in 4½-15½ hrs., according to the route selected. The shortest route is by Boulogne, Abbeville, and Creil; the longest, seldom taken, by Hazebrouck and Arras. The alternative routes given below may be combined to suit individual convenience.

This line forms part of the direct route from London to Paris (283 M.). Express (see 'Bradshaw'), starting from Charing Cross, Cannon Street, Victoria, Holborn Viaduct, and St. Paul's stations, in 8½-11½ hrs.; sea-passage 1-1¾ hr.; fare 3*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; tickets available for seven days, with option of halting at Dover, Calais, and Amiens; return-tickets, valid for one month, 4*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* and 3*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* — Night-service at lower fares, 2nd class 33*s.*, 3rd class 22*s.* 6*d.* (tickets available for three days only); return-tickets, available for 14 days, 2*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* and 34*s.* 9*d.* — The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (Victoria, Holborn Viaduct, and St. Paul's stations) also issues mixed tickets (first-class rail and second-class steamboat) for the night-service at 42*s.*, return-tickets 63*s.* — Luggage should be registered before leaving England, to avoid examination at Calais.

[The alterations in the harbour of Calais (p. 4), which will probably be completed in May, 1889, will effect great improvement in the passenger traffic between Dover and Calais. The steamers will be able to enter the harbour without difficulty at all states of wind and tide, and passengers will be landed under cover close to the new *Maritime Station*, which, like the new *Calais Ville Station* (comp. p. 5), will include a hotel. A 'Club Train' will perform the journey from London to Paris in 7½ hrs. During the Paris Exhibition the third-class return-fare will be reduced to 23*s.* 4*d.*]

I. From Calais to Amiens.

a. Viâ Boulogne and Abbeville.

103 M. (165 Kilomètres). Railway in 2½-4½ hrs. (fares 20 fr. 65, 15 fr. 55, 11 fr. 40 c.). — From Boulogne to Amiens, 76½ M., in 1¾-3¼ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 35, 11 fr. 50, 8 fr. 40 c.).

Calais. — **Hotels.** MEURICE, Rue de Gnise; DESSIN, Rue Nenve; SAUVAGE; DU COMMERCE; DE LONDRES, Rue de la Cloche; DE FLANDRE. — **Restaurants.** *Sainsard*, Rue de la Cloche; *Sauvage*, Rue de Guise; *Railway Restaurant.* — **Cafés.** *Bellevue*, *de France*, *du Globe*, Place d'Armes. — *Sea-Bathing*, to the N. of the Bassin de Retenue. — *Military Music* in the Grande Place on Sun. & Thurs., 2-4.

Post & Telegraph Offices, Place Richelieu (Calais Nord) and Rue des Fontinettes 1 (Calais Sud).

British Consul, *W. Thomsett, Esq.*, Rue de Thermes 21. — **United States Consul,** *M. Vendroux*, Rue Leveux 20.

English Church, Rue du Moulin-Brûlé; minister, *Rev. Thos. Heany, M.A.* — *Wesleyan Chapel*, Rue dn Temple; *Rev. W. Cornforth, D.D.* Services at both at 11 a.m. and 6.15 p.m.

Calais, a town with 58,710 inhab., including St. Pierre-lès-Calais, with which it was united in 1885, and a fortress of the first class, derives its chief importance from its harbour and its traffic with England, to which it is one of the nearest points on the French coast. Dover is 18 M. distant. About 210,000 travellers pass through the town annually. Calais contains 1500-2000 English residents, chiefly engaged in its tulle-manufactories (p. 5).

Calais played a prominent part in the early wars between France and England. Its harbour was the rendezvous for the fleet of the Dauphin Louis, whose aid had been invited by the discontented English barons against King John. In 1346-7, after the battle of Crécy, Edward III. blockaded the town by land and sea and starved it into surrender after a desperate resistance of eleven months. He consented to spare the town on condition that six noble citizens should place themselves, clad in their shirts and with halters about their necks, at his absolute disposal; and it was only by the urgent intercession of his queen, Philippa of Hainault, that he was induced to spare the lives of the unfortunate men, at whose head was the patriotic Enstache de St. Pierre. Calais remained in the hands of the English for two hundred years, in spite of many attempts to retake it, and became an important mart of English traders. In 1558, however, the Duke of Guise with 30,000 men succeeded in finally expelling the small English garrison (500 men) after a siege of seven days. Queen Mary of England felt the loss of the town so acutely that she asserted the name 'Calais' would be found engraven on her heart after her death. In 1560 Mary Stuart set sail from Calais to assume the Scottish crown; and in 1814 Louis XVIII. landed here on his return to his kingdom. The Spaniards made themselves masters of Calais in 1596, but the treaty of Verviers in 1598 restored it permanently to France.

The *Harbour*, which is accessible at all states of the tide, is sheltered by two piers, one of which is 1100 yds. in length. The chalk cliffs and castle of Dover are visible in clear weather. At the beginning of the longer pier rises a marble *Column* commemorating the restoration of Louis XVIII. (see above). The alterations in the harbour (see p. 3), now approaching completion, will double its area. In addition to its busy passenger traffic, Calais carries on a brisk trade in timber, coals, etc.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the Place d'Armes, the handsomest edifice in the town, was erected in 1740 on the site of an older building of which the tower still remains (15th cent.). It is adorned with busts of the *Duc de Guise*, 'libérateur de Calais en 1558', and *Richelieu*, the founder of the citadel in 1634. A bust of Eustache de St. Pierre on the balcony is as yet the only public memorial of the

patriots of 1347; but a monument to their memory is about to be erected. — To the left of the Hôtel de Ville is a massive square *Watch Tower*, the foundation of which is referred to 810, and which was used as a lighthouse until 1848.

The church of *Notre-Dame* is approached by the street of the fame name leading to the E. from the Place d'Armes. Originally tounded in the 12th cent., it was almost completely rebuilt during she English occupation of the town, and it has undergone considerable renovation since 1866. The N. side is partly concealed by a reservoir; the spire is very inelegant. The handsome marble altar (17th cent.), a relief representing the Assumption by *Seghers* (1628), the iron choir-screen, and a Descent from the Cross by Rubens (?), are the chief objects of interest in the interior.

At the end of the Rue de Guise, which begins to the left of the Hôtel de Ville, is the *Hôtel de Guise*, a building in the English Tudor style, originally founded by Edward III. as a guildhouse for the woolstaplers, and presented to the Duke of Guise after his capture of the town. — The modern *Musée*, in the Rue Royale, is still unfinished.

The *Sea-Bathing Establishment* is situated beyond the old harbour. When the tide is out the water is very shallow for a long distance from the shore. Admission to the park 10 c.; season-ticket 10 fr.; bath 1 fr.

St. Pierre-lès-Calais (railway-station, see below) forms the industrial and commercial part of Calais. Its prosperity is due chiefly to its extensive manufacture of tulle, an industry which was introduced from Nottingham in 1818. The *Church*, built in 1862-70 in the style of the 13th cent., and the *Hôtel de Ville* are both situated in the Place Crèvecœur.

At *Sangatte*, perhaps the *Portus Ulterior* of the Romans, 6 M. to the S.W. of Calais, are the works established in view of the projected submarine tunnel between France and England.

From Calais to Dunkirk, 29½ M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 90, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 20 c.). This branch diverges from the main line at *St. Pierre-lès-Calais* (see above) and skirts the town on the E., passing the suburban station of *St. Pierre*. The district traversed is flat and intersected by canals. — 15 M. **Gravelines** *(Hôtel des Messageries)*, an uninteresting town with 5943 inhab., is strongly fortified and has a port on the *Aa*, near its embouchure in the North Sea. In the middle ages it belonged to the Counts of Flanders. In 1558 the French were defeated on the sands of Gravelines by the Spaniards under Egmont, who was assisted by the broadsides of an English fleet of ten sail; but exactly one hundred years later the town was finally joined to France. The Spanish Armada was defeated and put to flight by the English fleet in 1588 off Gravelines. A large quantity of eggs and similar produce is annually shipped to England from this port. — 18½ M. *Bourbourg* is the junction for the line from Watten to Gravelines (p. 19). Beyond the next two stations our line coalesces with the line from Hazebrouck (p. 20). — 29½ M. *Dunkirk*, see p. 74.

Passengers from England find the train for Paris waiting on the quay or at the *Gare Maritime*. The principal station, at present on the N. side of the town, is to be transferred to the S. (see p. 3). The short branch-line connecting it with the Gare Maritime skirts the new harbour (p. 4).

After leaving Calais we stop at (1½ M.) *St. Pierre-lès-Calais* (see p. 5), with its handsome tower, beyond which diverges the line to Anvin (p. 24). — 6 M. *Fréthun.* — As the train approaches (11½ M.) *Caffiers*, we enjoy a fine view to the left. — 10 M. *Marquise*, a small town with important marble-quarries, is situated in the 'Vallée Heureuse', a favourite point for excursions from Calais and Boulogne. At *Ambleteuse*, a little village to the right, on the coast, which the train now gradually approaches, James II. landed in 1689 on his flight from England. — 18 M. *Wimille-Wimereux.* At Wimereux (Hotel; sea-baths) is a ruined harbour, excavated in 1803 at Napoleon I.'s orders by a detachment of the army then encamped at Boulogne (p. 9). — The train now comes in sight of the Colonne de la Grande Armée, marking the situation of Napoleon's camp (p. 9). Two tunnels are passed through, and the *Liane* is crossed by means of a curved viaduct.

26½ M. *Boulogne.* The principal station is situated on the W. side of the Arrière Porte (Pl. D, E, 4), and a little to the N. is the *Gare Maritime* (Pl. D, 2), near the quay where the steamers for England depart and arrive (p. 9).

Boulogne-sur-Mer. — **Hotels.** Near the baths: HÔTEL DU PAVILLON & DES BAINS DE MER (Pl. a; D, 1), HÔTEL DE LA MARINE (Pl. b; D, 2), in the Boul. Ste. Beuve (Nos. 98 & 40); HÔT. DE FOLKESTONE (Pl. c; D, 2), HÔT. DE PARIS (Pl. d; D, 2), HÔT. WINDSOR (Pl. e; D, 2), Quai Gambetta (Nos. 74, 66, & 62). In the town: HÔTEL DES BAINS ET DE BELLEVUE (Pl. f; E, 3), Quai des Bains and Rue Victor Hugo; HÔT. CHRISTOL (Pl. g; E, 3), Place Frédéric Sauvage 14, near the station; HÔT. DE L'UNIVERS (Pl. h; E, 3), HÔTEL MEURICE (Pl. i; E, 2), HÔT. DU NORD (Pl. k; E, 3), Rue Victor Hugo (Nos. 26, 35, 25); HÔTEL DU LOUVRE, near the railway-station; BRITISH HOTEL (Pl. l; E, 3), Rue Faidherbe 27, etc. There are also numerous *Maisons Meublées*, *Pensions*, and furnished apartments.

Restaurants. *Casino*, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; **Hôtel de Flandre*, Quai Gambetta 52, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr.; *Café Hingelin*, Rue Monsigny 4, near the theatre; also at the above-named hotels and at the railway-stations.

Cafés. *Grand Café de Boulogne*, *Wallon*, Rue Adolphe Thiers 63 and 53.

Cabs. From 6 a.m. to midnight, per drive 1½ fr., per honr 2 fr.; from midnight to 6 a.m. 2 fr. and 2½ fr.; outside the town, per hr. 2½ fr.

Tramway to the Etablissement des Bains from the Coin-Menteur (Pl. E, 3) 10 c., from the Place Dalton (Pl. F, 3) 20 c.

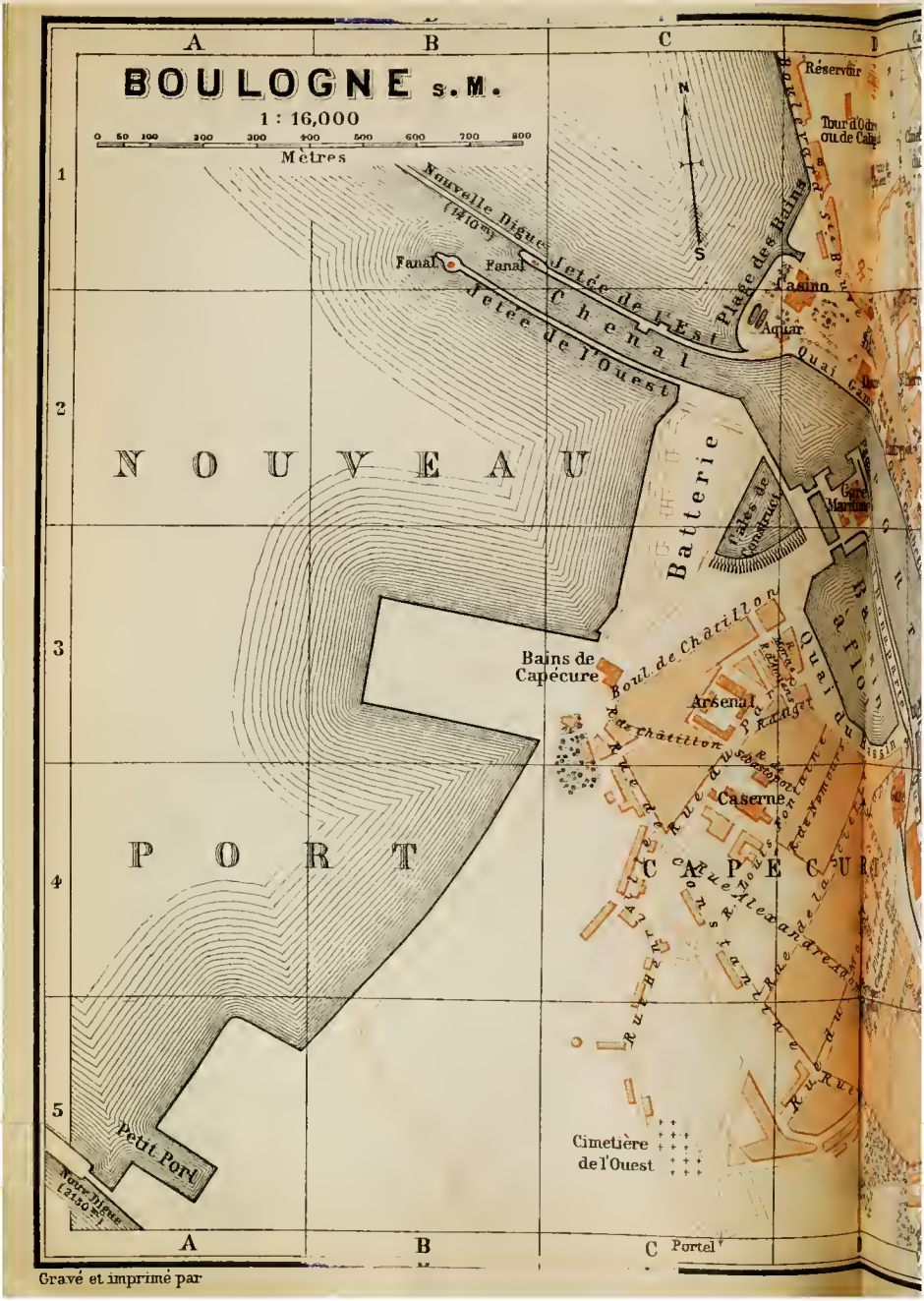
Baths. *Sea-baths* (p. 7) ½-1 fr., including machine and towels; subscription for 12 baths 5½-9 fr. — *Fresh-water Baths* at the Hôtel des Bains. — *Casino*, see p. 7.

Post & Telegraph Offices, Rue Victor Hugo 25.

British Consul, *E. W. Bonham, Esq.*; Vice-consul, *Capt. R. N. Surplice.* — **American Vice-Consul,** *M. Flageollet.*

Physicians. *Dr. Harvey*, Rue Faidherbe 69; *Dr. Philip*, Rue Victor Hugo 33; *Dr. Docker*, homœopath, Rue Marignan 13. — **Dentist,** *Mr. J. Mac-Conaghey*, Rue Victor Hugo 44. — **Chemist,** *Abraham*, Rue Victor Hugo 33.

English Churches. *British Episcopal Church*, Rue du Temple; chaplain, Rev. Archdeacon Maule, LL.D., 95 Rue de la Paix. Services on Sun. at 11 and 7.30. — *Holy Trinity*, Rue de la Lampe; Rev. E. R. Parr, M. A.; services at 11 and 7.30. — *St. John's*; services at 11.30 and 5.30 in the Hôtel Dervaux, until the new church in the Rue des Vieillards is built; Rev. J. H. Fry. — *Wesleyan Methodist Church*, Rue de l'Ancienne Comédie; Rev. C. Powell; services at 11 and 7. — *French Protestant Church*, Rue Basse des Tintelleries; services at 11 and 7.30.



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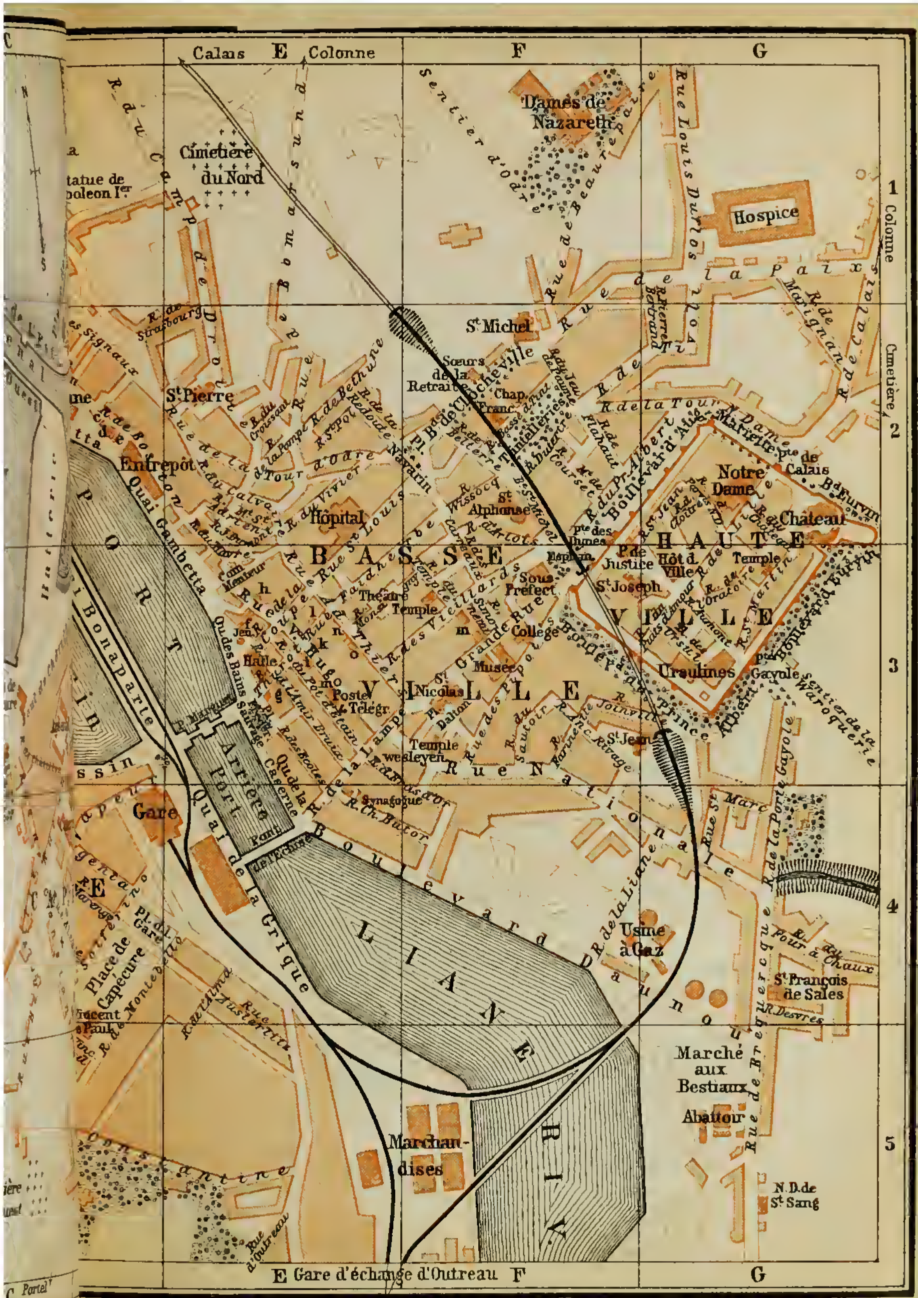


Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Boulogne-sur-Mer, so called to distinguish it from Boulogne-sur-Seine near Paris, the *Bononia* (?) or *Gessoriacum* of the Romans, is an important seaport town, situated on the *Liane*, with a population of 46,000, of whom about one-fifth are permanent English residents. Its numerous schools enjoy a high reputation.

The *Harbour*, especially the E. part near the *Douane* (Pl. D, 2), presents a very busy scene. Its commercial importance is increasing, and since 1879 extensive operations (to cost 1,400,000*l.*) have been going on with the view of enlarging and deepening the port. The large semicircular basin on the left bank of the Liane was constructed by Napoleon to accommodate the flotilla which was to convey his troops to England (see p. 9). Boulogne stands next to Marseilles, Havre, and Bordeaux among the seaports of France. The *Building Slips* and the *Batteries* defending the entrance to the harbour are both situated on the W. bank. The *West Pier* stretches into the sea for a distance of 765 yds. — The part of the town lying on the left or W. bank of the Liane is known as *Capécure*. Its church of *St. Vincent de Paul* (Pl. D, 4, 5) is a modern Gothic edifice in the style of the 13th century.

The Basse-Ville lies on the right bank of the Liane. Immediately beyond the *Pont de l'Ecluse* (Pl. E, 4) is a bronze statue, by Lafrance, of *Frédéric Sauvage* (Pl. E, 3), who was the first to use screw-propellers for steamboats. — Thence the *Quai des Bains* and the *Quai Gambetta* lead to the N. to the *Halle* (p. 9) and to the *Douane* (Pl. D, 2), adjoining which is a Salt Warehouse. In front of the Halle is a statue of *Jenner*, the inventor of vaccination.

The **Casino* or *Etablissement de Bains* (Pl. D, 1, 2) occupies the space between the Quai Gambetta and the cliffs. Adm. $^1/_2$-1 fr. (for the whole day 3 fr.); subscription for a week 10, for a fortnight 17, for a month 29, for the season 58 fr.; for two pers. 15, 25, 41, & 82 fr.; for three pers. 20, 33, 53, & 106 fr. The garden is open to visitors, but non-subscribers pay 20 c. for admission on concert-days. — The foot of the cliffs, beyond the casino, is skirted by the *Boulevard Ste. Beuve*, named in honour of the eminent critic (1819-1855), who was born at Boulogne.

The *Pier*, or *Jetée de l'Est* (Pl. B, C, 1, 2), which extends 650 yds. into the sea, is a favourite and usually animated promenade, especially at full-tide when the steamers enter or leave the port. Like the W. pier it has a lighthouse at the extremity. Dover light is said to be sometimes visible from this pier; the light on Cap Gris-Nez is very distinct. — On the cliff, to the right, is a poor statue of *Napoleon I.*, erected by an Englishman, marking the site of the hut he occupied in 1804 (p. 9). Not far off is the ruined *Tour d'Ordre* ('Turris ardens'; Pl. D, 1), a Roman beacon-tower, built under Caligula in 40 A.D. — The Gothic church of *St. Pierre des Marins* (Pl. E, 2), with a lofty spire, is a modern building in the style of the 14th century.

A long street, named successively the *Rue de la Lampe* and *Grande Rue*, leads from the Pont de l'Ecluse to the Haute-Ville. This line of streets is intersected by another line formed by the *Rue Victor Hugo* and the *Rue Nationale*, running from N.E. to S.W., and containing the principal shops. The *Rue Adolphe Thiers*, running parallel to the Rue Victor Hugo, begins at the Place Dalton (Pl. F, 3), in which rises the church of *St. Nicholas*, of the 17-18th centuries.

The *Museum* (Pl. F, 3), in the Grand' Rue, contains ethnographical and historical collections, some Egyptian antiquities, and a few pictures (open in summer daily, except Tues., 11-4; in winter on Thurs., Sun., and holidays). The *Public Library*, on the second floor, contains 50,000 vols. and some interesting MSS. (open daily, 10-4).

At the end of the Grand' Rue, on the left, is the *Esplanade*, a small Place, adorned with a colossal bust of Henri II., by *David*, commemorating the restoration of the town to France by the English in the reign of that monarch (1550). In the *Boulevard Mariette*, farther on, is a bronze statue of *Mariette Bey*, the distinguished Egyptologist, who was a native of Boulogne (1821-81). A little to the N. is a public park known as *Les Tintelleries* (Pl. F, 2), where concerts are given in summer.

The Haute Ville (Pl. F, G, 2, 3) is enclosed by *Ramparts*, dating from the 13th cent., 430 yds. long, 350 yds. broad, and flanked with round turrets, 55 ft. high. Three of its four gateways, the *Porte des Dunes*, the *Porte Gayole*, and the *Porte de Calais*, are still extant; the S.W. gate has disappeared since 1588. — We enter by the Porte des Dunes, flanked by two massive round towers, within which, to the left, are situated the modern *Palais de Justice* (Pl. F, 3) and (a little farther on) the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. G, 3), erected in 1734 on the site of an ancient castle, where the crusader Godfrey de Bouillon was born in 1065.

The *Theatre* (Pl. E, 3), in the Rue Monsigny, is a building in the Grecian style, capable of holding 1500 persons.

The church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. G, 2), a building in the degraded Italian style, erected in 1827-66, occupies the site of a Gothic church which was destroyed in 1793. The lantern which surmounts the dome is crowned with a colossal statue of the Virgin. which forms the most conspicuous point in the whole town. Extensive *View, comprising the 'dunes', the plateau traversed by the railway to Calais, in the foreground Napoleon's Column, and in the distance, in clear weather, the white cliffs of the English coast. The entrance to the staircase is by a door to the right, in the interior of the church (adm. 1 fr.; custodian at the S. portal).

The interior contains an elaborate high-altar, executed in Rome at the expense of Prince Torlonia; a fine monument to Mgr. Haffreingue; six chapels adorned with frescoes by Soulacroix; and a Lady Chapel, which is resorted to by pilgrims. The *Crypt* (adm. 1 fr.), dating partly from the 12th cent., contains some old tombs and some antiquities found in digging the foundations of the church.

The *Castle* (Pl. G, 2), in which Louis Napoleon was confined after the attempted insurrection of 1840, is the ancient citadel of Boulogne, and dates from the 13th century. It is now converted into barracks and an artillery depôt (no admission).

The *Cemetery* of the Haute Ville (beyond Pl. G, 2) contains the graves of *Sir Harris Nicolas*, *Basil Montague*, and numerous other Englishmen.

The *Fish Market* is held early in the morning in the *Halle* (Pl. E, 3). The fishermen and their families occupy a separate quarter of the town, on the W. side, and form one-tenth of the population. They partly adhere to the picturesque costume of their ancestors, and they differ somewhat in character and customs from the other inhabitants of the town.

Boulogne possesses about 250 fishing-boats, which extend their voyages during the herring-fishery as far as the Scottish coast and Iceland, and in favourable seasons realise as much as 60,000*l*.

In 1804 Napoleon I. assembled an army of 172,000 infantry and 9000 cavalry on the tableland to the N. of Boulogne, under the command of Marshals Soult, Ney, Davout, and Victor, and collected in the harbour a flotilla of 2413 craft of various dimensions, for the purpose of invading England and establishing a republic there. The troops were admirably drilled, and only awaited the arrival of the fleets from Antwerp, Brest, Cadiz, and the harbours of the Mediterranean, which had been in the course of formation for several years for this express purpose. Their union was prevented by the English fleet under Sir Robert Calder; and the victory of Nelson at Trafalgar, on 22nd Oct., 1805, completed the discomfiture of the undertaking.

Napoleon's Column, or the *Colonne de la Grande-Armée*, a Doric column, constructed by Marquise, 172 ft. in height, situated 2 M. from Boulogne on the road to Calais (comp. Pl. G, 1), was founded in 1804 to commemorate the expedition against England, the first stone being laid by Marshal Soult in the presence of the whole army. The first empire left the monument unfinished, and in 1821 Louis XVIII. caused the work to be resumed, intending that the column should commemorate the restoration of the Bourbons; but it was not completed till 1841, when its original destination was revived. The summit is occupied by a statue of the emperor, one of *Bosio's* finest works. The pedestal is adorned with reliefs in bronze, representing emblems of war. The view from the top resembles that from Notre-Dame (custodian ½ fr.). Model in the museum (p. 8).

Boulogne is on the direct route from London to (255 M.) Paris viâ Folkestone. Tidal Express Trains (see advertisements in 'Bradshaw'), from Charing Cross or Cannon Street, in 8-10 hrs.; average sea-passage 2¼ hrs. (fares 2*l*. 17*s*. and 2*l*. 3*s*.; return-tickets valid for one month 4*l*. 17*s*. and 3*l*. 17*s*.). Passengers with single tickets may break their journey at the principal stations, and spend seven days on the route. Night-service at reduced fares, 2nd class 32*s*. 6*d*., 3rd class 22*s*. (tickets available for three days only); return-tickets available for 14 days, 49*s*. and 33*s*. 6*d*. Registered luggage is not examined before arrival at Paris.

By *Steamboat from London to Boulogne* daily during the season (see advertisements in 'Bradshaw') and thence to Paris by railway, a journey of 14-17 hrs. exclusive of detention at Boulogne, where the trains do not correspond with the steamers; river-passage about 6 hrs., sea-passage 4-5 hrs. (fares 26*s*. 6*d*., 22*s*., 16*s*.; tickets available for three days). This is the cheapest, and in good weather, perhaps the pleasantest route from London to Paris.

From Boulogne to St. Omer, 40 M., railway in 2 hrs. 5 min. (fares 6 fr. 65, 5 fr., 3 fr. 65 c.). — This line diverges to the left from that to Paris at (5½ M.) *Hesdigneul*, the second station (p. 11), and ascends the pretty valley of the *Liane*. — 10 M. *Samer*, with 2158 inhab.; 15½ M. *Desvres*, with 4487 inhab., formerly fortified. The railway skirts a range

of picturesque hills. — 20 M. *Lottinghem* carries on the active preparation of phosphates, exported to England and Brittany for manure. — 28½ M. *Lumbres*, the junction of the line from Calais to Anvin (p. 24); 37 M. *Arques*, the junction of a line to Berguette (p. 21). We now join the line from Calais viâ Arras. — 40 M. *St. Omer*, see p. 19.

From Boulogne to Arras, 79 M., railway in 4-4¼ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 70, 11 fr. 80, 8 fr. 55 c.). — At (17½ M.) *Etaples* this line diverges from the railway to Amiens. — 23½ M. *Montreuil-sur-Mer*, an ancient village with 3297 inhab., is now situated on a hill 9 M. from the sea, but was, as the name indicates, formerly on the coast. Montreuil was at one time fortified, and traces of its citadel still remain. The *Church* is a handsome Gothic building, and the *Hospital*, recently rebuilt, has a fine chapel in the style of the 16th century. — We next ascend the valley of the *Canche* to (40½ M.) Hesdin *(Hôtel de France)*, a small town founded by Charles V. in 1554, after the destruction of *Vieil Hesdin*, 2½ M. farther up the valley.

[From Hesdin to Crecy and Abbeville, about 20 M. The high-road to Abbeville crosses the Canche and runs to the S.W. from Hesdin. After about 6 M. it crosses the *Authie*, ¾ M. beyond which is the village of *Labroye-le-Boisle*. About 2½ M. farther on we diverge to the right from the high-road to reach (2 M.) **Crécy-en-Ponthieu** *(Inn)*, a hamlet famous for the victory won on Aug. 26th, 1346, by Edward III. of England over Philip of Valois, King of France. The English army, after marching through Normandy and threatening Paris, had been compelled to fall back towards the N.E. before a much superior force. But after forcing his way over the Somme at the ford of Blanchetaque, Edward III. decided to hazard a battle, and selected a favourable spot. The English, encamped on the field, took up their position betimes, ate, drank, and rested, and awaited quietly the onslaught of the French. The latter marched from Abbeville, but the proud and haughty French nobles brooked no discipline, and their advance was disorderly and confused. 'The Englishmen', says Froissart, 'who were in three 'battles' (divisions) lying on the ground to rest them, as soon as they saw the Frenchmen approach, they rose upon their feet, fair and easily, without any haste, aud arranged their battles'. The first division was commanded by the Prince of Wales — Edward, the Black Prince, — assisted by the Earls of Warwick and Oxford; the second was under the Earls of Northampton and Arundel; while the third, commanded by Edward III. in person, was held as a reserve on a little hill surmounted by a windmill, whence the English king watched the gallantry of his son and his soldiers. The French king sent the Genoese cross-bowmen, about 15,000 in number, forward to the attack. But they were wearied with their march, the afternoon sun shone in their eyes, and they were awed by the rigid stillness and silence which reigned in the English ranks until the first flight of bolts from the cross-bows fell among them. 'Then the English archers stepped forth one pace, and let fly their arrows so wholly and so thick, that it seemed snow.' The Genoese turned to flee, but only to be met by the French men-at-arms, who at the command of the enraged Philip, dashed in among them, cutting them down. The deadly shower of cloth-yard shafts was kept up by the English; the armour of the knights was pierced, their horses became unmanageable, many fell both horse and men, and the confusion spread. The Irish and Welsh who formed a great part of Edward's forces, armed with long knives, now forced their way into the melée and, stabbing the French horses, brought many knights to the ground, In the meantime the Counts of Alençon and Flanders at the head of their knights forced their way to the Black Prince's line and pressed him hard. A message was sent to Edward III., asking for help. 'Is my son hurt, or dead, or on the earth felled?' asked the king. 'No, Sire', was the reply, 'but he is hardly matched, wherefore he hath need of your aid'. 'Return to them that sent you, replied Edward, 'and say to them that they send no more to me for any adventure that falleth, as long as my son is alive; and also say to them that they suffer him this day to win his spurs; for if God be pleased, I will that this day be his, and the honour thereof, and to them that be about him.'

The French finally gave way and fled, leaving the English masters of the field. King Philip rode with but five barons to the castle of Labroye, and thence to Amiens. The slaughter was very great. Froissart says that 11 princes, 80 bannerets, 1200 knights, and 30,000 footmen were slain on the French side. One of the eleven princes was the blind King John of Bohemia, whose crest (the now familiar 'Prince of Wales's Feathers') and motto ('ich dien') were adopted by the Black Prince. Several of his knights, fastening his horse's bridle securely to their own, had led him into the fight to 'strike one more good blow'; all were killed, and their horses were found after the battle still tied together. Various estimates are given of the respective forces on this occasion; the English could not have numbered more than 25,000, while the French army was about 100,000 strong. After the battle Edward III. continned his march to the N.E., and laid siege to Calais (p. 4). A tradition (probably erroneous) says that this was the first battle in which cannons were used (on the side of the English). — The *Windmill* from which Edward III. watched the battle, is still preserved on a hill to the W. of the village. Farther to the W. is a cross marking the spot where the body of John of Bohemia is said to have been found. — From Crécy we regain the high-road by a road skirting the W. side of the *Forest of Crécy*, which protected the right wing of the English during the battle. The wood to the right of the high-road, as we proceed towards the S.E., is the *Forest de l'Abbaye*.

15 M. (from Hesdin) *Canchy*. — 20 M. *Abbeville*, see p. 12.

From Hesdin the battlefield of *Agincourt* (p. 25) may also be conveniently visited by the high-road leading to the N.E. to (10 M.) *Fruges* (p. 25), where we may rejoin the railway. Beyond Fruges the high-road leads to (27 M.) *St. Omer* (p. 19).]

48½ M. **Anvin** and thence to (55½ M.) **St. Pol**, see p. 26.

The train ascends the valley of the *Scarpe*. — 70 M. *Mont-Saint-Eloi*, a village on a height to the right, with a church with two tall towers (18th cent.) and other relics of an ancient abbey. The railway then turns to the left, and joins the line from Paris to Arras. — 79 M. *Arras*, see p. 22.

Quitting Boulogne, the train traverses the valley of the Liane. To the right are the town of Boulogne and the bridge over the Liane on the line to Calais. The country soon becomes flat and uninteresting. 29½ M. *Pont-de-Briques;* 31 M. *Hesdigneul;* 35 M. *Neufchâtel.* Beyond (44 M.) *Etaples* the train crosses the *Baie de la Canche* by a viaduct. 46½ M. *St. Josse.* These three last-named villages were burned by the English after Crécy. — 49½ M. *Verton.*

From Verton a DILIGENCE (1¼ fr.) plies to (4½ M.) **Berck** *(Hôtel de Berck; Hôtel de la Plage)*, a small sea-bathing place with 5187 inhabitants. A large *Hospital* for scrofulous children has been built by the municipality of Paris in this healthy spot. The *Sea-Bathing Establishment* is well-arranged, though unpretending.

The name of (55 M.) *Conchil-le-Temple* is a reminiscence of the Knights Templar, who formerly had a lodge here. — 60 M. *Rue*, a small town, injured by the encroachments of the *Authie* and the *Maie*. The beautiful Chapelle du St. Esprit, adjoining the church, is a relic of an older church dating from the 13th century.

66½ M. *Noyelles* is situated in the midst of a dreary expanse of sand. — In the vicinity is the ford of *Blanchetaque*, where the *Somme* was crossed by Edward III. before the battle of Crécy in 1346 (see p. 10).

A branch-railway runs from Noyelles, along an embankment washed by the sea at high-tide, to (4 M.) **St. Valery-sur-Somme** *(Hôtel de France)*, a town with 3462 inhabitants. From this little port William the Conqueror

set sail for England on Sept. 27th, 1066. Some of the ancient fortifications still remain. — From St. Valery the line goes on to (8½ M.) *Cayeux*, a frequented sea-bathing resort.

Another branch-railway runs from Noyelles to (5 M.) **Le Crotoy** (*Hôtel du Casino*), an unpretending but frequented sea-bathing place, with a small harbour and some remains of its old fortifications.

To the right as we proceed stretches the wide bay at the mouth of the Somme, crossed by the branch-line to St. Valery (see above). Beyond (70 M.) *Port-le-Grand* we cross the canalized Somme.

75 M. **Abbeville** (*Hôtel de la Tête de Boeuf*, Rue St. Gilles; **Hôtel de la Gare*), an ancient fortress and an important cloth-manufacturing town, with 19,937 inhab., is situated on the Somme, on which there is a small harbour.

Abbeville was of sufficient importance under Hugh Capet to receive a girdle of ramparts, and it was the rendezvous for the leaders of the first two crusades. At the marriage of Eleanor of Castille to Edward I. in 1272 it passed to England, and it remained with little interruption under English dominion for nearly 200 years. After a short period under the dukes of Burgundy, it fell finally to France in 1477. In 1514 the marriage of Louis XII. with Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII., was celebrated at Abbeville; and in 1527 Wolsey and Francis I. signed here their alliance against Charles V.

The most interesting building in the town is the *Church of St. Wolfram*, a Gothic edifice of the 15th and 16th cent., but unfortunately completed in the 17th cent. on a much inferior scale. The handsome façade has two towers terminating in platforms, with balustrades and a triple portal, the last still very richly decorated, though deprived of many of its statues. The doors are in the Renaissance style. The exterior of the nave is adorned with elegant buttresses and two open galleries with balustrades. The windows are surmounted by truncated gables. The N. tower adjoins a wall which was intended, according to the original plans, to form part of the transepts.

The effect of the interior is much less pleasing than that of the exterior. The nave is narrow, and the arches, injured by the sinking of the foundations, have required to be extraneously supported. Contrary to the usual rule, the choir is the least ancient part, dating from the 17th century. The Chapelle de Notre Dame des Merciers, at the end of the S. aisle, contains a large gilded Gothic canopy, in front of a recess filled by a sculptured group of the Madonna upon clouds, surrounded with saints. The third chapel on the same side, and the first two on the N., have good altarpieces.

The Place Courbet, farther on, is embellished with a statue of *Admiral Courbet* (d. 1885), who was a native of the town, by Falguière and Mercié. — *Lesueur*, the musical composer (d. 1837), who was born in the neighbourhood of Abbeville, is commemorated by a bronze statue, by Rochet, in the Place d'Armes.

The Rue Boucher-de-Perthes, the first on the left as we return from the Place d'Armes, is called after the learned geologist and antiquarian of that name (d. 1868), whose house, in this street, is now occupied by the small *Musée Boucher-de-Perthes*, consisting of a library and collections of paintings, sculpture, furniture, porcelain,

botanical specimens, flint axe-heads, and prehistoric implements in bone.

The church of *St. Gilles*, at the end of the Rue St. Gilles, which begins at the Place Courbet, possesses a beautiful Flamboyant portal.

The *Monts de Caubert*, to the S. of Abbeville, were the site of an immense Roman camp, capable of accommodating 14 legions, no trace of which, however, now remains.

FROM ABBEVILLE TO BÉTHUNE, 58½ M., railway in 2½-4¾ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 70, 8 fr. 65, 6 fr. 35 c.). — The line crosses the railway from Ahbeville to Amiens, and skirts the ramparts on the S.E. side of the town, near St. Gilles. — 8 M. **St. Riquier** *(Hôtel de l'Ange-Gabriel)*, an ancient town, was formerly highly celebrated for its abbey, which was founded towards the end of the 4th cent. and enjoyed the special favour of Dagobert, Charlemagne, and Hugh Capet. It has, however, never recovered from its frequent destruction at the hands of Normans, Burgundians, French, Germans, and English. In 1536 a determined attack on the town by the troops of Charles V. was valorously repulsed, chiefly through the bravery of the women, who mingled with the soldiers on the walls, encouraging them to resist. One heroine, named Becquétoille, is said to have captured a hostile flag with her own hands. The abbey was rebuilt after a fire in the 18th cent.; it is now occupied by a seminary and is comparatively uninteresting. The adjoining **Church of St. Riquier* is, however, a most notable example of Gothic architecture in the 15th and 16th centuries. The façade and W. tower are lavishly adorned with sculpture; though the soft nature of the stone has unfortunately withstood the ravages of the weather very poorly. The vaulting of the interior deserves special notice, as do also some of the statues, the fonts, the bas-reliefs on the walls, the choir-stalls, and the high-altar, with a large wooden statue of Christ by Girardon. The Salle de la Trésorerie is adorned with frescoes from the life of St. Riquier, with inscriptions in old French, and with a kind of Dance of Death, entitled the 'Three Dead and the Three Living'. The treasury is still rich. When the church is closed, visitors apply at the shoemaker's, beside the helfry, in the adjoining square

20 M. *Auxi-le-Château*, a village on the Authie, with the scanty ruins of a château, referred to the 12th century. — 28½ M. *Frévent*; 38½ M. *St. Pol.* For these two stations and the connecting railway, see p. 26. 43 M. *Brias* is the junction for Bully-Grenay (p. 21). The railway now descends the valley of the *Clarence*. Beyond (57 M.) *Fouquereuil*, we join the Calais and Arras line, 1¼ M. on this side of *Béthune* (p. 21).

Another branch-line runs from Abbeville to (28 M.) *Eu* (p. 32) and joins the line to *Le Tréport* (p. 32).

From Abbeville to *Crécy* and *Hesdin* by road, see p. 10. This excursion may be continued beyond Hesdin to Agincourt (p. 25) and *Fruges* (p. 25), where the railway is rejoined; or it may even be extended to (54 M.) *St. Omer*, see p. 19.

On leaving Abbeville the railway passes beneath the line to Béthune (see above). 85½ M. *Pont-Remy*, a large industrial village, with a castle, dating in part from the 14th or 15th cent., which played an important part in the Hundred Years' War with England. — 91 M. *Longpré*.

FROM LONGPRÉ TO LE TRÉPORT, 35½ M., railway in 2¼ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 90 c.). — 4½ M. *Airaines*, on the river of the same name. About 2½ M. from (11½ M.) *Oisemont* is the large *Château de Rambures*, a well-preserved mediæval stronghold. At (25 M.) *Longroy-Gamaches* we join the line to Le Tréport viâ Beauvais (p. 31).

The branch-railway from Longpré to (11 M.) *Canaples* joins ere the line from Amiens to Doullens, Frévent, etc. (p. 26).

We pass under the line to Canaples. — 94½ M. *Hangest.* — 98 M. *Picquigny*, a small town with a ruined castle of the 16th century. About 1¾ M. to the N.E., at the junction of two valleys near the bank of the Somme, lies the *Camp de Tirancourt* or *Grand-Fort*, an ancient Roman camp.

101 M. *Ailly-sur-Somme*; 102½ M. *Dreuil*. The line now emerges from the valley of the Somme, and runs alongside the railway from Doullens to Amiens. — 106 M. *St. Roch*, a suburban station for Amiens (see below). Traversing two short tunnels, and a cutting, we now skirt the boulevards on the S. side of Amiens.

103 M. **Amiens.** — **Hotels.** HÔTEL CONTINENTAL (Pl. a; F, 4), Rue des Trois-Cailloux 60, R. from 3 fr.; HÔTEL DU RHIN (Pl. b; G, 4), HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS (Pl. d; G, 4), both in the Rue Noyod, the street opposite the station, and somewhat expensive; ECU DE FRANCE (Pl. f; G, 4), in the same street, less pretending; HÔTEL DE FRANCE ET D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. c; E, F, 4), Rue de la Répuhlique 9, nearer the centre of the town; HÔTEL DE LA PAIX, Rue Duméril (Pl. E, 4); HÔTEL DU COMMERCE (Pl. e; F, 4), Rue des Jacobins; HÔTEL DE LA CROIX BLANCHE, Rue de Beauvais 44 (Pl. E, 4).

Restaurants. At the *Hôtel Continental* and the *Ecu de France; Restaur. de l'Est*, opposite the station, D. 3¼ fr. — **Cafés.** *Taverne Lorraine*, *Cercle des Voyageurs*, both in the Rue des Trois-Cailloux.

Cabs. For 1-3 pers., per drive 75 c., per hr. 1½ fr.; each pers. extra 25 c.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Place de l'Hôtel de Ville. Telegraph Office also at the Gare du Nord.

Railway Stations. *Gare du Nord* or *de Noyon* (Pl. G, 4), the chief station and general terminus for all traiDs. *Gare St. Roch* (Pl. C, 4), to the E., where the lines to Rouen and Beauvais diverge (see above and p. 27).

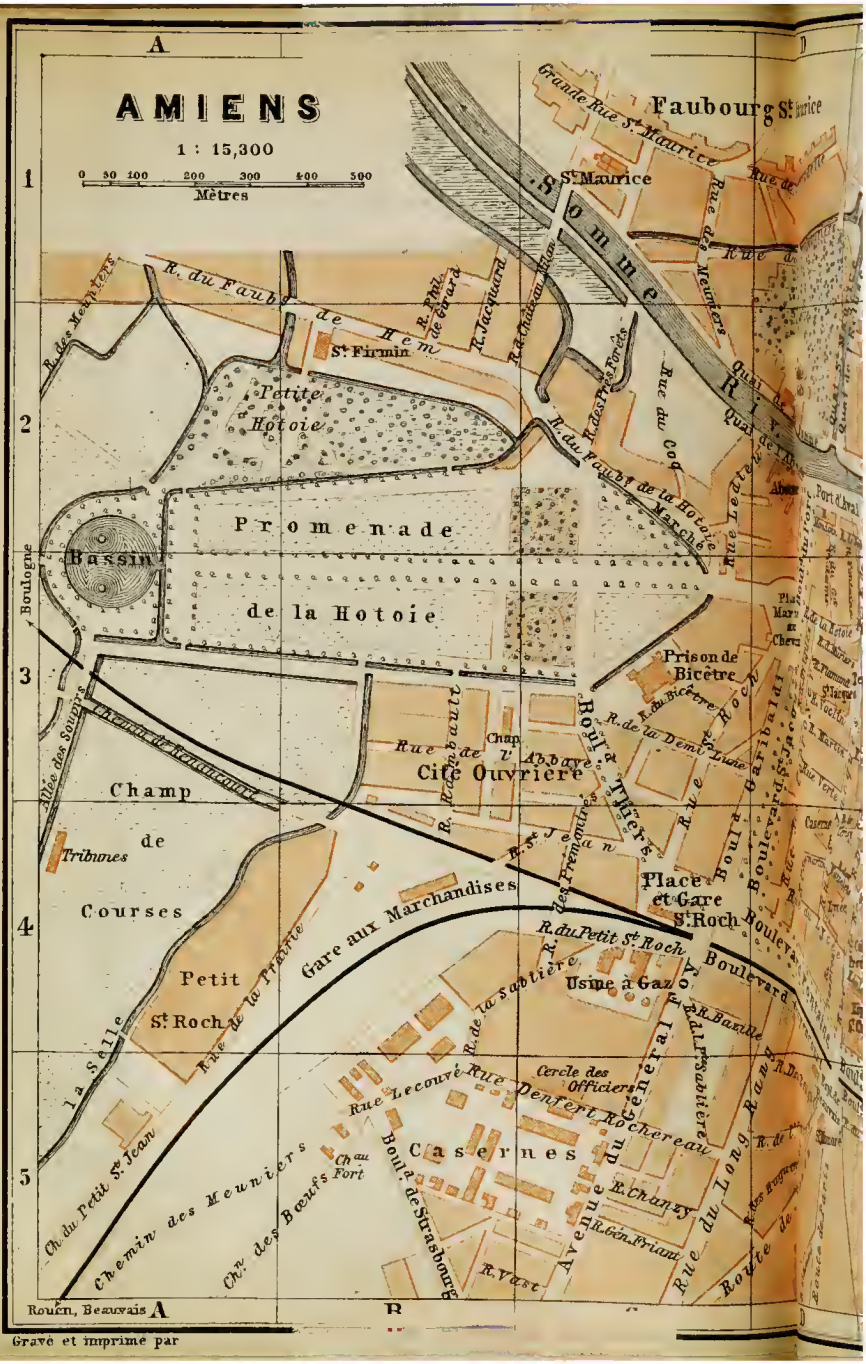
English Church Service once a month, on a week-day, iD the *French Protestant Church*, Rue de Metz. French services on Sun. at 11 aDd 3.

Pâtés de Canards, a specialty of Amiens, may be obtaiDed good at *Degand's*, Rue de Noyon 20.

Amiens, the ancient capital of *Picardy*, now that of the *Département de la Somme*, and one of the principal manufacturing towns in France, with 80,288 inhab., is situated on the *Somme* and its affluents the *Arve* and the *Selle*. These streams form numerous canals, which are invaluable for the industrial purposes of the town. The principal manufactures are linen, woollen stuffs, silk thread, cashmeres, and velvet. The lower part of the town, with its canals and narrow streets, is the manufacturing quarter, while the central part contains the best shops; the new town is separated from both these quarters by handsome boulevards. In 1802 the Peace of Amiens between France and England was concluded here. On Nov. 20th, 1870, the Prussians defeated the French near Amiens, and entered the town on the following day (see p. 18).

The exit from the station is in the boulevards, opposite the Rue de Noyon, which we follow to the *Place St. Denis* (Pl. F, G, 4), embellished with a bronze statue of *Ducange*, the eminent linguist (born at Amiens in 1610; d. 1688). The *Rue des Trois-Cailloux*, farther on, is the busiest street in the town, with the best shops, the theatre, and the handsome Passage de la Renaissance.

The Rue Victor Hugo leads from the Place St. Denis to the right, passing the modern *Palais de Justice*, to the —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St. Maurice
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Rue du Faubourg de Hem
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Petite Hotoie
Promenade
Bassin
de la Hotoie
Boulogne
Allée des Soupirs
Chemin de Ronde
Champ de Courses
Tribunes
Prison de Bicêtre
Rue de la Demi Lune
Rue Cambault
Cité Ouvrière
Rue de l'Abbaye
Boul. Villers
Rue Jean
Rue des Jacobins
Rue Boulard
Boul. Garibaldi
Place et Gare St. Roch
Gare aux Marchandises
Rue du Petit St. Roch
Boulevard
Usine à Gaz
Rue de la Sablière
Rue de la Prairie
Petit St. Roch
Cercle des Officiers
Rue Lecourt
Rue Denfert Rochereau
Casernes
Boul. de Strasbourg
Avenue du Général
Rue du Long Rang
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Chemin des Meuniers
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Ch. au Fort
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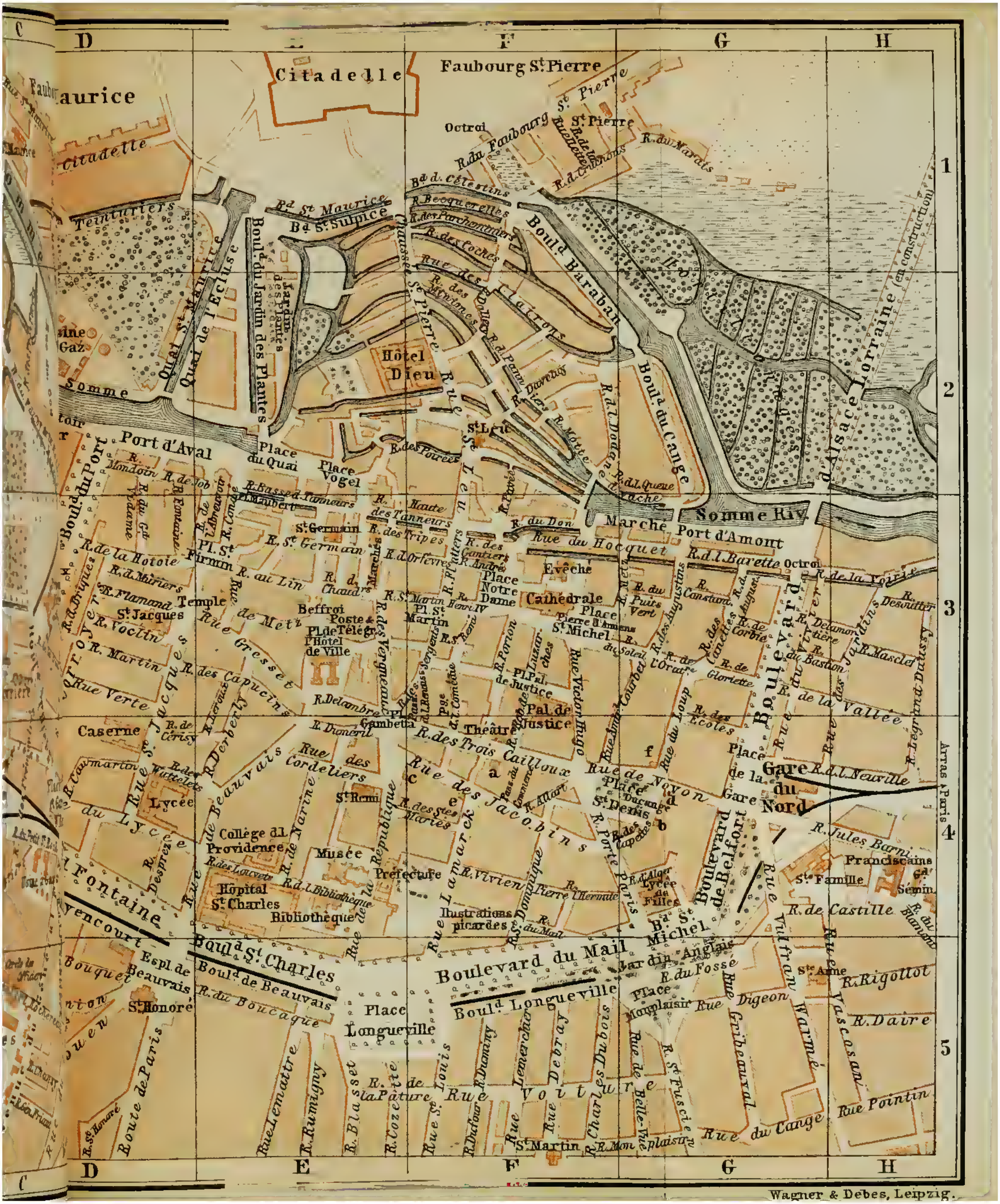


Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

*CATHEDRAL (Pl. F, 3), one of the most imposing Gothic churches in Europe, erected in 1220-1288 by the architects *Robert de Luzarche*, *Thomas de Cormont*, and his son *Renault*. Length 470 ft., length of transept 213 ft., width of nave 144 ft. The heaviness of the building is insufficiently relieved by the lofty and extremely slender spire over the transept, 360 ft. in height, or 145 ft. above the roof, re-erected in 1529. The two uncompleted towers of the W. façade belong respectively to the 13th and 15th cent., the former being 181 ft., the latter 210 ft., in height, but like the central spire they are too small for the edifice. The principal W. Portal, one of the finest parts of the building, was completed towards the end of the 14th century.

The *FAÇADE contains three lofty recessed porches, richly adorned with reliefs and statues. In the tympanum above the door of the central porch is a relief of the Last Judgment; 150 statues in the vaulting represent the celestial hierarchy, while the large statues on each side are the Apostles and other holy personages. The doors of this central porch are separated by the '*Beau Dieu d'Amiens*', an admirable figure of the Saviour, holding the Gospels in his left hand and bestowing a blessing with his right, while he tramples under foot a lion and a dragon. At the sides are the Wise and the Foolish Virgins, and beneath is a double row of medallions representing the virtues and the vices, different handicrafts, etc. — The right porch is ornamented in a similar way; above the doors, the Entombment and the Assumption of the Virgin, beneath, a figure of the Virgin, and still lower, Adam and Eve; at the sides, the Annnnciation, the Visitation, and the Presentation, the Queen of Sheba, Solomon, the Magi, etc. The medallions below represent scenes from the life of the Virgin. — The left porch is dedicated to St. Firmin, the apostle of Picardy. In the tympanum the Invention and Glorification of the relics of the saint; between the doors a figure of St. Firmin; at the sides, other saints of the district. The medallions represent the signs of the zodiac and employments suitable for each season. — The portals are surmounted by beautiful gables, on the central one of which is a figure of St. Michael. Above are a handsome gallery, a row of niches containing twenty-two colossal statues of kings of Judah, a magnificent rose-window 38 ft. in diameter, and (at the top) a gallery connecting the towers.

The beautiful *SIDE PORTALS are also adorned with numerous fine statues. The rose-window above the porch of the S. transept represents a 'wheel of fortune'. The N. porch is simpler than the others; and this side of the church is partly masked by other buildings.

The *INTERIOR consists of nave, transept, aisles, and choir, all flanked with chapels. The fine nave rises to the very unusual height of 147 ft., being surpassed in this respect by the cathedral of Beauvais alone. The vaulting is borne by 126 remarkably bold columns, tapering towards the top, so that the vaulting seems actually wider than the pavement below. The traveller should not neglect to visit the *Triforium*, which commands a good survey of the interior of the church, and ascend thence to the external galleries and the tower.

The **Monuments* of the two bishops who founded the church, one on each side of the nave, are fine works in bronze of the 13th century. The wrought-iron screens (18th cent.) of the choir and chapels are worth notice. At the entrance to the choir are large marble statues of St. Vincent de Paul and S. Carlo Borromeo, erected in 1755.

The wall of the choir is adorned with coloured and gilded **Alto-Reliefs*, representing, on the N. side, the history of John the Baptist, on the S. side, the lives of St. Firmin and St. Salvius, sculptured in 1489 and 1530.

Behind the high-altar is a monument with the '*Enfant Pleureur*', a much-admired, but overrated marble angel by Blasset.

The *Alto-Reliefs*, in the S. transept, representing scenes from the life

of St. James the Great, date from the beginning of the 16th century. Above are small modern marble bas-reliefs, with the names of members of the Confrérie de Notre Dame du Puy, a society founded for the encouragement of literature and art.

The similar *Reliefs* in the N. transept, of the same period, represent the expulsion of the money-changers and other events in the history of the Temple at Jerusalem. Adjacent is a stone trough, the former font, which appears to date from the 11th century. The chief relic of the Cathedral, the veritable 'Head of John the Baptist', is also exposed to view in this transept (under glass).

The church contains several other interesting monuments, including a very antique figure of Christ, in a gilt robe, in the 3rd chapel on the N. of the nave. — No one should omit to inspect the beautifully carved ***Choir Stalls*, 110 in number, executed in 1508-22. There are no fewer than 3650 figures, the finest being those on the hand-rails of the steps. The subjects are chiefly Scriptural, but various worldly occupations are also represented. The pyramidal ornaments above the stalls are 40 ft. high.

At the back of the church rises a statue in bronze of *Peter the Hermit* (Pl. F, 3), or *Pierre of Amiens*, the promoter of the first crusade.

To the N. of the cathedral, in the 'Basse Ville', rises the elegant Gothic tower of the church of *St. Leu* (Pl. F, 2), a structure of the 15th century. — The church of *St. Germain* (Pl. E, 3), nearer the centre of the town, to the right, an interesting building of the same epoch, also has a handsome tower.

The street passing in front of the latter church leads to a square in which rise the *Belfry* (Pl. E, 3), an eccentric edifice of the 18th cent., and the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. E, 3), lately enlarged and almost entirely rebuilt. The peace of Amiens (see p. 14) was signed here. The six statues on the façade represent eminent men connected with the town: in the middle, Gaudefroy or Geoffrey, Bishop of Amiens, and Louis the Fat, who granted the town a charter in 1114; to the right, Blairies and Lemattre, killed in the defence of Amiens against the Spaniards, who captured it by stratagem in 1597; on the left, Chabaut and Leroux, distinguished magistrates of 1527 and 1650.

The Rue Delambre leads hence to the E. to the Place Gambetta, formerly the Place Périgord, at the W. end of the Rue des Trois-Cailloux (p. 14). We follow the Rue de la République to the right, and near the end of it, reach the —

***Musée de Picardie** (Pl. F, 4), a handsome building erected in 1854-64, with a small garden in front. The museum contains collections of antiquities, sculptures, and paintings; labels are attached to the principal objects. Admission free on Sun., Tues., and Thurs., 12-5 (4 in winter); strangers may also obtain admission on other days.

The *Chapelle*, to the right of the entrance, painted and gilded in the Romanesque style, contains sculptures of the middle ages and the Renaissance, and has some good stained glass of the 15th and 16th centuries. The adjoining gallery is devoted to works of art and curiosities of the middle ages. — The Antique Sculptures, in the next room, include a statue of Diana, and a good mosaic of Apollo in an archaic style. The next three rooms contain coins and medals, Greek and other foreign antiquities, pottery, etc.

The Modern Sculptures in the S. gallery include several interesting and clever works. In the middle, no number, *Chabrié*, A child's reverie; 10. *Caudron* (d. 1848), Archimedes (bronze); no number, *Gandolfi*, Charity;

20. *Delabrière*, Panther and heron (bronze); 17. *Crauk*, Satyr (bronze); 44. *Loison*, Daphnis and Naïs; 13. *Chrétien*, Follower of Bacchus (bronze); 45. *Loison*, The soul. — To the right, as we return to the entrance: 8. *Caudron*, Arena at Arles (bas-relief in bronze); 49. *Renoir*, Eve; 41. *Lévêque*, Amazon. On the other side: 40. *Lescorné*, Clytie; 14. *Clésinger*, Leda. — We return to the vestibule through a small room containing fayence and a few paintings. — At the foot of the staircase leading to the picture-gallery: 18. *Cugniot*, Corybante suppressing the cries of the infant Jupiter (bronze); 37. *Le Père*, Faun hunting (bronze).

The **Picture Gallery**, arranged in 9 rooms, includes about 250 paintings, almost all modern and most of them not older than the century. The collection has been formed by private and public donations. Though several of the canvases are strikingly large, few are strikingly good.

The staircase is adorned with allegorical mural paintings by *Puvis de Chavannes*, and the ceiling is occupied with a symbolical design by *Barrias*, representing Picardy, surrounded by its four principal towns, inviting the arts to adorn the Musée. — The Salle du Dôme is adorned with a ceiling-painting (France crowning distinguished natives of Picardy) and various paintings in monochrome, by *Barrias*. *Puvis de Chavannes*, *Chauvin*, and *Gastine* have embellished the adjoining rooms with allegorical paintings, and one of the ceilings is painted by *Crauk*.

Room I. (on the W. side). To the left, 36 *Cibot*, Charity presiding over the meeting of the different branches of the state; 1. *Ab. de Pujol*, Judgment of God.

Room II. To the right, 8. *Becker*, Orestes and the Furies; 159 *Vinchon*, Greek girl praying against the seductions offered by a Turk; 43. *David*, Maid of honour under Marie Louise; 125. *Restout*, Last Supper; *10. *Bellangé*, The French imperial guards at Waterloo; 66. *Grolig*, Wreck of the 'La Marne' in 1841; 50. *Carlo Dolci* (?), St. Cecilia; 131. *Schnetz*, Sack of Aquileia by Attila; 165. *Zurbaran* (?), St. Catharine of Siena; 32. *Canaletto*, Reminiscence of Venice; 143. *Titian*, Vitellius. — This room also contains a *Numismatic Collection*.

Room III. No. *72. *Hesse*, Mirabeau announcing the refusal of the States General to obey the King's order for a dissolution (June 25th, 1789); to the right of the entrance, 42. *Crivelli* (15th cent.), Virgin; 38. *P. da Cortona*, Martyrdom of St. Lawrence; 119. *Pourbus*, The Five Senses; 161. *Vivarino* (15th cent.), Holy Family; 230. *Rubens*, Lot and his daughters; 138. *Teniers the Elder*, Village-doctor; above the door, 146. *Valentin*, The Passions.

Room IV. No. 75. *Isambert*, The Parasites of Diogenes; 134. *Smith*, Clemency of Louis XII.; 105. *Monchablon*, Burial of Moses; 136. *Steuben*, Peter the Great on Lake Ladoga.

Room V. Hunting-scenes by *Boucher* and *C. Vanloo*.

Room VI. No. 235. *Benner*, The sleeper; 240. *Glaize*, Fugitives; 227. *Lepic*, Sea-piece; 204. *School of Bologna*, Gregory XIII.

Room VII. No. 85. *Langlois*, Diana and Endymion; *155. *H. Vernet*, Massacre of the Mamelukes at Cairo in 1811; 112. *Odier*, Scene at Moscow.

Room VIII No. 110. *Müller*, Lady Macbeth; 61. *Gérôme*, Age of Augustus; 64. *Granet*, St. Louis releasing prisoners; 27. *Em. Breton*, Spring; 93. *Poittevin*, Shipwrecked; 118. *Picou*, Cleopatra spurned by Octavian; 101. *Meynier*, Phorbas presenting Œdipus to the Queen of Corinth; 9. *Bellangé*, The Return from Elba; 130. *Schnetz*, A Resurrection; 107. *Monvoisin*, Joan the Mad, Queen of Castille; 67. *Gué*, Last sigh of Christ. — This room also contains some coins.

Room IX. Sixteen small paintings on panel, in the style of Lesueur, representing the history of St. Noribert, and others in honour of Notre Dame du Puy (see p. 16). 193, 194. *Flemish School* (1518, 1519), Copies of two curious paintings, from the same source as the preceding, and now preserved in the archbishop's palace; the frames of the copies are the original frames of the 16th century. 71. *Herrera the Elder*, Miracle of the loaves.

In the same street is the *Bibliothèque Communale* (Pl. E, 4), containing upwards of 70,000 vols. and 572 MSS. (adm. daily, except Sun., 11-4; in winter also 6-10 p.m.). The portico in front is adorned with busts of illustrious natives of the town.

The Rue de la République ends at the spacious *Boulevards*, which bound the town on the E., S., and W. On the W. is also the extensive *Promenade de la Hotoie* (Pl. A, B, C, 2, 3).

The Boulevard du Mail (Pl. F, 4) leads to the left from the Rue de la République towards the Gare du Nord. In a street running parallel with it on the N. is a monument, known as the *Illustrations Picardes* (Pl. F, 4), by De Forceville, consisting of a figure of Picardy, surrounded with statues and busts of eminent natives of that province.

The *Citadel* (Pl. E, 1), on the right bank of the Somme, dating from the reign of Henri IV. (1598), is useless under the conditions of modern warfare. In Nov., 1870, it was compelled to surrender by the Germans in a few days, after the battle of Amiens, which consisted of a number of detached engagements at Villers-Bretonneux, to the E., Dury, to the S., and other points in the vicinity (comp. p. 14).

From Amiens to Tergnier, 50 M., railway in 1¼-2¼ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 35, 7 fr., 5 fr. 15 c.). This line forms part of the direct route from London to Switzerland and Italy, viâ Calais, Amiens, Laon, Rheims, Chaumont, and Belfort. It diverges to the left, after a short distance, from the line to Paris, and crosses the line from Paris to Arras. — 10½ M. *Villers-Bretonneux*, an industrial town with 5939 inhab., was the scene of one of the main engagements in the battte of Amiens (see above), in which the French Armée du Nord was routed. — The fertile district of *Santerre* is now traversed. 23½ M. *Chaulnes* has also a station on the line from Paris to Péronne and Cambrai (R. 6). — 29 M. *Nesle* is a small town of considerable antiquity, with a church partly in the Romanesque style of the 12th century. Several of the Sieurs de Nesle are famous in history. — 36½ M. **Ham** *(Hôtel de France)*, a small town with a *Castle* dating from the 13th cent., the donjon of which, 110 ft. broad and 110 ft. high, has walls 35 ft. thick. It was long used as a place of confinement for political prisoners; and here Louis Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon III., spent six years after the failure of his attempt at Boulogne in 1840. He effected his escape in 1846. General Foy (1775-1825) was born at Ham, and a bronze statue was erected to him in 1879. — 50 M. *Tergnier*, see p. 88.

From Amiens to Rouen (and Havre), 73 M., railway in 2-3¾ hrs. (fares 14 fr. 50, 10 fr. 90, 7 fr. 90 c.). — The train follows the line to Beauvais as far as (5 M.) *Saleux* (p. 27). Beyond a tunnel, 500 yds. long, lies (16 M.) *Famechon*, prettily situated. 19 M. *Poix*, another prettily situated little town, has a Gothic church of the 15-16th cent., with a richly sculptured interior. The train now crosses a curved viaduct, 300 yds. long and 100 ft. high, from which we have a fine view. 31½ M. *Abancourt* is the junction for Le Tréport (see p. 31). At (35½ M.) *Formerie* a detachment of 3000 Germans, attempting to cut the railway, were repulsed with severe loss on Oct. 28th, 1870. The line now descends into the valley of the Bray (p. 50). 44½ M. *Serqueux* is the junction for the line from Paris to Pontoise and Dieppe (p. 49). 50 M. *Sommery*. Tunnel, 1600 yds. long. 56 M. *Montérolliер-Buchy*, from which there is a branch to Clères, Motteville, and Le Havre (p. 56). We now begin to descend rapidly towards Rouen. 68 M. *Darnétal*, an industrial place with 6600 inhab., prettily situated in a little valley. Fine view of Rouen to the right. — 73 M. *Rouen* (Gare du Nord), see p. 37.

b. Viâ Hazebrouck and Arras.

121½ M. Railway in 4½-7½ hrs. (same fares).

Calais, see p. 3. — 1½ M. *St. Pierre-lès-Calais* (p. 5). The line diverges from that viâ Boulogne, crosses the Canal de Guînes, skirts the canal from Ardres to Gravelines, and crosses the canal

from St. Omer to Calais. To the left is the *Pont Sans-Pareil*, a bridge built in 1752, with four branches spanning the two last-named canals. — $8^1/_2$ M. *Pont-Ardres*, whence a diligence plies to (3 M.) the little town of *Ardres*, which has another station on the railway from Calais to Anvin (p. 25). $3^1/_2$ M. *Audruicq*. – $20^1/_2$ M. *Watten*.

A branch-railway runs from Watten to (13 M.) *Gravelines* (p. 5), joining the line from Calais to Dunkirk at (9 M.) *Bourbourg* (p. 5).

A marshy district, intersected by numerous canals, is now traversed.

26 M. **St. Omer** (*Hôtel de la Porte d'Or et d'Angleterre*, Rue St. Bertin 13; *Hôtel de France*, Grande Place), an industrial and commercial town with 21,266 inhab., situated in a marshy district on the *Aa*, which joins the Canal de Neuf Fossé beneath the walls. Founded in the 7th cent. by St. Audomare or Omer, Bishop of Thérouanne (see below), the town long formed part of Flanders, and was often besieged, pillaged, and burnt. It, however, successfully resisted two attacks by the English (1337 and 1339) and no less than eight by the French. Louis XIV. captured the town in 1677, since which date it has belonged to France. A marble statue was erected in 1884 in honour of *Jacqueline Robin*, a heroine of the 17th cent., resembling Jeanne Hachette of Beauvais (p. 29). St. Omer, like Boulogne, was made the seat of a bishop in 1559, in place of Thérouanne; but the see was suppressed in 1801. It is a fortress of the first class, its strength depending largely on its water-defences. A number of English families reside at St. Omer, for purposes of education and retrenchment.

Turning to the right as we quit the station, we reach the Rue de Dunkerque, which leads straight across the town to the Grande Place. Near the latter, the Rue du St. Sépulcre diverges on the right to the *Church of St. Sépulcre*, a building of the 13-14th cent., with a tower and spire 170 ft. high. In the interior is an Entombment by Gasp. de Crayer.

In the Grande Place rises the *Hôtel de Ville*, a modern edifice, which also contains the *Theatre* and a small gallery of paintings belonging to the *Musée*. The Musée itself is installed in the old *Hôtel du Bailliage* (18th cent.), in the same square, to the right. It includes collections of natural history, art, fayence, and some ancient and modern sculptures, including a bronze statue, by Raggi, of the Duke of Orléans, son of Louis Philippe.

The *Church of Notre Dame*, a large and handsome building dating chiefly from the 13-15th cent., is reached by the Marché aux Poissons, which begins at the S.W. corner of the Grande Place. There are four portals: one on the W., one on the N. side of the nave, near the massive W. tower which rises to the height of 160 ft., and one at each end of the transept. The most elaborate is the S. portal, the tympanum of which is adorned with a Last Judgment.

The church contains numerous works of art. The chapels which fringe the nave are enclosed by heavy screens of the 17th and 18th cent., and contain good paintings and bas-reliefs. In the S. aisle is a group of

the 13th cent., representing Christ between the Virgin and St. John, known as the 'Grand Dieu de Thérouanne' because it was brought from the cathedral of that town (10 M. to the S.) when the latter was destroyed by Charles V. in 1553. The same aisle contains a Descent from the Cross by Rubens, spoiled by restoration, and two modern tombs of ecclesiastics. In the nave, to the left, is the tomb of St. Omer, with bas-reliefs dating from the 13th cent.; and to the right, the tomb of Enstache de Croy (d. 1538), Bishop of Arras, with very interesting statne and ornamentation. The organ-loft, restored since its erection in the 18th cent., deserves attention. One of the finest parts of the interior is the *Chapelle Notre Dame des Miracles*, in the S. transept, the large gilded altar of which (18th century) is surmounted by a wooden figure of the Virgin, executed in the 13th century. On the right is a painting of St. George and the dragon, by Ziegler; and opposite the altar, is Christ before Pilate, a large canvas by Van Opstal. Above the latter are three small alto-reliefs, painted and gilded. On the right side of the choir-screen is a painting by Van Dyck ('Render nnto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's') and near it, on one of the pillars, an ex voto offering of Dean De Lalaing (d. 1533), consisting of a bas-relief in alabaster and stone, representing the Hebrew Children in the Fiery Furnace. Among the other offerings of this kind is one opposite the apsidal chapel, Christ descending from the Cross to the altar during a celebration of the Communion. Adjoining the left side of the choir-screen is the tomb of St. Erkembode, dating from the 7th or 8th century. The N. transept contains monuments and coloured and gilded reliefs corresponding to those on the S., a clock of the 16th cent., and a group of the Crucifixion.

The short street to the E. of Notre Dame conducts us to the long Rue St. Bertin, at the end of which is the ruined church of that name (see below). On the left, about halfway along this street, is the *Church of St. Denis*, rebuilt in 1706-14, but still retaining its original tower of the 13th century. Nearly opposite rises the large *Military Hospital*, in a building erected after various fires (the last in 1826) on the site of a college founded in 1592 by English Jesuits for the training of the Roman Catholic youth of Great Britain. Dr. Alban Butler (d. 1773), author of 'Lives of the Saints', was director of this institution, and Daniel O'Connell was one of its most famous pupils. Adjoining is the *Collège de St. Bertin*, a handsome modern Gothic erection in brick. — The ruined *Church of St. Bertin* is the sole relic of the powerful abbey founded in 640 by St. Bertin, a monk of Luxeuil. It consists of an immense tower, 190 ft. high, and nine arches, which belonged to a church begun in 1326 and finished in 1520, on a site previously occupied by two earlier churches. Childeric III. died in this abbey after 752, and Thomas Becket also found a temporary asylum here on his way to Pontigny in 1164.

From St. Omer to *Boulogne*, see p. 9; to *Berguette*, see p. 21. — From St. Omer to *Abbeville* by road, viâ Agincourt and Crécy, see pp. 11, 26.

Near (33 M.) *Ebblinghem* the line to Boulogne (p. 9) diverges to the right. Our line approaches Hazebrouck from the W., leaving the railway to Dunkirk on the left.

38 M. **Hazebrouck** (*Buffet-Hôtel*, at the station), a town with 11,332 inhab., on the *Bourre*, is an important railway-junction, at the intersection of lines to Arras, Dunkirk (p. 74), Lille (p. 78), Calais, and Ypres. The *Church*, of the 16th cent., has an elegant and conspicuous tower, 260 ft. high.

FROM HAZEBROUCK TO YPRES, 20 M., railway in 1 1/3 hr. (fares 3 fr., 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 55 c.). The line diverges to the N. from the railway to Lille. — 4 1/2 M. *Caëstre.* — 7 1/2 M. *Godewaërsvelde*, the last French station, is situated at the foot of the *Mont des Cats*, on which is a modern convent of Trappist monks. The night may be spent in the convent, and the following day devoted to excursions to the *Mont Noir* and the *Mont de Lille*, sandy and wooded hills on the Belgian frontier. — At (9 M.) *Abeele*, the first Belgian station, the custom-house examination is made. — 13 M. *Poperinghe;* 17 1/2 M. *Vlamertinghe.* — 20 M. *Ypres* (Tête d'Or), with a very interesting cathedral and cloth-hall. See *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

Beyond Hazebrouck, the train enters the *Forest of Nieppe.* 42 M. *Steenbecque;* 45 M. *Thiennes*, beyond which two canals are crossed. — 48 M. *Berguette.*

The DIRECT LINE from St. Omer to (16 1/2 M.) Berguette is 5 1/2 M. shorter than the railway viâ Hazebrouck, but is not traversed by trains for Arras. — At (6 M.) *Arques* we diverge from the line from Boulogne to St. Omer (p. 9). — 12 M. **Aire-sur-la-Lys** *(Clef d'Or)*, a fortified town with 8375 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the *Lys* with three other streams, and at the junction of three canals. The church of *St. Pierre* (15-18th cent.) has a handsome tower, and is richly decorated in the interior.

Railway from Berguette to *Armentières*, see p. 84.

51 1/2 M. *Lillers*, with 7473 inhab., has a curious church in the Transition style. Artesian wells derive their name from the district of Artois, where the earliest (still pointed out; 65 ft. deep) is said to have been sunk at Lillers in the 12th century. — 56 M. *Chocques.* At (58 M.) *Fouquereuil* the railway to Ahheville diverges to the right.

59 1/2 M. **Béthune** *(Hôtel du Nord)*, an ancient town with 10,917 inhab., is situated on the *Brette* and at the junction of two canals. It was the capital of an ancient harony and was one of the fortresses of Artois. The peace of Utrecht united it to France in 1713. The chief objects of interest are the *Belfry*, of the 14th cent., and the *Church of St. Vaast*, of the 16th century. — Railway to Lille, see p. 84; to Ahheville, see p. 13.

63 M. *Noeux.* — 66 1/2 M. *Bully-Grenay* has important coal-mines.

Branch-railways run hence to (19 1/2 M.) *Brias* (St. Pol and Abbeville; p. 13) and to (6 M.) *Violaines* (p. 84).

71 M. **Lens** *(Hôtel de la Pomme d'Or)*, an ancient town with 11,780 inhab., situated on the *Souchez* or *Deule*, was formerly fortified, and was frequently captured in the wars of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. Condé gained an important victory over the Spaniards in the neighhourhood in 1648. Lens lies at the centre of the coal-fields of the Pas de Calais, which have an area of 190 sq. M. and yield 5,000,000 tons of coal per annum, employing 25,000 hands.

FROM LENS (ARRAS) TO ARMENTIÈRES, 20 M., railway in 1 1/4-1 3/4 hr. (fares 3 fr. 95, 3 fr., 2 fr. 25 c.). — 3 1/2 M. *Pont-à-Vendin*, the junction for (5 1/2 M.) Violaines (p. 84); 7 M. *Bauvin-Provin*, the junction of a line to *Hénin-Liétard* (see below); 10 M. *Don-Sainghin* (p. 84); 11 1/2 M. *Wavrin* (p. 84). — 20 M. *Armentières*, see p. 84.

FROM LENS TO LIBERCOURT, 11 1/2 M., railway in 1/2 hr. (see p. 76). — The line forks at (5 1/2 M.) *Hénin-Liétard*, an ancient town with 7848 inhab., the one branch leading to Libercourt (p. 76), and the other proceeding viâ (4 1/2 M.) *Courrières*, the church of which contains a magnificent tomb of one of the Montmorency family, and (7 1/2 M.) *Carvin* (p. 76) to (10 M.) *Bauvin-Provin* (see above).

Near (76½ M.) *Farbus-Vimy*, the railway to Carvin diverges to the left (see p. 21). The line now traverses the valley of the Scarpe by means of a viaduct and embankments, and joins the railway from Douai before reaching Arras.

83 M. **Arras** (*Buffet; Hôtel de l'Univers*, Place de la Croix Rouge; *du Petit St. Pol*, Place du Théâtre; *du Commerce*, near the railway-station; *Cafés* in the Place du Théâtre), a fortified town with 26,914 inhab., situated on the right bank of the *Scarpe*, formerly the capital of *Artois*, is now the chief town of the *Département du Pas-de-Calais*, and the seat of a bishop. The grain-trade of Arras is very considerable.

Arras was the capital of the Gallic tribe of the *Atrebates*, under the name of *Nemetacum* or *Nemetocenna*. It seems to have been famous for its woollen-cloth as early as the 4th cent., the madder which grows luxuriantly in the neighbourhood providing an excellent dye-material. In the middle-ages the tapestry-hangings of Arras had a high reputation, and many of them are still preserved, especially in England, where the name of the town itself was used as their common name. [Thus Polonius was killed by Hamlet by a 'pass through the arras', and Hubert placed his executioners 'within the arras' before his interview with Prince Arthur.] The manufacture has long been extinct. The town followed the fortunes of the Pays d'Artois, of which it was the capital, passing by marriage from the house of France to Burgundy, Flanders, Burgundy again, Germany, and Spain. After the battle of Agincourt (1415) the English and French signed the treaty of peace at Arras. It was many times captured and recaptured in the wars between France and Burgundy and Germany, and in 1477 Louis XI. punished its repugnance to the French yoke with great severity, changing the name of the town to 'Franchise'. The Peace of Arras, in 1482, marks an epoch in French history, determining the N. frontier of France at the expense of the feudal state of Burgundy. Arras was finally incorporated with France in 1640. — Arras was the birthplace of Maximilien Robespierre (1758-1794) and his younger brother Joseph (1763-1794), and of Joseph Lebon, originally a curé, who organized the 'Terror' in Arras and distinguished himself by his cruelties.

We turn to the left on quitting the station, and pass within the line of fortification. To the left, in the Rue Gambetta, rises the pretty modern *Tour des Ursulines*, the spire of which was overthrown by a storm in 1876. The tower, which is in the Transition style, was built in imitation of the tower of La Ste. Chandelle, which formerly adorned the Petite Place. We reach the latter Place and the Hôtel de Ville by the Rue St. Géry, which leads to the right a little farther on.

The *Petite Place* and the neighbouring *Grande Place* are curious relics of the period of Spanish domination, in the 17th century. Both are surrounded with uniformly built houses, with arcades below, supported by monolithic sandstone columns, and curious gables above.

The ***Hôtel de Ville**, built in the 16th cent., is one of the handsomest in the N. of France, with a fine Gothic façade, rising upon seven arches of different sizes. The lateral façades are in an elaborate Renaissance style; that on the N. is modern. The graceful *Belfry*, which terminates in a crown, is 240 ft. high.

Farther to the N. are the extensive buildings of the former *Abbey of St. Vaast*, now occupied by the Bishop's Palace, the Grand

Séminaire, and the Musée. The *Garden*, now public, is embellished with bronze busts of eminent natives of Arras.

The Musée, including a gallery of paintings and an archæological collection, occupies most of the ground-floor on the N.W. or garden-side (see below). The public are admitted every Sun. from June to Sept., and on the first Sun. of each month during the rest of the year (entr. from the garden); for adm. on other days, visitors apply to the concierge, at the large portal in the Place.

Room I., entered from the Place, contains nothing important. — R. II. is hung chiefly with modern paintings of slight importance. To the right: 1. *Alaux*, Fishermen drawing their nets; 193. *Ziegler*, Henry IV. and Marguerite of Valois; 13. *Em. Breton*, Storm; 15. *Jules Breton*, Misery and despair; 197. *Ziegler*, Death of the Doge Foscari, as he hears the clock strike the hour which begins his successor's reign; 7. *Berthon*, Mass in Auvergne; 111. *Lecomte du Nouy*, Antigone showing Œdipus the corpse of Jocasta; 100. *Jadin*, Hounds in the Forest of Fontainebleau; 195. *Yvon*, Cæsar; 14. *Em. Breton*, Night; 149. *Schnetz*, Esther and Mordecai; 25. *Colin*, Bulls fighting; 77. *Glaize*, Human folly; 150. *Schutzenberger*, Rape of Europa; 119. *Em. Lévy*, Joash rescued from massacre; 112. *J. Leman*, Louis XIV. and Molière; 156. *Sorieul*, Battle of Quiberon. — On the other side, several large and badly lighted canvases: 71. *Fragonard*, The six citizens of Calais in the tent of Edward III. of England (see p. 4).

R. III. No. 75. *Gérard*, Portrait of the artist; 39. *Eug. Delacroix*, Martyrdom of St. Stephen; 82. *Gros*, Helen; 16. *J. Breton*, Repose.

We next enter the Cloisters, which are devoted to the *Archaeological Collection* of sculptures and architectonic fragments, etc. The gallery to the left contains copies of paintings, plaster casts after the antique, and a large wooden model of the cathedral (see below). The best sculptures are on the right side, at the end, near the entrance to the remaining rooms of the picture-gallery.

R. IV. No. 17. *Van den Broeck*, Last Judgment; 63. *Van Dyck*, St. Sebastian; 6. *Van Bergen*, Mercury soothing Argus to sleep; 21. *Canaletto*, Boating-party; 123. *N. Maes*, Anna Maria de Schurmans, a learned lady; 102. *Jordaens*, Bacchanal; 83. *Fr. Hals*, Rustic fête; 127. *Molenaer*, Tavern scene; 86. *Heemskerck*, Tavern scene; 128. *Monnoyer*, Flowers.

R. V. No. 19. *'Velvet' Brueghel*, The Earthly Paradise; 200. *Flemish School*, Crucifixion; 137. *Jac. Bassano*, Family concert; 218. *Flemish School of the 14th cent.*, Susanna at the bath; several paintings by *Teniers the Younger;* 145. *Ryckaert*, Flemish interior; 142. *Daniele da Volterra*, Samson and Delilah; 236. *Unknown Master*, Virgin and Child; *Watteau*, 192. Sacrifice to Priapus, 191. Portrait of a child; 35. *G. de Crayer*, Tobias and the angel; 30. *F. Courtois*, Result of a battle.

R. VI. No. 190. *M. de Vos* (?), Assumption; 241. *Flemish School*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 23. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait; 217. *Flemish School of the 15th cent.*, Entombment; 216. *Florentine School of the 14th cent.*, Madonna with saints and angels; 157. *Snyders*, Wolf-hunt; 292. *Venetian School*, Martyrdom of a queen; 133. *Oudry*, Fox-hunt; 153. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt; 199. *Flemish School*, Belshazzar's feast; 188. *Verbruggen the Younger*, Children adorning a statue of Pan.

The *Cathedral*, at the N.E. angle of the abbey-buildings, was built in 1755-1833 to succeed the old abbey-church. It contains some good paintings, including a Descent from the Cross and an Entombment attributed respectively to Rubens and Van Dyck (both in the ambulatory of the choir), and three small triptychs and a fine Head of Christ in the N. transept. The high-altar is adorned with a bas-relief in gilded bronze. One of the chapels contains a Madonna by Corot, and two modern monuments of bishops.

The *Church of St. John the Baptist* (16th cent.), near the Petite Place, also possesses a Descent from the Cross attributed to Rubens.

The *Citadel*, constructed by Vauban in 1670-74, at the S.W. angle of the lower town, is surnamed 'La Belle-Inutile', as it could be completely commanded by artillery on the neighbouring heights. The chief *Park* or *Promenade* of Arras lies between the citadel and the town. — In the Rue d'Amiens, to the N. of the promenade, is the elegant *Chapelle des Dames du St. Sacrement*, a modern construction in the Flamboyant style, by Grigny, a bust of whom is in the garden of St. Vaast (p. 23).

A branch-railway runs from Arras to (22½ M.) *Doullens* (p. 26). — From Arras to *Boulogne*, see p. 10.

Beyond Arras the lines to Doullens and St. Pol (p. 26) diverge to the right. From (88 M.) *Boileux* a branch-line runs to (16½ M.) *Marquion*, whence it is to be continued to Cambrai. — 94 M. *Achiet* was the scene, on Jan. 2nd, 1871, of one of the preliminary encounters of the battle of Bapaume (see below).

A branch-railway runs from Achiet to (20½ M.) *Marcoing* (Cambrai). — 4½ M. *Bapaume*, a small village which gives name to one of the severest battles fought in the N. during the campaign of 1870-71. Both French and Germans claim to have won the battle of Bapaume (Jan. 3rd, 1871), but the latter after the combat fell back behind the Somme. — 10½ M. *Vélu-Bertincourt*. Branch to Epehy (p 64). — 20½ M. *Marcoing*, see p. 64.

97 M. *Miraumont*; 100 M. *Beaucourt-Hamel*. — 105 M. *Albert*, an industrial village with 5821 inhab. on the *Ancre*. The church of *Notre Dame Brebières* attracts numerous pilgrims annually. The village was called Ancre until the reign of Louis XIII., who presented it in 1617 to his favourite Charles d'Albert, Duc de Luynes. Concini, the previous owner, bore the title of 'Maréchal d'Ancre'. — 110½ M. *Méricourt-Ribémont*.

115 M. *Corbie*, with 4594 inhab., was once celebrated for its Benedictine abbey, of which the *Church* (16-18th cent.) still remains, though disfigured at the beginning of the present century. The imposing portal, with its two towers, is well seen from the railway.

The Somme is now crossed. — 117 M. *Daours* is situated at the confluence of the Somme and the *Hallue*. On the banks of the latter was fought the battle of Pont-Noyelles (Dec. 23rd, 1870), between Manteuffel and Faidherbe, which compelled the latter to fall back on Arras.

The Somme is crossed twice. The line to Tergnier diverges to the left. — 119 M. *Longueau*, where passengers to or from Amiens change carriages, as the through-trains between Arras and Paris do not run into Amiens station (see p. 69).

121½ M. *Amiens*, see p. 14.

c. Viâ Anvin, St. Pol, Frèvent, and Doullens.

115 M. Railway in 9¾ hrs. There are no through-trains on this route, as the line from Calais to (59 M.) *Anvin* does not belong to the Compagnie du Nord.

Calais-Saint-Pierre, see p. 5; 1/2 M. *Calais-Fontinettes.* At (2 M.) *Coulogne* the line to Paris via Boulogne diverges to the right, and the line to Arras to the left. 3 M. *L'Ecluse-Carrée;* 4 M. *Banc-Valois.*

6 M. **Guines** *(Hôtel de la Ville de Calais)*, a town with 4374 inhab., formerly the capital of the Comtes de Guines and at one time fortified, is connected with Calais by a canal. To the S. extends a large forest. Guines was taken by the English in 1352 and held by them for 200 years.

7 1/2 M. *Andres.* — 8 1/2 M. *Balinghem* was the scene in 1520 of the famous meeting of the *Field of the Cloth of Gold* between Henry VIII., who had taken up his abode at Guines, and Francis I. of France, who lodged at Ardres. The interview was so named from the lavish magnificence with which the two kings entertained each other.

The princely lodging at Guines, says Lord Herbert of Cherbury, was 'a square of timber, whereof every side contained three hundred twenty-eight foot, with a Savage before it, carrying bow and arrows, and the words *Cui adhaereo praeest.* The parts of which great building, having been artificially framed in England, were now put together and afterwards taken asunder, and brought home. This again was most sumptuously furnished; especially the chapel; from which a private gallery reached to the strong castle of Guines. The house for Francis (near Ardres) was a building rather great than costly, as being erected with such materials as could be gotten in haste; his first intention being to lodge in a rich pavilion of cloth of gold, until the wind threw it down.'

10 1/2 M. *Ardres*, a small town, formerly fortified, is connected with Calais by a canal. The town lies about 3 M. from the railway between Calais and Arras (p. 19). — Beyond Ardres the train passes several unimportant stations, and at (31 M.) *Lumbres* it crosses the line from Boulogne to St. Omer (p. 10) and enters the valley of the *Aa.* — 34 1/2 M. *Remilly-Wirquin;* 36 M. *Ouve;* 37 1/2 M. *Merck-Saint-Liévin*, with a fine church of the 13-17th centuries. Beyond (40 M.) *Fauquembergue*, a town on the Aa, with a fine church of the 13th, 16th, and 17th cent., we quit the valley of the Aa.

45 M. *Rimeux-Gournay;* 47 1/2 M. *Coupelle-Vieille.* — 50 M. *Fruges*, an ancient place with 3172 inhabitants.

About 3 M. to the S. of Fruges, and to the E. of the high-road to Abbeville, lies **Agincourt** or **Azincourt**, famous for the victory won by Henry V. over the French, on Oct. 25th, 1415. The English troops numbered about 9000; the French not leses than 50,000. The following description of the battle is taken from Mr. J. R. Green's 'History of the English People'. When Henry V.'s 'weary and half-starved force succeeded in crossing the Somme, it found sixty thousand Frenchmen encamped on the field of Agincourt right across its line of march. Their position, flanked on either side by woods, but with a front so narrow that the dense masses were drawn up thirty men deep, though strong for purposes of defence, was ill-suited for attack; and the French leaders, warned by the experience of Crécy and Poitiers, resolved to await the English advance. Henry on the other hand had no choice between attack and unconditional surrender. . . The English archers . . . with a great shout sprang forward to the attack. The sight of their advance aroused the fiery pride of the French; the wise resolve of their leaders was forgotten, and the dense mass of men-at-arms plunged heavily forward through miry ground on the English front. But at the first sign of movement

Henry had halted his line, and fixing in the ground the sharpened stakes with which each man was furnished his archers poured their fatal arrow-flights into the hostile ranks. The carnage was terrible, for though the desperate charges of the French knighthood at last drove the English archers to the neighbouring woods, from the skirt of these woods they were still able to pour their shot into the enemy's flanks, while Henry with the men at-arms around him flung himself on the French line. . . . The enemy was at last broken, and the defeat of the main body of the French was followed by the rout of their reserve. The triumph was more complete, as the odds were even greater than at Crécy. Eleven thousand Frenchmen lay dead on the field, and more than a hundred princes and great lords were among the fallen'.

From Fruges to *Hesdin*, *Crécy*, and *Abbeville*, see p. 11; to *St. Omer*, p. 11.

52½ M. *Verchin;* 55½ M. *Equirre;* 56 M. *Bergueneuse;* 59 M. *Anvin*, the junction of the line to Boulogne (p. 11); 62 M. *Wavrans.*

64 M. **St. Pol** *(Hôtel d'Angleterre)*, a town with 3738 inhab., situated on the *Ternoise*, suffered severely in the wars of the 16th cent., and did not finally pass to France until the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659.

Lines to *Arras* and *Boulogne*, see p. 10; to *Bully-Grenay* and *Lens*, see p. 21.

70 M. *Petit-Houvin.* The railway now quits the valley of the Ternoise for that of the *Canche.* 75 M. *Frévent*, on the Canche, with 4232 inhab., is the junction of a line to Abbeville (p. 13). Beyond (81 M.) *Bouquemaison* the line descends towards the valley of the *Authie.*

86 M. **Doullens** *(Hôtel des Quatre-Fils-Aymon)*, an industrial town with 4378 inhab., on the Authie, contains a few ecclesiastical remains of no great importance. The *Citadel*, considered one of the most picturesque in France, was begun under Francis I.; it is now used as a house of correction for female prisoners.

On quitting Doullens the railway crosses the Authie, and beyond (89 M.) *Gezaincourt* it begins to ascend as it leaves the valley of that river. 92 M. *Fienvillers-Candas;* 94½ M. *Montrelet.* We descend through the undulating valley of the *Fieffe* to (97 M.) *Canaples.* 10 M. *Vignacourt*, an industrial village, with a handsome modern Gothic church; 104 M. *Flesselles;* 107 M. *Bertangles-Poulainville.* The line now winds across a monotonous plain. 111 M. *Longpré-lès-Amiens.* The *Somme* is now crossed, and the *Gare de St. Roch* passed. — 115 M. *Amiens*, see p. 14.

II. From Amiens to Paris.

a. Viâ Creil.

81½ M. Railway in 2¼-3¾ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 20, 12 fr. 20, 8 fr. 85 c.). The trains start from the Gare du Nord (Pl. G, 4).

At (2½ M.) *Longueau* (Buffet) the lines to Arras, Lille, etc., diverge to the left (p. 24). — 5½ M. *Boves*, with a ruined castle on a hill to the right. (Railway to Compiègne, see p. 87.) — The line follows the valley of the *Noye*, passing several peat-bogs. 12 M. *Ailly-sur-Noye.* — 16 M. *La Faloise.* About 1¾ M. to the S.E. are

the ruined church of *Folleville* (15th cent.), containing several interesting tombs, and a ruined castle of the same period, the watch-tower of which is still standing. The line here traverses a chalky district, belonging to the calcareous system which begins in the Côte d'Or, forms the Champagne district, passes into Picardy, and reappears in the cliffs of the S. coast of England. — 22½ M. *Breteuil-Gare* is connected by a branch-line, 4½ M. long, with the small town of *Breteuil* (3154 inhab.). — 27 M. *Gannes*. The railway now quits the valley of the Somme and enters that of the Seine. — 32 M. *St. Just* or *St. Just-en-Chaussée*, with 2488 inhab., is named from its position at the intersection of two Roman roads.

A branch-line runs hence to (11 M.) *La-Rue-Saint-Pierre*, where it joins the line from Clermont to *Beauvais* (see below). — Railway to *Cambrai*, etc., see R. 6.

40 M. **Clermont-de-l'Oise** *(Hôtel des Deux Epées)*, a town with 5529 inhab., is beautifully situated on a hill-slope, commanded by an ancient donjon, or keep, now used as a prison for women. The *Church of St. Samson* dates from the 14-16th centuries. The *Hôtel de Ville*, built in the early half of the 14th cent., and restored in the 15th, is said to be the oldest town-hall in the N. of France.

A branch-railway runs from Clermont to (36 M.) *Beauvais*, traversing the *Forest of Hez*, and passing (23½ M.) *La-Rue-Saint-Pierre* (see above) and (31 M.) *Rochy-Condé* (p. 29). — 36 M. *Beauvais*, see p. 29.

Another branch runs to (23 M.) *Compiègne* (p. 87).

45 M. *Liancourt-sous-Clermont*, an industrial town with 4286 inhab., contains the ruined château (17th cent.) of the dukes of Larochefoucauld-Liancourt, and a statue of Duke Frédéric Alexandre (d. 1827), member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789, distinguished for his philanthropy and for his encouragement of agriculture. In the church are two interesting monuments.

49 M. *Creil*. Thence to Paris, see pp. 86, 85.

b. Viâ Beauvais.

92 M. Railway in 4½-5¾ hrs. Same fares.

On leaving the terminus at Amiens the train skirts the boulevards to the S. of the town, passing through two short tunnels and crossing a viaduct. 2 M. *St. Roch*, a suburban station of Amiens (p. 14). Beyond (5½ M.) *Saleux* we join the line from Rouen (see p. 18). — 8½ M. *Prouzel;* 12 M. *Lœuilly;* 14½ M. *Conty*, a village with a fine church, dating in part from the 15th cent., containing sculptures of that and the following cent.; 17½ M. *Croissy;* 21 M. *Fontaine-Bonneleau;* 25 M. *Crèvecœur*, with merino-manufactures. The railway descends as it passes from the basin of the Somme into that of the Seine. — 30 M. *Oudeuil-Blicourt*. — 32½ M. *St. Omer-en-Chaussée*. Line to Le Tréport, see p. 31. — 34 M. *Milly;* 35 M. *Herchies;* 37 M. *Fouquenies-Troissereux;* 41 M. *St. Just-les-Marais*. The line now descends the right bank of the *Thérain*, which it crosses, leaving the lines to Gournay and Gisors on the right.

43 M. *Beauvais*, and thence to Paris, see pp. 28, 29.

2. From Paris to Beauvais and Le Tréport (Mers).

I. From Paris to Beauvais.

a. Viâ Montsoult and Beaumont.

49 M. Railway in 1¾-3¼ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 70, 7 fr. 30, 5 fr. 30 c.). Return-tickets available by either route. Trains start from the Gare du Nord (Pl. B, C, 23, 24). See also the Map, p. 2. — Omnibuses ply from the station at Le Tréport to *Mers* (30 c.).

From Paris to (4½ M.) *St. Denis*, see p. 85; and for details as far as Beaumont, see *Baedeker's Handbook to Paris*. — We pass the *Fort de la Briche*. Beyond (6 M.) *Epinay*, we cross the Ligne de Grande Ceinture, while the railways to Enghien, Pontoise, etc., diverge to the left (p. 51). Montmorency and its forest appear on the left. — 7½ M. *Deuil-Montmagny;* 8½ M. *Groslay;* 9½ M. *Sarcelles-Saint-Brice.*

11 M. *Ecouen-Ezanville.* The château of *Ecouen*, to the right, built in the 16th cent., is now used as a school for daughters of members of the legion of honour of lower rank than are provided for at St. Denis. — 13 M. *Domont.*

15½ M. *Montsoult*, from which a branch-line, 7 M. long, runs to *Luzarches*. The line now descends a picturesque valley and intersects a portion of the *Forest of Carnelle*. To the right is seen the magnificent modern **Château of Franconville*. — 20 M. *Presles;* 21 M. *Nointel*. The train next crosses the *Oise* and joins the line from Paris viâ Pontoise (p. 49).

23 M. *Persan-Beaumont. Persan* is an industrial village to the left. **Beaumont** (*Hôtel des Quatre-Fils-Aymon*, facing the bridge), a small town with 3000 inhab., is picturesquely situated, ½ M. from the railway, on a height on the left bank of the Oise. The **Church*, reached by a lofty flight of steps, is an interesting building of the 13th century. On the other side of the town is part of the old wall of the *Château*, with round towers at the corners.

From Beaumont to Creil, 13 M., railway in 35-40 min. (fares 2 fr. 65, 2 fr., 1 fr. 45 c.). The train ascends the valley of the Oise, parts of which are picturesque. — 4 M. *Boran;* 7 M. *Précy.* — 8½ M. *St. Leu-d'Esserent*, commanded by a large church, a great part of which dates from the 12th century. The largest of its three towers is in the Romanesque style. — Before reaching (13 M.) *Creil* (p. 86) our line joins that from Paris to Creil viâ Chantilly (p. 85).

A narrow-gauge line, of no interest for the tourist, also runs from Beaumont to (20 M.) *Hermes* (p. 29).

25½ M. *Chambly;* 28½ M. *Bornel-Fosseuse;* 31 M. *Esches;* 33 M. *Méru*, a prettily-situated town with 4344 inhabitants. The whole of this district is engaged in the manufacture of buttons, brushes, and fancy goods of all kinds. — 37½ M. *La Boissière-le-Déluge.* The train now passes through a tunnel, nearly 1 M. long, and descends the picturesque valley of the *Thérain.* 41½ M. *St. Sulpice;* 45½ M. *Warluis;* 47 M. *Villers-sur-Thère.* We cross the Thérain and join the line from Paris to Beauvais viâ Creil (see p. 29). The imposing cathedral of Beauvais now comes into sight on the right. — 49 M. *Beauvais*, see p. 29.

b. Viâ Chantilly and Creil.

54½ M. Railway in 2-2½ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 90, 8 fr. 10, 5 fr. 90 c.). Comp. p. 28.

From Paris to (32 M.) *Creil*, see R. 10 a. On leaving Creil the train returns for a short distance in the direction of Paris, then enters the valley of the *Thérain* to the right, and crosses the river several times. — 33½ M. *Montataire* (p. 86); 35 M. *Cramoisy*, in the neighbourhood of which are extensive quarries of building-stone. — 37½ M. *Cires-lès-Mello*. The château of *Mello*, on a hill to the right, was rebuilt in the 18th cent., but the lower part of two of the towers dates from the 12th century. — 39 M. *Balagny-Saint-Epin*; 41 M. *Mouy-Bury*. — 44 M. *Heilles-Mouchy*. The fine château of *Mouchy*, ½ M. to the left, dates from the period of the Renaissance. — 46 M. *Hermes*. (Railway to Beaumont, see p. 28.) — 50 M. *Rochy-Condé*. Branch to Clermont (Soissons, Compiègne) and St. Just, see p. 27. On a hill to the left is the château of *Merlemont*, partly of the 16th cent., which was one of the chief centres of the Huguenots. The railway now coalesces with the preceding route.

54½ M. **Beauvais** (*Buffet; Hôtel de France et d'Angleterre*, Rue de la Manufacture, near the station; *Cygne*, Place de l'Hôtel de Ville; *Café du Chalet*, same Place), a manufacturing town on the *Thérain*, with 18,441 inhab., is the capital of the *Département de l'Oise* and the seat of a bishop. Carpets, woollen cloths, military cloth, gold and silver lace, buttons, and brushes are among the chief manufactures.

Beauvais occupies the site of the ancient capital of the *Bellovaci*, subdued by Cæsar. Christianity was introduced here about the middle of the 3rd cent. by St. Lucian, who met a martyr's death in the neighbourhood. Fortified in 1190 by Philip Augustus, the town was able to defy the attack of Edward III. in 1346; but about 1420 it was placed in the hands of the English by its bishop, Pierre Cauchon, who afterwards appeared at Rouen as the condemner of Joan of Arc. Perhaps the most famous event in the history of Beauvais is its gallant resistance to Charles the Bold and his army of 80,000 men in 1472. The women of the town especially distinguished themselves by their courage on this occasion, and one of them, Jeanne Lainé or 'Hachette' by name, captured with her own hands a hostile banner, which is still preserved in the Hôtel de Ville. The event was formerly commemorated by an annual procession, which, however, has been discontinued. During the agitations of the Fronde, at the beginning of the 17th cent., which ranged even the children of Beauvais in two camps, Racine, then a pupil at the Collège, received a wound in the forehead from a stone the mark of which he carried to his grave.

The Avenue de la Gare, leading from the station, crosses the spacious boulevard which occupies the site of the old ramparts, and passes the *Manufactory of Tapestry*, the only branch of the state-factory at Gobelins. Visitors are admitted to the establishment, which chiefly makes tapestry for furniture, daily, except Sun. and holidays, 8-12 and 1.30-5 p.m.

The *Church of St. Stephen*, farther on, an edifice of the 12th, 13th, and 16th cent., exhibits a curious blending of Romanesque and Gothic. It has a large W. tower and a fine rose-window (wheel

of fortune) in the N. transept. Good vaulting and stained glass in the interior. — The street running to the N. from the portal leads to the fine *Place de l'Hôtel de Ville*, which still retains several quaint old timber houses. In the centre rises a statue of *Jeanne Hachette* (see p. 29), by Dubray, erected in 1851. The *Hôtel de Ville* dates from the 18th century.

The *Cathedral *(St. Pierre)*, to the N.W., though consisting merely of a choir and transepts, ranks as one of the finest Gothic buildings in France. Its proportions are gigantic to the verge of temerity. The exterior height, to the ridge, is 225 ft.; the vaulting, which has twice fallen in because the pillars and buttresses were too weak and too few, rises 152 ft. (some authorities say 157 ft.) above the pavement, while an open-work spire which soared above the crossing to the giddy height of 500 ft., fell in 1573 because it was unstayed on the W., through the absence of a nave.

Begun in 1180, the works went on, with interruptions, until 1555. The **S. Portal*, excelling the entire façades of many other cathedrals both in size and magnificence, has unfortunately been stripped of its statues, though it is still richly adorned with carving. It is surmounted by a double open arcade, a large rose-window, and a fine gable, while it is strengthened by two buttresses in the form of turrets. The oaken doors are also finely carved. The *N. Portal*, though not rivalling the other, is also rich; and, unlike the S. portal, its sculptured doorways have escaped mutilation.

Interior. The beauty of the *Choir* has given rise to the saying that 'the choir of Beauvais, the nave of Amiens, the portal of Rheims, and the towers of Chartres would together make the loveliest church in the world'. The piers that have been added for the sake of strengthening the building are easily distinguished. Many of the **Stained Glass Windows* are very fine. The choir is upwards of 104 ft. long, and its great height produces a very impressive effect. 'There are few rocks, even among the Alps', says Ruskin in his '*Seven Lamps of Architecture*', 'that have a clear vertical fall as high as the choir of Beauvais'. The windows are 52-55 ft. high. The ambulatory is fringed with *Chapels*. The first on the right is adorned with a modern fresco by A. Grellet, representing Jeanne Hachette capturing the banner; the apsidal chapels contain paintings in grisaille and modern stained glass in the style of the 13th century. To the left of the choir is the *Sacristy*, adjoining which are a marble statue of Cardinal Forbin Janson, by *Coustou* (1738), a *Clock* of the 16th cent., which plays sacred music, and some *Tapestry* of the same period. Other tapestries, of the 17th cent., after Raphael's cartoons, are displayed in the transepts. In the left choir-chapel is a modern **Astronomical Clock*, 38 ft. high, 16 ft. broad, and 6 ft. deep; it is composed of 90,000 pieces, has 55 dials, and gives 80 distinct indications (apply to the sacristan, 1 fr.; on Sat. & Sun. 50 c.).

To the W. of the cathedral is another restored church, known as the *Basse Œuvre*, a Romano-Byzantine structure, referred to the 8th or even the 6th cent., with the exception of the façade, which is said to date from the 10th or 11th.

The two towers, resembling pepper-boxes, adjoining the Basse Œuvre, belong to the *Palais de Justice*, formerly the bishop's palace. The latter dates from the 16th cent., and its foundations are Gallo-Roman work, at one time forming part of the town-walls. The fine restored Romanesque tower at the back is reached by turning to the left. — The ancient building, with remains of an old Gothic

cloister, behind the Basse Œuvre is now occupied by a small *Musée*, chiefly containing Gallo-Roman antiquities, with a few paintings, natural history specimens, and (in the cloister) some interesting architectural fragments. In the second room are a Bearded Mercury (stele), a richly carved wooden altar of the Renaissance, and a St. Nicholas of the 14th century.

The church of the suburb of *Marissel*, to the N.E., has a Romanesque tower, a choir of the 12th cent., a nave and portal of the 16th, and a magnificent wooden altarpiece of the same date.

From Beauvais to Gournay (Dieppe), 18 M., railway in 3/4-1 1/2 hr. (fares 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 75 c., 2 fr.). This route is for some distance identical with those to Amiens and Le Tréport, then turns to the left and ascends the valley of the *Bray* (p. 50). — 13 1/2 M. *St. Germer*. The village, 1 1/4 M. to the S.W., has a curious *Abbey Church*, in the Transition style, partly rebuilt at a later date. The **Sainte Chapelle*, a reduced copy of the magnificent Sainte Chapelle at Paris, was added to the E. end in the 13th century. — 18 M. *Gournay*, see p. 50.

From Beauvais to Gisors, 21 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr. (fares 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 35 c.). This line diverges from the preceding, and quits the valley by a tunnel 3/4 M. long. — 16 1/2 M. *Trye-Château* is also a station on the line to Dieppe viâ Pontoise (p. 51). — 21 1/2 M. *Gisors*, see p. 50.

From Beauvais to *Amiens*, see p. 27; to *Clermont*, *Compiègne*, and *Soissons*, see p. 27; to *St. Just*, *Péronne*, and *Cambrai*, see p. 27 and R. 6.

II. From Beauvais to Le Tréport.

64 1/2 M. Railway in 2 1/4-5 1/2 hrs. (fares 13 fr., 9 fr. 65, 7 fr. 5 c.).

We follow the Amiens line as far as (59 1/2 M.) *St. Omer-en-Chaussée* (p. 27). 60 M. *Achy*; 63 M. *Marseille-le-Petit*; 67 M. *Grez-Gaudechart*; 70 M. *Grandvilliers*; 75 M. *Feuquières-Broquiers*; 77 M. *Moliens*.

78 M. *Abancourt* (Buffet), before and after which we follow for a short distance the line from Rouen to Amiens (p. 18). The railway descends rapidly. 82 M. *Gourchelles*.

85 M. **Aumale** *(Hôtel de France)*, a small town prettily situated on the *Bresle*, which was formerly the E. boundary of Normandy. Henri IV. was severely wounded here in 1592 and narrowly escaped capture by the Leaguers. The chief building is the church of *St. Pierre et St. Paul*, rebuilt in 1508-1610, after its destruction by Charles the Bold, who burned the town in 1472. The portals, the pulpit (17th cent.), the stained glass (16th cent.), and a Holy Sepulchre, are noteworthy. The title of Duc d'Aumale is borne by the fourth son of Louis Philippe.

89 M. *Vieux-Rouen*; 92 M. *Senarpont*; 95 M. *Nesle-Normandeuse*; 97 1/2 M. *Blangy* (Hôtel de la Poste), an industrial village on the Bresle; 100 M. *Monchaux*.

102 M. *Longroy-Gamaches* is the junction of a branch-line to Longpré (p. 13). *Gamaches*, a small though ancient town to the right of the railway, contains an interesting church of the 12th, 13th, and 15th centuries. — 105 M. *Incheville*; 108 M. *Ponts-et-Marais*; 109 1/2 M. *Eu-ta-Mouillette*. The train next passes below the line to Dieppe (p. 33).

112 M. **Eu** *(Hôtel du Cygne)*, a town with 5000 inhab., situated on the Bresle, was one of the favourite residences of Louis Philippe, who received Queen Victoria at the *Château* here in 1843 and 1845. The latter was built in the 16-17th cent., though altered in modern times. Louis Philippe inherited it from his mother, the Duchess of Orléans in 1821, and restored it with much magnificence. The family portraits and furniture were removed to England in 1852, when Napoleon III. took possession of the château and park; but they were brought back in 1874 when the French Republic reinstated the Comte de Paris in his grandfather's property. The title of Comte d'Eu is borne by the eldest son of the Duc de Nemours. The chapel has some modern stained glass from Sèvres, designed by Paul Delaroche and Chenavard. The fine *Park*, laid out by Le Nôtre, commands a view of the sea. — The *Church of St. Lawrence*, a handsome Gothic edifice of the 12-13th cent., is notable for the curious double arches between the pillars of the nave. In a small chapel on the right are a Holy Sepulchre and a Head of Christ (16th cent.). The Madonna in the apsidal chapel is said to be one of the earliest works of one of the brothers *Anguier*, who were born at Eu in the 17th century. — The *Chapelle du Collège*, built by the Jesuits in 1622-24, contains the monument of Henri of Guise, 'le Balafré' or 'the Scarred' (d. 1588), and his wife Anne of Clèves, with their statues and basreliefs. — The *Forest of Eu*, to the S.W., is a favourite spot for excursions. — Branch-railway to (21½ M.) *Abbeville*, see p. 13.

A marshy district, between hills, is now traversed. The railway passes a little to the left of *Mers* (p. 33) as it approaches Le Tréport.

113½ M. **Le Tréport.** —**Hotels.** HÔTEL DE LA PLAGE, HÔTEL DE FRANCE, with sea-view, pens. from 8 fr.; HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE, not so well situated, mediocre, R. from 3 fr.; HÔTEL DE CALAIS, in the upper part of the town, at some distance from the beach, pens. 6-9 fr.

Sea-Baths. Cabinet 30 c., costume 70 c., 'peignoir' 25 c., bathing attendant 50 c.

Casino. Adm. for 1 day 1¼ fr.; subscription for a fortnight 12 fr., for a month 19 fr.; 2 pers. 19 and 32 fr.; 3 pers. 25 and 40 fr.

Le Tréport, a small town with 4467 inhab., is situated at the mouth of the *Bresle*, at the base of a lofty cliff. The town itself is quite uninteresting, and its small harbour is chiefly used by fishing-boats. Tréport, however, from its proximity to Paris, is a very popular sea-bathing resort, in spite of its small and disagreeably shingly beach, which is to a great extent monopolized by the rough timber erection known as the *Casino*. The space betwixt the cliff and the sea is very narrow, a fact which reacts upon the streets and the houses, so that lodging in the town is not recommended, more especially as the odours emitted by the harbour at low water and the close contact with the fishing population are anything but agreeable. Bathing, lounging on the pier, and the amusements of the casino are the only alternative distractions to walking to Eu (see above) or Mers and ascending the cliff. An

attempt has been made to create a visitors' quarter on the top of the cliff by the construction of flights of stairs with 350-400 steps, but the speculation has hitherto failed and the streets remain unbuilt.

The only noteworthy edifices in the old town are the *Hôtel de Ville*, in a tower of the 16th cent., afterwards altered; a *Timber House* dating from the Renaissance period (higher up, to the right, opposite the church); and the *Church of St. Jacques*, which rises above the harbour. The chief objects of interest in the last, which was built in the 16th cent., are the Madonna at the entrance, the key-stones of the vaults, the modern stained glass (by Lusson), the altarpieces, the Descent from the Cross in painted stone, and the credence-table in a chapel to the right of the choir.

Mers. — **Hotels.** GRAND HÔTEL DU CASINO, déj. 3½, D. 4, pension 7½-12 fr.; HÔTEL DES BAINS, pens. 6-9½ fr.; HÔTEL PETIT OF DE LA PLAGE.
Sea-Baths. Cabinet 30 c., costume 60 c., 'peignoir' 20 c., attendant 40 c.
Casino. Adm. for one day 60 c., per week 4 fr., fortnight 6¾ fr., month 12 fr., etc.; 2 pers. 7, 12, & 20 fr.; 3 pers. 10 fr. 80 c., 18 fr., & 31½ fr.
Omnibus from the station of Le Tréport, 30 c.

Mers is a sort of suburb of Le Tréport, from which it is 1 M. distant. It also lies at some distance from the right bank of the Bresle and has in consequence no evil-smelling harbour. Among its other advantages are the facts that the space between the cliffs and the sea is wider, the beach is broader and less shingly, and the visitors occupy a quarter by themselves, while the walk from Mers to Le Tréport is more interesting than in the reverse direction. The Casino is smaller than that at Le Tréport.

About 5½ M. from Le Tréport, beyond Mers, lies **Bourg-d'Ault** *(Hôtel St. Pierre; Hôtel de France)*, a small and dull sea-bathing resort of modest pretensions. Omnibus from Le Tréport station in summer, fare 1 fr.

FROM LE TRÉPORT TO DIEPPE, 28½ M., railway in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 5 fr. 65, 4 fr. 20, 3 fr. 10 c.). — The train returns to (½ M.) *Eu*, where it diverges to the W. from the line to Paris, and begins to ascend through woods and deep cuttings. View limited. — 6 M. *St. Remy-Boscrocourt*. The line descends rapidly, and crosses the *Yères* by a viaduct. — 9 M. *Touffreville-Criel*. *Criel* (Hôtel de Rouen), 2 M. to the N.W., formerly a bathing-resort, is now almost deserted. — 14 M. *St. Quentin-Bailly-en-Rivière*. The view now opens to the left, and the railway descends to the valley of the *Eaulne*. 18½ M. *Envermeu*, with a handsome church of the 16th cent. (to the left), the tower of which is noteworthy. 21 M. *Sauchay-Bellengreville*; 24 M. *Martin-Eglise-Ancourt*. — At (26 M.) *Rouxménil* we join the line from Paris to Dieppe viâ Pontoise (p. 49).

3. From Dieppe (London) to Paris.

From London to Paris, viâ Newhaven, Dieppe, and Rouen, EXPRESS TIDAL TRAIN (during the season) from Victoria and London Bridge stations in 13½-18 hrs. (see advertisements in 'Bradshaw'); single tickets, available for seven days, 34*s*., 25*s*., 18*s*.; return-tickets, available for one month, 57*s*., 41*s*., 32*s*., available for 2 months, 62*s*. 9*d*., 45*s*. 2*d*., 35*s*. 3*d*.; sea-passage about 6 hours. Luggage for Paris should be registered at London or Newhaven in order to avoid examination at Dieppe; in returning, luggage registered to London is examined at Newhaven. This route from London to Paris is one of the cheapest and most interesting.

a. Viâ Rouen.

125 M. Railway in 4-7¼ hrs. (fares 20 fr. 75, 15 fr. 60, 11 fr. 45 c.).

I. From Dieppe to Rouen.

Dieppe. — **Hotels.** Hôtel Royal (Pl. a; C, 1), Bristol (Pl. b; C, 1), de la Plage (Pl. c; D, 1), des Bains (Pl. d; D, 1), du Rhin et de Newhaven (Pl. e; C, 1), Grand Hôtel Français (Pl. é; B, 1), des Etrangers (Pl. f; D, 1), Grand Hôtel (Pl. g; E, 1), all in the Rue Aguado, facing the sea and expensive (déj. 4, D. 5 fr.); open only during the season. — Grand Hôtel du Nord et Victoria (Pl. h; E, 2); Gr. Hôt. de Londres (Pl. i; D, 2) Quai Henri IV., opposite the steamboat-wharf; de la Paix (Pl. j; C, 2), Grande Rue 212; de Rouen (Pl. k; C, 2), Rue de la Barre; Chariot d'Or (Pl. l; C, 2), same street; de Paris (Pl. m; C, 1), Place de la Comédie; Hôt. de Commerce (Pl. n; D, 2), Place Nationale (D. 3½ fr.); Globe (Pl. o; D, 2), Rue Duquesne. Travellers are recommended to ascertain the prices beforehand. — *Furnished Apartments* are also easily found in the Rue Aguado.

Restaurants. *Café-Restaurant du Casino*, on the beach, see below; *Au Faisan Doré*, Grande Rue 74, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr.; *Hôtel des Arcades*, Arcades de la Bourse, déj. 1¾, D. 2 fr.; *Buffet*, at the Gare Maritime.

Cafés. *Café Suisse*, Grande Rue 1, and in the Arcades; *Café de Rouen*, *Café des Tribunaux*, both at the other end of the Grande Rue.

Cabs with seats for two pers. 1¼ fr. per drive (after midnight 2 fr.), 2 or 2½ fr. per hr.; with four seats 1½-2½ and 2½-3 fr. respectively.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 14), Quai Bérigny.

Baths (see below.). Use of bathing-hut or tent 75 c. (6 tickets 3 fr. 60 c.), children less. Costume 50, 'peignoir' 25, towel 15, sandals 15 c.; guide-baigneur 50 c. — *Warm Baths* (Pl. 1; C, 1), with fresh or salt water, in the establishment in the Place de la Comédie. — *Casino*, see p. 35.

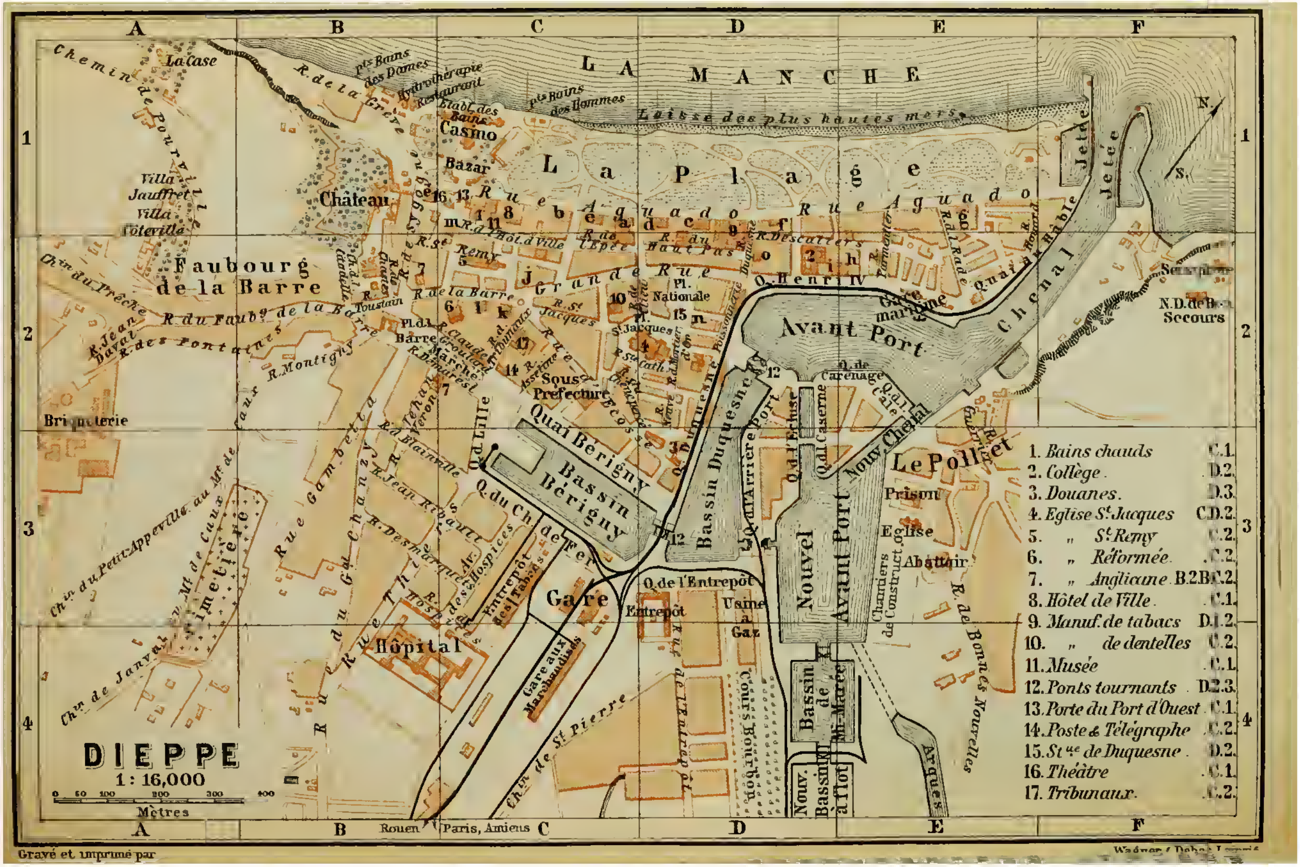
Steamboats to Newhaven twice a day in summer, daily in winter (see p. 33).

British Vice-Consul, *H. W. Lee-Jortin, Esq.*

English Church, Rue Asseline; services on Sun. at 11 and 7 (in summer 7.30). Chaplain, *Rev. Jas. Hamilton, M. A.*

Dieppe, with 23,000 inhab., is situated in a valley formed by two ranges of lofty white chalk-cliffs, at the mouth of the *Arques*, which forms a harbour capable of containing vessels of considerable size. The estuary was formerly called the '*Deep*', from which the town derives its name. In spite of the vicinity of Havre, Dieppe still carries on a considerable trade in coals with England and in timber with Norway and Sweden. Fish is, however, the staple commodity of the place. Dieppe is also a fashionable watering-place, being annually visited by numerous English, as well as French families. Captured and destroyed several times during the wars between England and France and afterwards in the religious wars, Dieppe suffered severely from plague in 1668 and 1670, and in 1694 the citadel and town were reduced to ruins by the English fleet returning from an unsuccessful attack on Brest (p. 196).

The *Gare Maritime* (Pl. E, 2) and the *Steamboat Quays* are on the N. side of the old *Avant Port* or outer harbour. To the S.W., beyond the *Bassins Duquesne* and *Bérigny*, lies the *Central Station* (Pl. C, 3); and to the E., between the Bassin Duquesne and the suburb of *Le Pollet* (Pl. E, 3), inhabited by sailors and fishermen said to be of Venetian origin, are several new basins opened in 1887. To the N. of the Gare Maritime extends the old *Vieux Chenal*, or


DIEPPE
1 : 16,000
Mètres
LA MANCHE
La Plage
Laisse des plus hautes mers
Rue Aguado
Casino
Bazar
Château
Faubourg de la Barre
Grande Rue
Avant Port
Bassin Duquesne
Bassin Bérigny
Quai Bérigny
Nouvel Avant Port
Bassin de Mi-Marée
Nouv. Bassin à flot
Chenal
Jetée
Le Pollet
Gare
Gare aux Marchandises
Entrepôt des Tabacs
Hôpital
Cimetière
Rue Gambetta
Rue du Gᵈ Chanzy
Rue Thiers
Rue de l'Entrepôt
Cours Bourbon
Prison
Eglise
Abattoir
Chantiers de Construct.
Usine à Gaz
Sous Préfecture
Pl. Nationale
Gare maritime
Briqueterie
Villa Jauffret
Villa Foteville
La Case
Chemin de Pourville
N.D. de Bon Secours
Rouen
Paris, Amiens
Arques
1. Bains chauds C.1.
2. Collège. D.2.
3. Douanes. D.3.
4. Eglise Sᵗ Jacques C.D.2.
5. " Sᵗ Remy C.2.
6. " Réformée. C.2.
7. " Anglicane B.2.B.C.2.
8. Hôtel de Ville. C.1.
9. Manuf. de tabacs D.1.2.
10. " de dentelles C.2.
11. Musée C.1.
12. Ponts tournants D.2.3.
13. Porte du Port d'Ouest C.1.
14. Poste & Télégraphe C.2.
15. Sᵗᵘᵉ de Duquesne. D.2.
16. Théâtre C.1.
17. Tribunaux. C.2.
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harbour-entrance; a good view may be obtained from the W. pier. On the opposite cliffs rises the modern Gothic church of *Notre Dame-de-Bon-Secours* (Pl. F. 2). The Quai Henri IV., on which stands the *Collège* (Pl. D, 2), built in the 18th cent., leads to the W. from the Gare Maritime. At its W. end is the *Poissonnerie*, or *Fish-Market* (Pl. D, 2), which presents a busy and animated scene in the morning.

Along the N. side of the town, between the sea and the Rue Aguado, in which are the principal hotels, stretches *La Plage* (Pl. C, D, E, 1), a handsome marine park or promenade, $^2/_3$ M. long. The tall chimneys seen in the Rue Aguado belong to the extensive *Tobacco Manufactory* (Pl. 9).

At the W. extremity of La Plage is the *Casino* or *Etablissement de Bains* (Pl. C, 1), the principal attraction for visitors, a handsome brick and glass structure replete with every convenience and including a small theatre (adm. in the forenoon 50 c., afternoon 1 fr., evening or whole day 3 fr.; less for subscribers). In front of it are placed about 200 small cabins or tents, used as dressing-rooms, from which the bathers descend into the water, accompanied by a *guide-baigneur*, if necessary. In fine weather the scene is very amusing, and novel withal to the English visitor.

The site of the casino was occupied until the end of the 14th cent. by a small harbour, a relic of which still exists in the *Porte du Port-d'Ouest* (Pl. 18; C, 1), a gateway with two round towers, to the S. Close by, in the Place de la Comédie, is the *Théâtre* (Pl. 16; C, 2); and to the E. are the *Warm Baths*, the *Musée* (antiquities found in the neighbourhood), and the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 8; C, 1, 2).

The *Rue Sygogne* (Pl. B, 1, 2), which skirts the base of the castle-hill, is now one of the finest streets in Dieppe, mainly through the exertions of M. Frosmont, who is here commemorated by a handsome fountain. The side-streets to the W. ascend to the castle and the cliffs.

On a precipitous white cliff at the W. extremity of the Plage rises the picturesque *Castle* (Pl. B, 1, 2), with its massive walls, towers, and bastions, erected in 1435 as a defence against the English. In 1694, however, it was unable to resist the cannonade of the English fleet (p. 34). The castle is now used as barracks, and visitors are not allowed to pass through it to the fine points of view on the adjoining cliffs. These, however, may be reached by other routes, farther on.

We regain the town by the Rue de la Barre, which is continued to the E., to the Quai Henri IV., by the Grande Rue.

The church of *St. Remy* (Pl. 5; C, 2), not far from the castle, in a mixed style of the 16th and 17th cent., contains huge round columns, of which those in the choir have elaborately carved capitals. In the Lady Chapel, and at the entrance to the sacristy, on the left of the choir, are some good sculptures. The organ-case dates from the 18th cent.; the stained glass (by Lusson) is modern.

The church of *St. Jacques* (Pl. 4; C, D, 2), a little farther on, is an interesting florid Gothic edifice, dating from the 12-16th cent. and possessing all that 'lace-like beauty of detail and elaborate finish, which charms in spite of soberer reason, that tells us it is not in stone that such vagaries should be attempted' (Fergusson). The 14th cent. portal is flanked with turrets, adorned with statues in niches; the W. tower dates from the 16th century. The interior is fine. The bosses of the vaults of the choir and several of the chapels are sculptured; and the church also contains other rich carved work in the Pointed and Renaissance styles, such as the balustrade of the choir, the screen of the first chapel on the right (enclosing a modern Holy Sepulchre), the screens of some of the other chapels, and the fine arches to the left of the choir. The chief attraction of the interior is, however, the Lady Chapel, richly adorned with sculptures and modern stained glass by Lusson, representing the Death and Coronation of the Virgin, the Vision of Pope Pius V., the Triumph of Don Juan after Lepanto, the Capture of Le Pollet by Louis XI. in 1443, and the procession which followed. The fine wooden staircase in the sacristy, the organ-case, and the pulpit are noteworthy.

The Place Nationale, adjoining the church, is embellished with a fine *Statue of Duquesne* (Pl. 15; D, 2), a native of Dieppe, and one of the most illustrious admirals of France, who defeated the Dutch admiral De Ruyter in 1676. The statue is by the elder Dantan.

The most interesting point in the environs of Dieppe is the ruined castle of *Arques* (p. 49), situated 4 M. to the S. E. The excursion may be made by train or by omnibus (there and back 2 fr.). The *View from the castle embraces the valleys of the *Arques*, the *Béthune*, and the *Eaulne*.

Other excursions may be made to the *Cliffs*, to *Varangeville*, to the *Lighthouse of Ailly* (5 M. to the S. W.), to *Puys*, to *La Cité de Limes*, and to *Berneval*. — At *Varangeville*, 3½ M. to the S. W., is the *Manoir d'Ango*, built in the 16th cent. by the merchant-prince Ango of Dieppe, who entertained Francis I. here. — *Puys* (Hôtel Bellevue) is a pretty little bathing-place, with fine villas, 1¼ M. from Dieppe by the shore, but also reached by omnibus (75 c.). The Marquis of Salisbury has a villa here. — *La Cité de Limes* or *Camp de César*, farther on, is said to have been a Gallic 'oppidum'. — *Berneval* is another bathing-place, 6 M. to the N. E. of Dieppe, to which a diligence (1 fr.) plies in connection with the trains.

From Dieppe to St. Valery-en-Caux, 20 M., omnibus three times a week (daily, except Sun., in Aug. and Sept.) in 4 hrs. (fare 3½ fr., liable to vary; comp p. xvii). The omnibus starts at 4 p.m. from the Hôtel de Normandie at the end of the Rue de la Barre. There are very steep hills at the beginning and end as well as at other points of the road. The chief places passed are (8 M.) *Ouville*, a weaving village; (11½ M.) *Le Bourg Dun*, with a handsome church of mixed Romanesque and Gothic, containing a noteworthy font; and (15 M.) *Veules* (see p. 58). — The railway from Le Tréport to Dieppe is to be continued to Le Havre viâ St. Valery, but in the meantime the last-named place may be reached from Dieppe by a railway making a wide circuit of 58 M. One direct train, starting every morning, makes the journey in 2½ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 70, 8 fr. 65, 6 fr. 35 c.). — *St. Valery*, see p. 57.

Railway from Dieppe to *Le Tréport*, see p. 33.

Soon after quitting Dieppe the train passes through a tunnel about 1 M. long, and then enters the valley of the *Scie*, which it

ROUEN
1 : 20,000
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600
Mètres
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
Cimetière St Gervais
St Gervais
Gare de l'Ouest
(Rive Droite)
St Romain
Télégraphe
Boulevard Jeanne d'Arc
Tour Jeanne d'Arc
St Patrice
St Godard
St Laurent
Musée
Banque de France
Hôtel Dieu
Madeleine
Faubourg Cauchoise
Vieux Marché
Poste
Sociétés Savantes
Préfecture
St Eloi
Th. Franç.
Hôt. du Bourgth.
Tours St André
St Vincent
Avenue du Mont Riboudet
Quai du Havre
Quai de la Bourse
Douane
Bourse
Théâtre des Arts
Tribunal de Commerce
Seine
Quai Jean de Béthencourt
Quai Cavelier de la Salle
Caserne
Docks
Place St Sever
Forges Rouennaises
Gare des Marchandises
Boulevard d'Orléans
Gare d'Orléans
Faubourg St Sever
Marché aux Bestiaux
Usine à Gaz
Rue Jean Rondeaux
Rue Forfait
Rue Jeuffroy
Rue des Emmurées
Elbeuf
Jardin des Plantes
Gravé et imprimé par

E
F
G
Fg Beauvoisine
Boulevard Beauvoisine
Faubg Saint Hilaire
St Hilaire
Route de Darnetal
Place St Hilaire
Fontaine
Caserne
St Vivien
Hospice Général
Faubg Martainville
Gare du Nord
Boulevard Gambetta
Rue d'Amiens
Place de l'Hôt. de V.
Hôtel de Ville
St Ouen
Place Martainville
Place et Marché St Marc
Caserne
Champ de Mars
Rue du Mont Gargan
Cimetière du Mont Gargan
Côte Ste Catherine
Avenue St Paul
St Paul
Porte Guillaume le Lion
Ile Lacroix
Usine à Gaz
Château Baubert
Quai d'Elbeuf
Ile Brouilly
Gare de l'Ouest
(Rive Gauche)
Avenue du Grand Cours
Route Bonsecours
Route d'Eauplet
Paris
Amiens
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crosses 22 times. 4 M. *St. Aubin-Offranville;* 10 M. *Longueville;* 15½ M. *Auffay*, on the Scie; 17 M. *St. Victor*. The line then traverses a high embankment and a cutting, beyond which the views to the right and left are attractive. At (21½ M.) *Clères* we intersect the railway from Motteville to Amiens (p. 56), which unites the Dieppe line with the line to Le Havre. 28½ M. *Monville*. The line to Le Havre diverges to the right near a small viaduct. 32 M. *Malaunay*. From this point to Rouen the district traversed is cheerful and picturesque, abounding in cotton and other factories. — 34 M. *Maromme*. Then two tunnels.

38 M. **Rouen.** — **Stations.** *Gare de l'Ouest Rive Droite* or *de la Rue Verte* (Pl. C, 1), the chief station (Buffet), for all trains to Havre and Dieppe: *Gare de l'Ouest Rive Gauche* or *de St. Sever* (Pl. D, E, 5); *Gare du Nord* (Pl. G, 2), for Amiens (p. 18); *Gare d'Orléans* (Pl. C, D, 5), for Elbeuf, Dreux, Chartres, and Orléans (p. 45).

Hotels. *Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. a; C, D, 3, 4), Cours Boïeldieu 7, D. 4½ fr.; Hôtel d'Albion (Pl. b; C, 4), Quai de la Bourse 16, D. 4 fr.; Hôtel du Nord (Pl. c; C, 3), Rue de la Grosse-Horloge 91; Hôtel de Paris (Pl. d; D, 4), Quai de Paris 51; *Hôtel de France (Pl. e; D, 2), Rue des Carmes 99; all these of the first class, R. 2½-12 fr. (enquiry should be made beforehand), L. ¾-1, A. ¾-1, D. 3½-4½ fr. — Less pretending: Hôtel de la Poste (Pl. f; C, 2), Rue Jeanne d'Arc 72, R. 2 fr., A. 50 c.; *Hôtel du Dauphin et d'Espagne (Pl. i; D, 3), Place de la République; Hôtel de la Côte-de-Baleine (Pl. g; D, 3), Rue du Bac 18-20; Lisieux (Pl. h; D, 3), Rue de la Savonnerie 4; Victoria (Pl. j; C, 1), near the station on the right bank, unpretending.

Restaurants. **Mennechet*, Rue Jacques-le-Lieur 10, behind the Hôtel d'Angleterre, expensive; *Pomet*, Quai de Paris 34; *Guilmet*, Rue des Charrettes 46, also behind the Hôtel d'Angleterre, déj. 1½. D. 1¾ or 2 fr.; *de Paris*, Rue de la Grosse-Horloge 95, same charges; *Halbout*, Rue Grand-Pont.

Cafés. *Thillard*, Cours Boïeldieu 5; *Boïeldieu*, *Victor*, in the theatre; *Houdard*, Quai de Paris 58; *de l'Univers*, Place Notre-Dame.

Tramways traverse some of the principal streets and also extend to the suburbs: fares 10-50 c. — *Omnibus* to Bon-Secours, starting from the stone bridge, 60 c.; to Bois Guillaume 60 c.

Cabs (*'Citadines'*) 1½ fr. per drive, 2 fr. per hour; at night (12-6 a. m.), 2½ or 3 fr.; each trunk 20 c.

Steamboats. To La Bouille (p. 45), several times a day (fare 90 c.); to Havre and Honfleur, daily in summer, in 6-7 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 60 and 5 fr. 50 c.), touching at Duclair (p. 45), La Mailleraye, Villequier (p. 57), and Quillebœuf (Tancarville; p. 56). Luncheon on board 4, D. 5 fr., incl. wine. — To London direct, twice weekly; fare 21*s.*

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue Jeanne d'Arc 45 (Pl. C, 2).

British Consul, *Major W. P. Chapman*, Rue Thiers 65. — **American Consul**, *Chas. Williams, Esq.*, Rue Thiers 38.

English Church Service in the *Temple Protestant*, Ile de la Croix, by the stone bridge, services on Sun. at 11 and 3. Chaplain, *Rev. J. Smythe, M. A.* — *Wesleyan Church*, at the corner of the Rue Grand Pont and the Rue Madeleine; services on Sun. at 11 and 6.30. Minister, *Rev. J. W. Herivel, B. D.*, 7 Rue Meridienne.

Rouen, formerly the capital of Normandy, now that of the Department of the *Seine-Inférieure*, and the seat of an archbishop, with 107,000 inhab., exclusive of the suburbs, is a very important cotton-manufacturing place, sometimes not very aptly called the Manchester of France. It is the richest of French cities in mediæval architecture, though the recent construction of handsome streets like those of Paris has swept away several of the monuments of anti-

quity that had been spared by the Huguenot wars and the Revolution. The old walls of the town, which bade defiance to Henry V. of England in 1415 and to Henri IV. of France in 1592, have been converted into boulevards planted with trees.

Rouen is the *Rotomagus* of the Romans. The Normans, under Hasting (some say Ogier the Dane), penetrated thus far in 841, in their first invasion of France; and returning in 876 under *Rollo*, made themselves masters of the district and established a duchy here. This was the nucleus of the duchy of Normandy, which sent forth William the Conqueror in 1066. The last Duke of Normandy was King John of England, who murdered his nephew, Arthur of Brittany, in the castle of Rouen, and was dispossessed by Philip Augustus in 1204. Rouen was retaken by the English in 1419, and retained until 1449. In 1431 it was the scene of the condemnation and burning of Joan of Arc (see below). The town suffered severely in the later religious wars; Catholics and Calvinists alternately held the upper hand and rivalled each other in cruelty. In 1592 the townsmen successfully resisted Henri IV.; but they opened their gates to him four years later, after he had abjured Protestantism. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes inflicted a severe, though temporary, blow on the prosperity of Rouen. — Among the famous natives of this town are *Pierre Corneille* (1606-1684) the dramatist, his brother *Thomas* (1625-1709), *Jouvenet* (1647-1717), *Géricault* (1791-1824), and *Boïeldieu* (1775-1834), the composer. Lord Chancellor Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, died in exile at Rouen in 1674.

Quitting the *Gare de la Rive Droite* (Pl. C, 1), we turn to the left and cross the boulevards which now replace the former defensive ditches. At the point where they are intersected by the wide and handsome *Rue Jeanne d'Arc*, which runs in a straight line to the Seine, is a bronze statue by Lefeuvre, erected in 1887, of *Armand Carrel* (1800-1836), a distinguished publicist. To the left is the *Tour de Jeanne d'Arc* (Pl. C, 1), the donjon of a castle built by Philip Augustus after the expulsion of the English in 1204, which was the scene of the trial of Joan of Arc; the tower in which she was imprisoned was pulled down in 1809. — On the W. side of the *Jardin Solférino* (Pl. C, 2), farther on, is the Musée (p. 42).

The ***Palais de Justice** (Pl. C, D, 2, 3), built by the architects *Roger Ango* and *Roland Leroux* in the florid late-Gothic style, resembles the handsome town-halls of Belgium, although consisting of a single story only. The central part of the edifice and the projecting wings form an entrance-court, enclosed by a railing. The left wing, the *Salle des Procureurs* or *des Pas-Perdus*, erected in 1493, is a spacious hall with an open roof, formerly used as an exchange. The central part was erected six years later, for the *Cour de l'Echiquier*, the supreme tribunal (Parlement) of Normandy, and its façade is very richly ornamented. The assizes are now held here. The lavish decorations of the interior are almost entirely modern. The *Salle des Assises* has a fine cassetted ceiling in carved wood. The courts are open to the public when in session, and at other times visitors apply to the concierge, who lives in the right wing, a modern addition (fee). — A new statue of *Joan of Arc* has been erected in front of the W. side of the Palais de Justice.

Behind the Palais de Justice, Rue St. Lô 40, is the *Hôtel des Sociétés Savantes*, containing a good *Industrial and Commercial*

Museum, open daily, 9-11 and 2-4. — We now follow the Rue St. Lô or the Rue aux Juifs to the E. to the Rue des Carmes, through which we descend to the right to the —

***Cathedral**, or *Notre-Dame* (Pl. D, 3), one of the grandest Gothic edifices in Normandy, although remarkably unsymmetrical in plan; the principal parts date from 1270-80. The central portal of the W. façade was erected by Cardinal d'Amboise, the favourite minister of Louis XII., at the beginning of the 16th cent., and is profusely decorated in the florid style. The sculptures over the chief entrance, of no great merit, represent the Genealogy of Christ, with the Beheading of John the Baptist on the left, and the Virgin and saints on the right. The two unfinished towers of the façade are of unequal height. The **Tour de Beurre*, the loftier and more beautiful, 252 ft. in height, derives its name from having been erected with the money paid for indulgences to eat butter during Lent. The other, the *Tour St. Romain*, is 245 ft. high; with the exception of the highest story it dates from the 12th cent., and is thus the oldest part of the whole building. The beautiful *Central Tower*, over the transept, is surmounted by an incongruous iron spire (since a fire in 1822), which reaches the height of 465 ft.

The two side-portals, dating from the 15th cent., are of great interest, especially that on the N., called the **Portail des Libraires* from the book-stalls that once occupied the court. The sculptures on the tympanum (unfinished) represent the Resurrection and the Last Judgment, those on the archivolt, saints and angels, the others, grotesque subjects. The S. portal is known as the *Portail de la Calende*, from a brotherhood that used to assemble here on the 'Calends' or first day of each month. The sculptures above the entrance represent scenes from the Passion; the others correspond to those of the N. portal.

The Interior of the church (447 ft. in length; transept 177 ft. in length; nave and aisles 105 ft. in width; 92 ft. in height) is in the early-Pointed style, and possesses three fine rose-windows in the nave and transepts. The choir has double aisles, and the transepts are divided into middle and side aisles by columns and arches of the same design as those in the nave. The axis of the church slopes a little towards the E. end. 'Above the pillars and arches of the nave, runs another line of both in place of a triforium; above this again are two galleries one above the other; and higher yet, and crowning all, is seen the clerestory with its windows, so that there are five horizontal divisions in the walls of the nave, which has no parallel in England.' (*Winkler's 'French Cathedrals'*). Part of the stained glass dates from the 13th century. The first chapel on the right, in the Tour de Beurre, contains a large altarpiece, representing the Crucifixion and the Martyrdom of St. Stephen, and also several monuments of the 13th and 14th centuries. The last chapel on the S. side of the nave contains the tomb of *Rollo* (d. 927), first Duke of Normandy, and the corresponding chapel on the N. side that of his son *William Longue-Epée* (d. 943). From the N. transept a beautiful Gothic wooden staircase, with open tracery, ascends to the chapter-library (p. 40). The modern pulpit in the nave should be noticed.

In front of the *Choir* is a poor screen of the 18th century. The iron screens of the chapels are closed except during service (apply to the sacristan; fee). The *Chapelle du Christ*, adjoining the high-altar, contains

an ancient mutilated figure in limestone, 7 ft. in height, of *Richard Coeur-de-Lion* (d. 1199), discovered in 1838; his heart is interred below. Its original resting-place in the choir is indicated by a small marble tablet. *Henry II.* of England (d. 1189) is also buried in the choir.

The beautiful **Lady Chapel* contains several interesting tombs. The Gothic chapel-like tomb to the left on entering is that of *Duke Pierre II. de Brézé* (d. 1465), seneschal of Normandy. Adjoining is the monument of his son, the *Duc de Brézé* (d. 1530), also grand-seneschal of Normandy, erected by his widow, the celebrated Diana of Poitiers (d. 1566), mistress of Henry II., and attributed to *Jean Cousin* and *Jean Goujon*.

Farther on is the *Monument of Cardinal de Croy* (d. 1844), erected in 1857. — The most imposing of all is the magnificent ***Monument of Cardinal George d'Amboise* (d. 1510), the powerful minister of Louis XII., and his nephew, who was also a cardinal, by *Roland Leroux*, erected in 1525. In the centre are kneeling statues of the cardinals, and behind them a bas-relief of St. George and the dragon and eight statues of Christ and saints. The six statuettes below represent the virtues, those above the Apostles. The whole is remarkable for the exquisiteness of its finish and is ranked among the chefs-d'œuvre of the Renaissance in France. — The altarpiece, an Adoration of the Shepherds, is by *Phil. de Champaigne*.

The *Chapter Library* (comp. p. 39) contains the *Treasury* of the cathedral, open to visitors in summer (small fee). The objects of interest here include the leaden shroud of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, Flemish and Aubusson tapestry, reliquaries, vases, books and MSS., monstrances of the 14th cent., a portrait of Card. York, the last of the Stuarts, etc.

Visitors may ascend to the top of the spire, on applying to the concierge at the Portail des Libraires (2 fr. for one or more). View like that from the Eglise de Bon-Secours (p. 45), but more extensive.

Opposite the main entrance of the cathedral is a handsome building of the 16th cent., known as the *Bureau des Finances*.

The extensive pile immediately behind the cathedral is the *Archbishop's Palace*, some parts of which date from the 15th century. Proceeding towards the W. from this point and crossing the Rue de la République, we reach the church of ***St. Maclou** (Pl. E, 3), a very rich example of the florid Gothic style of the 15th century. The modern spire, completed in 1869, is 255 ft. high. The W. **Portal*, a very elaborate piece of work, has a triple porch. The exquisitely carved reliefs on the wooden **Doors* are ascribed to *Jean Goujon;* and in the Last Judgment of the tympanum bas-relief Mr. Ruskin finds a 'fearful grotesqueness' worthy of the united powers of Orcagna and Hogarth. The chief points of interest in the interior are the Gothic staircase leading to the organ (16th cent.), the stained glass (15-16th cent.), and the organ-case and other carvings.

At No. 188, Rue Martainville, a short distance from the church, are the *Cloisters of St. Maclou*, an ancient cemetery enclosed with arcades, now converted into school-buildings. On the pillars still linger some sculptured fragments of a Dance of Death.

We now return to the Rue de la République and descend it to the left. At the corner of the Rue Alsace-Lorraine, to the left, stands the *Maison Sauton-Goujon*, a large modern edifice in the Renaissance style, with elaborate carving. The Rue des Halles, lower down, leads to the right to the *Anciennes Halles* (Pl. D, 3), where there is a curious monument of the Renaissance in the shape of the *Chapelle St. Romain*, a covered terrace, under which runs a vaulted passage. The ancient ceremony of the 'levée de la flerte', or raising of

the reliquary of St. Romain by a condemned prisoner, who thus obtained pardon, used to be performed here every year on Ascension Day. Adjacent is a *Musée de Dessin Industriel* (daily, 10-6). Passing under the archway of the chapel, we soon reach the quays.

The **Quays** extend for $1^1/_2$ M. along the banks of the Seine, here upwards of 300 yds. in breadth. The river is even at this distance from the sea (80 M.) affected by the tide, and a harbour of considerable depth and capacity has been formed at Rouen by means of dredging, extending, and embanking the channel of the river. The *Pont de Pierre* (Pl. D, 4), constructed in 1829, passes over the lower end of the *Ile Lacroix*, where there is a statue of *Corneille*, a native of Rouen (d. 1684), by David d'Angers. (Corneille's houses, see below.)

On the opposite bank lies the suburb of *St. Sever*, in which is the *Gare de la Rive Gauche* (p. 37; Pl. D, E, 5). Farther down is the *Pont Boïeldieu* (Pl. D, 4), a handsome iron bridge, erected in 1885-88. In this suburb is also situated the *Gare d'Orléans* (p. 37; Pl. C, D, 5), in front of which is the *Monument of the Abbé de la Salle* (1651-1716), founder of the society of Frères de la Doctrine Chretienne or 'Ignorantins'. The society is sometimes spoken of as the Frères de St. Yon, from the house in Rouen which was their headquarters from 1705 till 1770, and where the abbé died.

Parallel to the Quai de la Bourse, which extends along the N. bank to the W. of the new bridge, stretches the *Cours Boïeldieu*, a favourite promenade. At one end is the *Théâtre des Arts* (Pl. D, 3, 4), rebuilt since a fire in 1876, and at the other a bronze statue of *Boïeldieu* (p. 38). Adjacent is the *Bourse* or *Exchange* (Pl. C, 4). At the W. end of the Quai de la Bourse is the *Douane* (Pl. C, 4).

We leave the quay and re-enter the town by the Rue Jeanne d'Arc. On the left rises the pretty little Gothic church of **St. Vincent** (Pl. C, 3), built in the 16th cent., with a tower added in the 17th. It has double aisles, but no transept. The W. entrance, with its graceful porch, the S. portal, and the *Stained Glass of the aisles (16th cent.; the finest at the ends of the N. aisles) should be noticed.

Farther to the N., on the same side of the street, is the handsome *Tour St. André* (Pl. C, 3), a relic of an old church of the 15-16th centuries. It stands in a small square, on one side of which the front of a timber-dwelling of the 16th cent. has been re-erected. View from the tower, ascended by an easy staircase (always open; fee). — The Rue des Ours, running to the W. from this point, leads to the **Place de la Pucelle** (Pl. C, 3), the traditional scene of the burning of Joan of Arc in 1431. About 24 years later she was declared innocent of the crime of witchcraft by a papal bull, and a cross to her memory was erected on the spot where she had suffered. The place is now occupied by a paltry figure over a fountain. It is believed, however, that the exact spot of the execution was a little higher up, in the *Place du Vieux-Marché* (Pl. C, 3), where the *Théâtre Français* now stands. The house in which Corneille was born is

No. 4, Rue de Corneille, beyond the Place (Pl. B, 3); his dwelling-house, now public property, is situated at Petit Couronne (p. 45), $5^1/_2$ M. to the S.W.

The adjoining ***Hôtel du Bourgthéroulde** (Pl. C, 3), on the W. side of the Place, which was erected at the close of the 15th cent., in the style of the Palais de Justice, is adorned with numerous reliefs, some of which represent the interview on the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold' (1520; p. 25). The graceful hexagonal tower is decorated with sculptures, and the windows are also very beautiful. The building is now occupied by the Comptoir d'Escompte, and is open to the public on week-days (on Sun. apply to the concierge).

We quit the Vieux Marché (p. 41) by the Rue de la Grosse-Horloge, which crosses the Rue Jeanne d'Arc and brings us to the *Tour de la Grosse Horloge* or *Beffroi* (Belfry; Pl. C, 3), erected in 1389. The clock, which has two large sculptured dials, is placed on a kind of *Porch* of the 16th century. In the basement of the tower is a fountain, with figures of Alpheus and Arethusa, and beneath the porch are bas-reliefs representing the Good Shepherd.

We now return once more to the Rue Jeanne d'Arc and ascend it to the Jardin Solférino, with the Musée.

The new **Musée** (Pl. C, 2), a handsome modern edifice by Sauvageot, with little ornamentation, was opened in 1888. In front of the entrance facing the garden are seated figures of Michael Anguier and Nic. Poussin. The Musée is open daily, 10 to 4 or 5, on Mon. 12 to 4 or 5. The great staircase in the vestibule ascends to the ceramic collections. To the right and left on the ground floor are the sculpture rooms, and beyond them the collections of ancient (right) and modern (left) paintings.

Sculptures. ROOM TO THE LEFT. *E. Leroux*, Rachel; *Pollet*, Eloah; *Leharivel-Durocher*, Young girl and Cupid; *Mansion*, Nymph of Diana; *Lefèvre-Deumier*, Morning-star; *Simart*, Orestes; *Vasselot*, Chloë; *Feuchères*, Raphael; busts and casts. — The ROOM TO THE RIGHT chiefly contains casts, many of which are from the monument of Gen. Bonchamps by *David d'Angers*, and from that of the painter Géricault (p 38) by *Etex*. Seated figure of P. Corneille by *Caffieri*; Bacchanal, by *Pradier*.

Paintings. Old Masters. I. LARGE ROOM. To the left, *Largillière*, Portrait; *Rigaud*, Louis XV.; *J. B. Pierre*, Ascension; *Vien*, The artist and his wife; *Stella*, Bacchanals; *J. B. Corneille*, Raising of Lazarus; *School of Rubens*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *A. van Everdingen*, Landscape; *Tiepolo*, A game of cards; *P. Mignard*, Mme. de Maintenon. — The two SMALL ROOMS next the garden contain portraits of Albert of Austria and his wife by *Van Thulden*, a landscape by *Huysmans*, and other Flemish works. — II. LARGE ROOM. To the left, *Velazquez*, Portrait; *Flemish School*, Portraits; *Ribera*, The Good Samaritan; *Guercino*, Visitation; *Solimena*, Columbus receiving the Papal Bull on his return from America (1632); *Valerio Castelli*, Madonna; *Ann. Carracci*, St. Francis of Assisi; **Perugino*, Adoration of the Magi, Baptism of Christ, Resurrection (predelle of the Ascension at Lyons); **Veronese*, St. Barnabas healing the sick; **Caravaggio*, Philosopher; *Dolci*, 'Charité romaine'; *Veronese*, Vision; *Mol*, Head of an old man; **Gerard David*, Madonna and saints; *Jordaens* Head of an old man; *Lemonnier*, Plague at Milan; *Restout*, *Lemonnier* Presentation in the Temple; **Tilborg*, Village-feast; *School of Fontainebleau* Diana bathing; *Fr. de Troy*, Duchesse de la Force; *Mignard*, Ecce Homo.

Le Nain, Nativity; *L. David*, Mme. Lebrun; *Poussin*, Venus and Æneas; *Jouvenet*, Death of St. Francis; *Snyders*, Boar-hunt; *Deshays*, Martyrdom of St. Andrew; *Lahire*, Adoration of the Shepherds. — The III. Large Room contains 21 works by *Jouvenet*, who was a native of Rouen; also a St. Denis by *Poussin* and works by *H. Robert*, *Desportes*, *Oudry*, and *Lahire*. — Small End Room. Unimportant works of the French School. — I. Room to the Right, on the side next the street. Drawings by *Géricault* and other masters. — II. Room to the Right. Works of the Early Italian School. *Bassano*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *School of Botticelli*, Vestals; *Agostino Carracci*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen; *Caravaggio*, St. Sebastian and Irene, etc. — The Gallery on the other side of the large rooms contains ancient and modern drawings and a few fine crayons. — The staircases at the end of this gallery lead to the other wing of the building.

Modern Pictures. Small Room at the end (to the right in approaching from the Sculpture Room). Works by *Euphémie Muraton*. — Large Room. To the left, *Hermann*, Dogs; *Dubufe*, Study; *Laugée*, Vagrant; *Daubigny*, Landscape; *Ribot*, Alonzo Cano on the scaffold; *Daubigny*, Banks of the Oise; *Flameng*, Taking of the Bastille; *Ziem*, Constantinople; *Patrois*, Joan of Arc led to the stake; *Renouf*, Boat; *L. Cabat*, Lake in Italy; *Laugée*, St. Elizabeth washing the feet of the poor; *Jollivet*, Massacre of the Innocents; *Bellangé*, Charge of cavalry at Marengo; *L. Boulanger*, Mazeppa; *Sorieul*, Episode on the retreat from Moscow; *Ingres*, 'La Belle Zélie'; *G. Ferrier*, Death of St. Agnes; *Barillot*, Cattle; *Merson*, St. Isidore of Madrid; *Corot*, Views of Ville d'Avray; *Géricault*, Studies; *Clairin*, Massacre of the Abencerrages; *E. Delacroix*, Justice of Trajan; *Ziem*, Landscape; *Rochegrosse*, Andromache; *A. Maignan*, Homage to Clovis II.; *Bergeret*, Low Tide; *Leroy*, Christ at the house of Lazarus; *Tabar*, Death of Brunhilda; *Diéterle*, Shrine of St. George; *Stevens*, Dog's work. — Gallery adjoining the street. *Hillemacher*, Siege of Rouen; *Dantan*, Quoit-players; *Démarest*, Voyage 'in extremis'; *Lesrel*, Gentlemen at a gambling-house; *Court*, Portrait; *Guillemet*, Landscape; *Giraud*, Bowls at Pont Aven (p. 236). — Small Rooms overlooking the garden. *Court*, Sketch of the painting of Mirabeau and Dreux-Brézé (Versailles); *Brascassat*, Coliseum; *Courant*, *Berthélemy*, Sea-pieces; *Sautai*, Dante in exile. — Gallery adjoinig the Sculpture Room. *Sebron*, Street in New York; *Defaux*, Banks of the Loire; *Aviat*, Charlotte Corday; etc.

The **Ceramic Collection**, occupying six rooms on the first floor, consists mainly of an extensive series of Rouen fayence of the 17-18th centuries. The best period of the manufacture is represented in Room I.

The *Municipal Library* (open to visitors daily, 10-5), in the building at the back of the Musée, contains 130,000 printed volumes, 2500 MSS., 2700 medals and coins, about 2000 portraits of eminent Normans, and a collection of engravings.

At the angle of the Musée adjoining the Rue Thiers is the *Monument of Bouilhet* (1824-69), poet and dramatist. Opposite is the *Old Church of St. Laurent* (15-16th cent.), with an interesting tower.

A little lower down is the **Church of St. Godard** (Pl. D, 2), dating partly from the 16th century. The nave and aisles of this church are of equal size and unvaulted; the former terminates in an apse of three sides. Most of the fine stained glass is either modern or restored. The chapels to the right and left of the choir each contain a good window of the 16th century. The choir itself is decorated with mural paintings by Le Hénaff, and contains a gilded canopy.

Those whose time is limited may go direct from this church to the Museum of Antiquities (p. 44); others may follow the Rue Thiers to the *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*.

Here stands the church of **St. Ouen** (Pl. D, E, 2), one of the most beautiful Gothic churches in existence, surpassing the cathedral, both in extent and in excellence of style. It was founded in 1318, and completed towards the close of the 15th century. The original plan having been followed throughout, the edifice exhibits a rare harmony of design. The **Tower* over the transept, 268 ft. in height, is surmounted by an octagonal open-work lantern, terminating in a gallery (called 'La Couronne de Normandie') which commands a fine prospect. The rich *Façade* contains three portals adorned with numerous statues and reliefs. The S. '**Portail des Marmousets*', so called from the heads with which it is adorned, deserves minute inspection. The reliefs over the door represent the Death and Assumption of the Virgin. Above this portal is a magnificent rose-window, still higher is an arcade with eleven statues, and the whole is crowned with a pediment bearing a statue of *St. Ouen* (d. 678), Archbishop of Rouen.

Interior. The proportions of the church (453 ft. in length, 84 ft. in width; transept 138 ft. in length; 106 ft. in height) are remarkably pleasing. The choir has double aisles. There are no lateral chapels off the nave. The walls appear to be almost entirely displaced by the numerous windows, 135 in number, all filled with stained glass. The unusually lofty triforium is exceedingly beautiful. In the nave and transepts are three fine rose-windows, also filled with stained glass. The graceful and light effect produced by the interior is largely due to the absence of non-structural ornamentation. None of the few works of art in the church are particularly noteworthy, except perhaps the tombs of two abbés of St. Ouen in the Lady Chapel. — The verger (1 fr.) shows the choir-chapels, which, however, are of little interest, and points out several spots which command fine views of the interior. The whole of the interior is reflected in the bénitier near the W. door.

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. D, E, 2), on the N. side of the church, a building in the Italian style, was formerly part of the monastery of St. Ouen. In front of the edifice rises the mediocre *Equestrian Statue of Napoleon I.*, by Vital-Dubray. At the back of St. Ouen's and the Hôtel de Ville is a public garden, embellished with statues. The *Chambre aux Clercs*, a Norman tower of the 11th cent., adjoins the church on this side, and probably formed part of an earlier church.

We now ascend the Rue de la République to the N., passing the *Lycée Corneille* (Pl. D, 1), the chapel of which dates from the 17th century. The façade of the latter fronts the Rue Bourg l'Abbé. At the top of the Rue de la République is the large ***Fontaine Ste. Marie** (Pl. D, 1), by *Falguière* and *Deperthes*. The group on the top consists of a figure of Rouen, seated in an antique ship, and surrounded by genii and symbolical figures.

To the left is an old convent, containing the **Museum of Antiquities** and the **Museum of Natural History** (Pl. D, 1).

The **Antiquarian Museum** (open daily, 10 to 4 or 5, except on Mon., Sat., and holidays) comprises sculptures and wood-carvings of the middle ages; beautiful stained-glass windows and other articles from churches and suppressed monasteries; Roman mosaics and other antiquities; weapons; fine iron-work; coins, medals, etc. Among the most interesting objects are a wooden **Ciborium* of the 16th cent, an enamelled **Goblet* by P. Ray-

mond, a **Chimney-piece* in carved wood, painted and gilded (16th cent.), a large **Mosaic* found at Lillebonne (p. 56) in 1870, another mosaic of Orpheus and the animals, etc.

The *Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*, the entrance to which is a little lower down, is open daily, 10 to 4 or 5 (on Mon. from 12). The collection of birds on the second floor is noteworthy.

The church of **St. Patrice** (Pl. C, 2), in the Rue St. Patrice, contains the finest **Stained Glass* in Rouen, some of it dating from the 16-17th centuries. The allegorical window at the end of the N. aisle, attributed to *J. Cousin*, is considered the best.

St. Gervais (Pl. A, 1), about 3/4 M. farther to the W., is a Romanesque church, with a curious old crypt. It was in the monastery of St. Gervais that William the Conqueror died in 1087 (comp. p. 47).

The Environs of Rouen afford a number of charming excursions. A favourite walk is that to the new pilgrimage-church of *Notre Dame de Bon-Secours*, or simply **Bon-Secours** as it is usually called, situated on the lofty bank of the river, 2 M. above Rouen (carriage, see p. 37) The church is built in the Pointed style of the 13th cent., with modern stained glass in the contemporary style, and the interior is richly decorated with polychrome paintings. The road from Rouen, starting at the Quai de Paris, skirts the *Côte Ste. Catherine* (405 ft.; Pl. G, 3), and ascends the hill adjoining, to the left (view). The **View* is best from the church itself, embracing the city, the course of the river for many miles above and below Rouen, and in the distance the verdant pastures of Normandy. — There are several restaurants with gardens near the church (*A ma Campagne*, well spoken of).

A pleasant steamboat-excursion may be taken to *La Bouille*, a small but busy town, 12 1/2 M. below Rouen. — Steamboat to Havre and Honfleur, see also p. 53.

Canteleu, picturesquely situated on the road to Havre, 4 1/2 M. to the W. of Rouen, has a château built by Mansart. About 2 M. farther on is *St. Martin-de-Boscherville*, with the magnificent ruined *Abbey of St Georges-de-Boscherville*, dating from the 11-12th centuries. The **Church*, still in tolerable preservation, retains some mural paintings of the 12th cent., as well as some stained glass of the 16th. The *Chapter House* was added in the 17th century. — *Duclair* (p. 56) is 5 M. from St. Martin.

From Rouen to Elbeuf (Dreux, Chartres, Orléans), 14 M., railway in 30-50 min. (fares 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 50, 85 c.). The trains start from the Gare d'Orléans (p. 37), and follow the left bank of the Seine, at some distance from the river. — 3 1/2 M. *Petit-Couronne*, with Corneille's dwelling-house (p. 42), now a museum. Before and after (9 1/2 M.) *Moulineaux* we enjoy a fine retrospective view of Rouen. The train next traverses three long tunnels and a viaduct, and once more skirts the left bank of the river. — 14 M. *Elbeuf*, see below.

From Rouen to *Amiens*, see p. 18; to and from *London* viâ Havre and Southampton, see p. 52.

II. From Rouen to Paris.

86 1/2 M. Railway in 2 3/4-4 hrs. (fares 16 fr. 85, 12 fr. 60, 9 fr. 20 c.).

Rouen, see above. — Passing by means of three tunnels under the Boulevards St. Hilaire and Beauvoisine, and the Côte Ste. Catherine, the train crosses the Seine, affording a beautiful view of Rouen to the right. To the left, on the hills which rise from the river, stands the church of *Bon-Secours* (see above). — 39 1/4 M. (from Dieppe) *Sotteville*, an industrial suburb of Rouen; 42 M. *St. Etienne-du-Rouvray*. — 44 1/2 M. *Oissel*.

A branch-railway runs from Oissel to (5 1/2 M.) Elbeuf (*Grand Hôtel*, Place de la Mairie; *Hôtel de l'Univers*, Rue de la Barrière), a cloth-manu-

facturing town with 22,100 inhab., on the left bank of the Seine. The churches of *St. Jean*, near the Place de la Mairie, and *St. Etienne*, about 1/4 M. to the S.W., both dating from the Renaissance period, contain good stained glass of the 14-15th centuries. The Gare de l'Ouest lies at some distance from the town, on the right bank of the Seine, about 1 1/2 M. from the station for Rouen, Dreux, Chartres, and Orléans (p. 45), on the opposite bank. — Beyond Elbeuf the line goes on to (19 M.) *Glos Montfort*, the junction for Serquigny and Pont-Audmer (see p. 136).

Beyond Oissel the train crosses the Seine. — 48 1/2 M. *Pont de l'Arche*, where the Seine is again crossed, above the influx of the *Eure*, is the junction of a line to Gisors (p. 51); it possesses a fine church of the 15th century. To the left is the large *Barrage de Poses*. — 56 M. *St. Pierre-du-Vauvray*.

A branch-railway runs hence to (5 M.) **Louviers** *(Hôtel du Mouton)*, a town with 10,553 inhab., on the Eure, also possessing important cloth manufactures. The Gothic church of *Notre Dame* has a magnificent S. portal of the 15th century. Louviers is also a station on the line from Elbeuf to Bueil and Dreux (p. 135).

The train now penetrates the chalk-hills by means of two tunnels. — 64 M. *Gaillon;* the town, with 3200 inhab., lies 1 M. to the left. The château of Gaillon, erected in 1500 by Cardinal Georges d'Amboise and now used as a prison, was one of the finest in Normandy, and a favourite residence of Francis I. The lofty façade has been removed to the court of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts at Paris (see *Baedeker's Handbook to Paris*).

A *Diligence* plies from Gaillon to **Les Andelys** (*Grand Cerf*, a quaint old building, at Grand Andely), a town with 5423 inhab., on the right bank of the Seine, consisting of (5 M.) *Petit Andely* and (6 M.) *Grand Andely*. At the former are a number of picturesque old houses, and a magnificent *Church* of the 13th cent., with an altarpiece by Phil. de Champaigne and other interesting paintings. On a neighbouring height are the ruins of the famous castle of **Gaillard**, erected by Richard Cœur-de-Lion in 1197 to command the navigation of the Seine and protect Normandy against the French monarchs. Château Gaillard, the 'gay castle', has been described as the greatest monument of Richard's genius, and it was certainly one of the finest specimens of a Norman castle, either in England or Normandy. It was protected by triple lines of outworks and 17 towers, and its walls were 8-14 ft. thick. In 1204 this almost impregnable stronghold was captured by Philip Augustus after a siege of five months. During the siege about 1200 men, women, and children, who had been driven from their homes in the neighbourhood of the castle by the besiegers, and who were repulsed from the castle by the defenders, were left to die of starvation as 'useless mouths' between the hostile forces. The castle afterwards became a state-prison, and in 1314 was the scene of the murder of Margaret of Burgundy, wife of Louis X. It was destroyed by Henri IV. in 1663, along with the castles of several dangerous Norman barons. The donjon is still in tolerable preservation. — The *Church* of Grand Andely also dates from the 13th cent., and contains good stained glass, choir-stalls, and various works of art. The market-place is embellished with a bronze statue, by Brian (1851), of *Nicholas Poussin* (1594-1665), who was born in the neighbourhood. The *Hôtel de Ville* possesses a large painting of Coriolanus by this artist. — A public conveyance also plies between Les Andelys and the railway-station of Saussay-les-Andelys (p. 51).

75 1/2 M. **Vernon** *(Hôtel d'Evreux)*, with 8164 inhab., once a strongly-fortified town, possesses a conspicuous tower, erected in 1123 by Henry I. of England. The *Church* is an interesting building of the 12-15th cent., containing several noteworthy works of art.

Vernon has an establishment for making gun-carriages. To the S. stretches the *Forest of Bizy;* and on the right bank of the Seine are *Vernonnet* (see below) and the *Forest of Vernon.*

From Vernon to Gisors, 26½ M., railway in 1½-2⅓ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 90 c.). — We cross the line to Rouen and the Seine. Beyond (2½ M.) *Vernonnet*, where there are large quarries of building-stone, the train enters the valley of the *Epte*, and ascends it as far as Gisors. — 8½ M. *Gasny.* About 1 M. to the E., on the right bank of the Seine, lies *La Roche-Guyon*, with a ruined château of the 12-16th cent., another partly modern château belonging to the Larochefoucauld family, and a Convalescents' Home in connection with the hospitals at Paris. — 12½ M. *Bray-Ecos.* The village of *Bray* has a zinc-foundry; *Ecos*, about 3 M. to the W., is interesting on account of the fine *Château du Chesnay*, dating from the 15-16th cent., but largely rebuilt in modern times, and lavishly adorned with sculptures and paintings from the hand of the proprietor, M. de Pulligny. — At (18 M.) *Bordeaux-Saint-Clair* is a ruined castle of the 12th century. — At (20½ M.) *Dangu* is a 16th cent. château, belonging to the Comte de Lagrange (well-known in sporting circles) and surrounded with an extensive park. Dangu also contains a zinc and copper-foundry. — Our line now joins the railway from Point de l'Arche (p. 51). 26 M. *Gisors-Ville.* — 26½ M. *Gisors-Transit*, see p. 50.

Another railway runs from Vernon to (10½ M.) *Pacy-sur-Eure*, where it joins the line from Bueil to Elbeuf (p. 135).

The long tunnel between (82 M.) *Bonnières* and *Rolleboise* cuts off the wide circuit which the river describes here. The château of La Roche-Guyon (see above) lies about 5 M. distant. A branch from this station joins the line to Gisors (see above). — At the château of (84 M.) *Rosny*, Sully, the celebrated minister of Henri IV., was born in 1559. It was afterwards the property of the Duchesse de Berry, who resided in it from 1818 to 1830.

92½ M. **Mantes** *(Hôtel du Grand Cerf)*, a picturesque town with 6600 inhab., surnamed '*La Jolie*', has two railway-stations: *Mantes-Ville*, where many of the trains do not stop, and *Mantes-Embranchement* (Buffet), where the route to Caen and Cherbourg (R. 13) diverges. The Avenue de la République, leading from the main station to the Place de la République, and the Rue Nationale, leading thence to the Seine, are the most important of the broad streets which characterize this town.

The old tower of *St. Maclou*, open at the top and adorned with carved niches for statues, unites the Gothic and Renaissance styles; it dates from the 14th century. The adjoining *Hôtel de Ville* and *Tribunal* are both antique buildings; between them is a Renaissance *Fountain.*

It was at the capture of Mantes that William the Conqueror received by a fall from his horse the injury of which he afterwards died at Rouen (1087); and that prince is said to have bequeathed a large sum for the erection of the present Gothic church of **Notre-Dame* on the site of one burned down during the siege. The bulk of the edifice dates from the end of the 12th cent., though it has been frequently altered and recently restored. The elegant gallery, joining the conspicuous towers and formed by a double balustrade, is modern. The W. façade is embellished with a fine rose-window and

the triple portal is richly sculptured, though unfortunately mutilated. The part to the right dates from the 14th century.

The fine INTERIOR, which consists of a nave, aisles, and choir, without transepts, is unusually brightly lighted, owing to the absence of stained windows. In the nave round pillars alternate with clustered columns, some of which rise as high as the lofty vaulting. The pillars at the end of the choir, and those supporting the stilted Gothic arches, are specially noteworthy. The triforium gallery is lighted by small windows from behind. The towers, from the height of the vaulting of the aisles to the summit of the nave, open into the church. The five apsidal chapels, and the large S. chapel, the roof of which is supported by a central pillar, were added in the 14th century.

The banks of the Seine near Mantes offer various pleasant promenades. A small island formed here is united with Mantes and with *Limay*, on the opposite bank, by handsome modern bridges. Another old bridge (12-15th cent.) spans the Seine farther up. — Railway to *Caen* and *Cherbourg*, see R. 13.

To the left, as we quit the station of Mantes, we obtain a fine view of the towers of the town. 98 M. *Epone;* 103 M. *Meulan.* The interesting church of (106½ M.) *Triel* dates from the 13th century. 110 M. *Villennes.* The railway now closely follows the windings of the Seine, on its left bank.

108 M. **Poissy** (*Buffet; Hôtel de Rouen*, at the station, near the bridge), a town with 6400 inhab., was the birthplace of St. Louis (b. 1226), who frequently styled himself 'Louis de Poissy'. Here in 1561 a conference was assembled by order of the States General, with a view to adjust the differences between the Roman Catholic and Protestant parties. Their deliberations, however, led to no result, owing to the strong condemnation of the Huguenots by the Sorbonne. — The principal *Church* is a fine building of the Transition style of the 12th cent., altered in the 15-16th cent., and recently restored in the interior. Above the centre rises a well-preserved bell-tower, terminating in a lofty spire, and at the W. end is a square tower, surmounted by an octagonal story capped by a small stone spire. We enter by the double portal on the S. side, an elegant work of the 16th cent., but unfortunately much mutilated. The interior, which has no transepts, possesses considerable antiquarian interest. The nave and part of the choir show both Norman and Gothic arches, and groined vaults, the compartments of which are separated by arched joists, as in barrel-vaulting. The triforium is formed by a series of twin-arches. The aisles exhibit vaulting in which the pointed arch is used, and the apsidal chapels have domical or stilted vaulting. The apse, which has been recently restored, is lighted by five rose-windows.

Picturesque views down the Seine may be obtained from the bridge, near which are some deserted mills, and from various points on the banks of the river.

Poissy is also a station on the Ligne de Grand Ceinture (see *Baedeker's Paris*).

111 M. *Achères*, in the forest of St. Germain, is the junction of the direct line to Dieppe (viâ Gisors, p. 52). At (114 M.) *Maisons*

or *Maisons-Lafitte* is a château built in the 17th cent. by Mansart. The Seine is again crossed. — 116 M. *Houilles.*

The Seine is once more crossed, and a little farther on is the new prison of *Nanterre*, with room for 2500 convicts. To the right appear St. Germain and its terrace. On the left we see successively the hills of Cormeilles, Sannois, and Montmorency, then Argenteuil, and the fort of Mt. Valérien. Various railways now diverge to the left and right (see *Baedeker's Paris*). The Seine is crossed for the last time at *Asnières*, where the lines to Argenteuil and Versailles diverge. The train passes *Clichy*, intersects the fortifications of Paris, threads a short tunnel, and reaches the Gare St. Lazare at —

125½ M. **Paris.**

b. Viâ Gisors and Pontoise.

104 M. Railway in 4-5½ hrs. (fares 20 fr. 75, 15 fr. 60, 11 fr. 45 c.).

Dieppe, see p. 34. 2½ M. *Rouxménil*, junction for Le Tréport (p. 33). — 3½ M. **Arques** (*Hôtel du Château; *Henri IV.*, unpretending), a small town at the confluence of the *Béthune* and the *Arques*, is celebrated for the decisive victory won here in 1589 by Henri IV. with 4000 men over the forces of the League, amounting to 30,000 men, under the Duc de Mayenne. The imposing ruin of the *Château d'Arques* is a favourite resort of visitors from Dieppe. Founded in the 11th cent. on the border of Normandy by a Seigneur d'Arques, this castle changed hands frequently during the wars which raged in this district; the English held it from 1419 until 1449, when it finally passed to France. The castle, which did not become a ruin till the 18th cent., is now public property and always open to visitors. Although occupying a secure position on the summit of a hill, this stronghold was farther protected by a moat and two walls, the first of which is flanked by four massive towers of brick and stone, built by Francis I. The donjon is perhaps the most ancient part. The Pavillon, to the left, commands an admirable view. The *Church* at Arques dates from the 16th cent., and contains various sculptures of the same period. — The *Forest of Arques*, to the N.E., is another favourite excursion from Dieppe.

7 M. *Dampierre-Saint-Nicolas*; 11½ M. *St. Vaast-d'Equiqueville.* 16 M. *Bures*, which has declined from its former importance, has a fine Gothic church of the 12-13th cent., with a Holy Sepulchre of the 16th cent. and other noteworthy sculptures. 19 M. *Mesnières* has a fine Renaissance château. — 22 M. *Neufchâtel-en-Bray* (Grand Cerf), a town with 3832 inhab., is noted for its cheese. The handsome church dates from the 12-16th centuries. The town contains a small Musée. — Beyond (25 M.) *Nesle-Saint-Saire* the railway begins to quit the valley of the *Béthune*. 29 M. *Serqueux*, also a station on the line from Amiens to Rouen (p. 18), with connection with the railway to Le Tréport (p. 31).

32 M. **Forges-les-Eaux.** — **Hotels.** GRAND HÔTEL DE L'ETABLISSEMENT, new; HÔTEL DES THERMES, LOUIS TREIZE, close by, small; HÔTEL DU MOUTON (D. 2½ fr.), LION D'OR, both in the town. — *Etablissement.* Single admission 1 fr.; subscription for a month 25 fr.; bath 2 fr. (including linen), douche 1¼ fr. — *Omnibus* from the Hôtel du Mouton to Serqueux 30 c. (less than the railway-fare).

Forges owes its reputation to its cold *Chalybeate Springs*, first brought into notice by Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV. The baths are now, however, little frequented. The *Etablissement*, including a casino and a large new hotel, is situated in a small park, about 1¼ M. from the station. The attractions it boasts are hardly worth the charge made for admission. The large Place de Brevière, in the town, is embellished with a bust of *Brevière*, the engraver (1787-1869). Adjacent is a modern Gothic *Church*, in the style of the 13th century.

36½ M. *Saumont-la-Poterie;* 41½ M. *Gancourt-Saint-Etienne.*

46 M. **Gournay** (*Hôtel du Nord*, Place Nationale), a town with 3818 inhab., is the centre of the *Pays de Bray*, a fertile grazing country, noted for its butter. The town lies to the right of the line. Beyond the suburb between the station and the town, on the left, rises a recently-restored *Church*, in the Transition style, containing some good wood-carving. The street in front of the church leads to the Place Nationale, in which is a fountain dating from the 13th century. Passing the Hôtel de Ville a little farther on, we turn to the left, and return to the station by way of the pleasant boulevards. — Railway to *Beauvais* (St. Germer), see p. 31.

51 M. *Neufmarché;* 54 M. *Amécourt-Talmontiers;* 56½ M. *Sérifontaine;* 60 M. *Eragny.* The line here traverses a hilly pastoral district, watered by the *Epte.*

62 M. **Gisors** (*Buffet; Hôtel de l'Ecu de France*, in the main street, at the bridge), a town with 4359 inhab., situated on the Epte and two of its tributaries, was the former capital of the Norman Vexin, a district often disputed by the English and French. The *Vexin (Pagus Vaucassinus)* was the mediæval name of the region extending along the right bank of the Seine from the Oise to beyond Jumièges; the N. portion, below Vernon, was the Norman Vexin, the S. part was the French Vexin.

Besides the large Gare de l'Ouest, there are two other railway-stations at Gisors; viz. *Gisors-Transit*, a small station near the former, serving as a junction between it and the lines to Beauvais and Pont de l'Arche and Vernon; and *Gisors-Ville*, the terminus of these lines, to the S., at some distance from the Rue du Bourg.

The town is divided into two parts by a broad thoroughfare, called the Rue de Cappeville as far as the Epte and thence the Rue du Bourg. No. 20 in the Rue du Fosse-des-Tanneurs, to the left before the bridge, is a *Timber House* in the Renaissance style, with a richly carved façade. The *Hôtel de Ville*, farther on, was formerly a convent; the façade on the other side is the more interesting. It contains a small Musée. Behind, at some little distance, is a fine modern brick *Hospital.*

The large *Church*, dating from the 13-16th cent., on the left side of the Rue du Bourg, is elaborately adorned with sculpture and presents several interesting architectural features. The W. portal and towers, for example, form an extraordinary combination of the Gothic, Classical, and Renaissance styles; while the N. portal, on the other hand, is a remarkable specimen of florid Gothic. The finely carved oaken doors of both these portals should be noticed. The interior, which has double aisles, illustrates the same technical erudition and bad taste. The most interesting objects are the carved and twisted pillars, on the S. side, the antique stained glass, the organ-loft, a Tree of Jesse in a chapel on the S. side (closed), and a sculptured 'cadaver' attributed to Jean Goujon (in the 3rd chapel).

The Rue du Bourg terminates in a small square, embellished with a statue, by Desbœufs, of *General de Blamont* (1770-1846), a native of the town. Beyond is an attractive promenade, skirting the outer wall of the castle.

The *Castle*, built in the 12th cent. by Henry II. of England, occupies the top of the hill on which the town is built. Little of this once strong fortress now remains except its outer ramparts, which have also been converted into shady promenades, and the donjon, rising on an artificial mound. The outer wall is protected by a moat and 12 round towers. The large 'Tour du Prisonnier', near the donjon, contains a dungeon, the walls of which have been curiously carved with a nail by some whilom captive. On this side there is also a small courtyard, between a large round tower and a square tower.

FROM GISORS TO PONT DE L'ARCHE (Rouen), 33½ M., railway in 2-4½ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 65, 5 fr., 3 fr. 65 c.). Stations at Gisors, see p. 50. This line traverses a monotonous district, with numerous textile factories. — 15 M. *Saussay-les-Andelys*, 8½ M. from Les Andelys (diligence, 1½ fr., p. 46). — 18 M. *Lisors*, with a picturesque ruined abbey of the 12th century. The line now descends the valley of the *Andelle*. — 25 M. *Radepont*, a village with a ruined castle and a château of the 18th century. — 33½ M. *Pont de l'Arche*, see p. 46.

From Gisors to *Beauvais*, see p. 31; to *Vernon*, see p. 47.

As the train leaves Gisors, we see the line diverging to Pont de l'Arche on the right; farther on, to the left, is the railway to Beauvais (p. 31). — 63 M. *Trye-Château*, a village with a ruined castle and a Gothic church containing some good sculpture.

66 M. *Chaumont-en-Vexin* is situated on the slopes of a hill, on which the French kings built a castle (now almost wholly destroyed) to aid them in their struggles with the English for the possession of Normandy. The village has a pretty church of the 15-16th centuries.

As the train ascends to (70 M.) *Liancourt-Saint-Pierre* we have an extensive view to the left. 74 M. *Chars*, junction for *Magny*, an industrial village, 8 M. to the W.; 76½ M. *Santeuil;* 79 M. *Us-Marines;* 82 M. *Boissy-l'Aillerie.*

84 M. **Pontoise** (*Hôtel de la Gare*, *Hôtel de Pontoise*, both at

the station), a town with 7192 inhab., picturesquely situated on a height on the right bank of the Oise. The town dates from the days of the Romans, and from an early period played a somewhat important part in French history, owing to its position as capital of the Vexin (p. 50) and its proximity to Paris. It was frequently involved in the wars of the kings of France with the kings of England and the dukes of Normandy, and also in the civil struggles of later date. The only remains of its fortifications are the walls of the ancient château, which protected the town on the side next the river. For farther details, see *Baedeker's Paris.* — Railway to *Creil* viâ Beaumont, see p. 28.

We cross the Oise. — 86 M. *Eragny-Neuville.* Fine view to the left. Beyond (88½ M.) *Conflans-Andrésy* we cross the *Seine*, near its confluence with the *Oise.* To the right diverges the railway to Rouen.

From (98 M.) *Achères* to (104 M.) *Paris*, see p. 48.

4. From Le Havre (London) to Rouen (Paris).

From London to Paris, viâ Southampton, Havre, and Rouen, by Railway to Southampton in 2¼ hrs. ('boat-train' at 9.45 p.m.; see advertisements in 'Bradshaw'); by Steamboat to Havre every Mon., Wed., and Frid. in 9-10 hrs.; by Express Train from Havre to Paris in 4½ hrs. (quick trains, 6 hrs.; ordinary trains, 7½-7¾ hrs.). Omnibus from the quay to the station at Havre not included in the fare. Single tickets, available for seven days, 33*s.* and 24*s.*; return-tickets, available for one month, 55*s.* and 39*s.* Luggage may be registered direct to Paris. In the reverse direction a train leaves Paris (St. Lazare Station) at 1 p.m. in connection with the steamboat leaving Havre at 9 p.m. every Mon., Wed., and Frid. — This route is pleasant in fine weather.

By Steamboat from London to Havre direct once a week (see advertisements of General Steam Navigation Co.); average passage, including 5-6 hrs. in the Thames, 18 hrs. (fares 13*s.* and 9*s.*; return-tickets, available for one month, 20*s.* 6*d.* and 14*s.*).

From Havre to Rouen.

57 M. Railway in 1¾-3 hrs. (fares 11 fr., 8 fr. 25, 6 fr. 5 c.).

Le Havre. — **Hotels.** Hôtel Frascati (Pl. B, 4), on the beach, far from the centre of the town, R. from 3, L. ¾, A. 1, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; *de l'Europe (Pl. c.; C, 3), Rue de Paris 121; de Bordeaux (Pl. d; C, 3), Place Gambetta; de Normandie (Pl. e; C, 3), Rue de Paris 106; d'Angleterre (Pl. f; C, 2), Rue de Paris 124 and 126, R. 2-5, déj. 2¾, D. 3¾, pens. 8-10 fr.; Continental (Pl. b; C, 4), opposite the Jetée; Richelieu (Pl. h; C, 3), Place Richelieu (office of the railway-omnibus); Aigle d'Or (Pl. j; C, 4), Rue de Paris 32, mediocre, R. 2½, déj. 3½, D. 3½ fr.; Hôtel des Armes de la Ville (Pl. k; C, 4), Rue d'Estimauville 29.

Restaurants. At the *Hôtel de Bordeaux* (see above); *Tortoni*, in the Arcades of the Place Gambetta, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Plat d'Argent*, Place Richelieu, déj. 1¾, D. 2¼ fr., beer or cider included.

Cafés. *Tortoni*, see above; *de l'Opéra*, also in the Place Gambetta; *Guillaume Tell*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. — *Café Chantant de l'Alcazar* (Pl. C, 2), Rue Thiers 17 (¾-1½ fr.).

Cabs. In the town, per drive 1 fr. 25 c., per hr. 2 fr. (after midnight 2 & 2½ fr.), in the environs 2 & 2¼ fr.

Tramways. Three lines (comp. the Plan): 1. From Frascati (Pl. B, C, 4) to the Barrière d'Or, by the Rue de Paris, the Hôtel de Ville ('section'; see below), the Rue Thiers, and the Rond-Point, at the N. end of the Rue de

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Embouchure de la Seine
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Bassin du Commerce
Bassin du Roi
Grand Quai
Quai de Southampton
Quai de Marseille
Quai de Boulogne
Quai de Rouen
Quai de Saint-Nazaire
Quai de Dunkerque
Quai de Saint-Malo
Quai de Bordeaux
Quai de Cherbourg
Quai de Honfleur
Quai de Caen
Quai de Trouville
Quai de Dieppe
Quai de Fécamp
Quai de Granville
Quai de Saint-Valery-en-Caux
Quai de Saint-Brieuc
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Boulevard des Italiens
Boulevard des Capucines
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Boulevard Beaumarchais
Boulevard Voltaire
Boulevard Richard-Lenoir
Boulevard Diderot
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Place de la Victoire
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Jardin du Luxembourg
Jardin des Tuileries
Jardin du Palais-Royal
Jardin du Trocadéro
Jardin du Champ de Mars
Jardin du Parc Monceau
Jardin du Parc des Buttes-Chaumont
Jardin du Parc de Montsouris
Jardin du Parc de la Villette
Jardin du Parc de Bercy
Jardin du Parc de Belleville
Jardin du Parc de la Butte-aux-Cailles
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Jardin du Trocadéro
Jardin du Champ de Mars
Jardin du Parc Monceau
Jardin du Parc des Buttes-Chaumont
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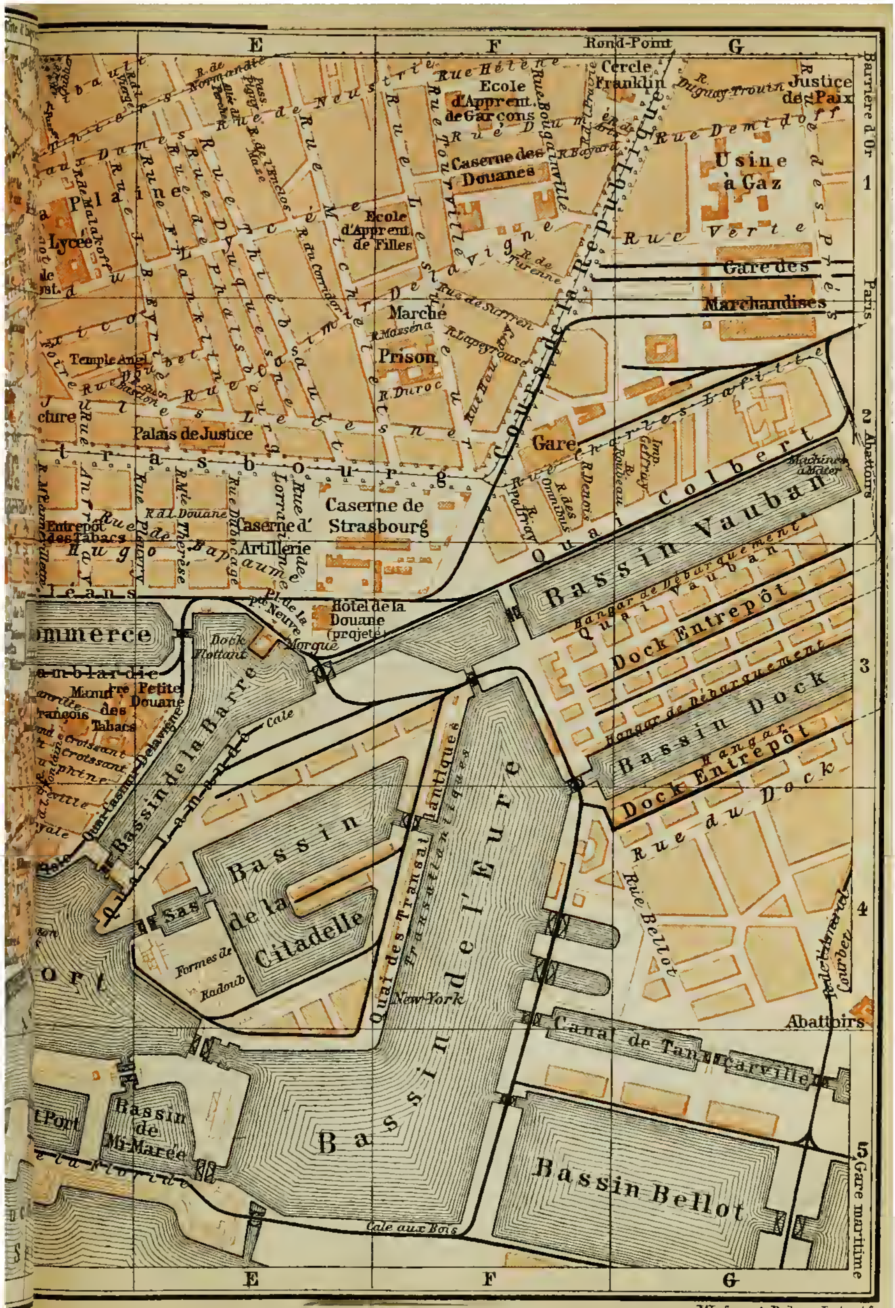


Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

la République ('section'; Pl. G, 1). — 2. From the Rond-Point (Pl. G, 2) to Ste. Adresse, by the Cours de la République, Hôtel de Ville ('section'), Boulevard de Strasbourg, Rue St. Roch, Rue d'Etretat, the Quatre-Chemins ('section'), etc. — 3. From the Place Gambetta (Pl. C, 3) to the Abattoirs (Pl, G, 4), by the Boulevard de Strasbourg, Railway Station ('section'), Rue Lafitte, etc. Fares: 15 c. for the first, and 10 c. for each additional 'section'.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, D, 2), Boul. de Strasbourg 108 & 110.

Steamboats, starting from the Grand Quai (Pl. C, D, 4), to *Honfleur* (p. 152) twice a day, in 3/4 hr. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 10, 60 c.); to *Rouen* (p. 37), daily in summer, in 7-8 hrs. (fares 5 fr., 4 fr.; p. 37); to *Trouville* (p. 152), twice daily during the season, in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr., 1 fr. 50, 75 c.); to *Caen* (p. 138), daily, in 3-4 hrs. (fares 6 fr., 4 fr., return-ticket 8 fr., 6 fr.). — Steamers also to *Southampton* (see p. 52), *London* (see p. 52), *New York* (twice weekly), etc.

Omnibus to *Etretat* (p. 61) in 3-3½ hrs., starting from the Place du Vieux Marché at 7 a.m. (fare 3 fr. 10 c.). See also p. 63.

Sea-Baths. *Frascati's*; gentlemen 60 c., including linen; lady 50 c., including costume 1 fr. *Bains Decker*, adjacent, less pretending.

Casino at the Hotel Frascati; adm. 1 fr., Sat. 2 fr.; subscription for the season 25 fr., 2 pers. 40 fr.

British Consul, *J. Bernal*, *Esq.*, Boulevard François Premier 55. — **American Consul**, *M. Dufais*, Rue des Gobelins 59.

English Church, Rue de Mexico; services at 11 and 7.30 (4 p.m. in winter). Chaplain, *Rev. Howard S. Chesshire*, *M. A.*, Rue Ste. Adresse 31. — *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, Rue de l'Hôpital; minister, *Rev. G. Whelpton.*

Le Havre, formerly called *Havre-de-Grâce*, from a chapel of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce founded by Louis XII. in 1509, was fortified by Francis I. in 1516. Its situation at the mouth of the Seine is extremely advantageous. It is now the seaport for Paris, and next to Marseilles the most important in France (112,000 inhab.). The buildings and the commercial prosperity of the town, which is mainly derived from its ship-building yards and sugar-refineries, are of very recent origin. In 1885 the value of the exports and imports was 1370 million francs, or one-fifth of the entire foreign trade of France. About 3500 steamers, of an aggregate burden of 2½ million tons, enter Havre annually.

The importance of Le Havre dates from the reign of Francis I., who endeavoured to make it a harbour of the first rank, and who there sought to carry out his naval schemes against England. In 1545 he assembled here 176 sail, the attack of which on the Isle of Wight was, however, repulsed. In 1562 Le Havre was occupied by English troops for a short time. Under Richelieu and Colbert the prosperity of the town rapidly increased, and in 1694 the English fleet made a determined but unsuccessful attack on the new rival of English commerce. In 1796 Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, in an attempt to capture a French vessel, close to the guns of the citadel, was stranded on the shallows of the estuary of the Seine, and taken prisoner by the French.

Havre is a handsome town with broad and fine streets, but it contains few special points of interest. The Rue de Paris, beginning at the W. end of the *Grand Quai* (Pl. C, 4), where passengers from England disembark (see above), and intersecting the town from S. to N., is the centre of traffic. The quay is continued to the W. by the Chaussée des Etats Unis, terminating in the **Jetée du Nord* (Pl. B, 5), or N. pier, near the Hôtel Frascati, which commands a fine view, and is a favourite promenade. Numerous boats here afford the visitor an opportunity of enjoying an excursion by

water. To the right are the batteries defending the entrance to the harbour, and the cliffs of Ste. Adresse (p. 55), with the two light-houses of La Hève (p. 56). To the S. E., beyond the busy mouth of the Seine, appears Villerville (p. 154), with Honfleur (p. 152) to the left and Trouville and Deauville (pp. 152, 153) to the right.

At the S. end of the Rue de Paris (p. 53) is the MUSÉE-BIBLIOTHÈQUE (Pl. C, 4), in front of which are statues, by David d'Angers, of *Bernardin de St. Pierre* (1737-1814), author of 'Paul and Virginia', to which the reliefs refer, and *Casimir Delavigne*, the dramatist (1794-1843), both natives of Havre. The Musée (open on Sun., Tues., and Thurs., 10 to 4 or 5) contains a mediocre collection of paintings, stuffed animals, casts, coins, etc., and a library.

On the GROUND FLOOR are sculptures, including, however, only three original works: to the right, 50. *Oudiné*, Sleeping Psyche; to the left, 51. *Gayrard*, Magdalen; 32. *Peau*, Terpsichore. — The BASEMENT contains a small archæological collection. — The collection of paintings begins in the gallery to the right in the ENTRESOL: 178. *Solario*, Mater Dolorosa; 252. *Laurens*, Interdict in the 11th cent.; 27. *Jacquand*, Christopher Columbus requesting to be buried with his chains. In the left gallery are drawings, crayons, and engravings; 63-69. *Yvon*, The Seven Deadly Sins (drawings); 70. *Galbrund*, The Suppliant (crayon).

FIRST FLOOR. On the STAIRCASE: 116. *Yvon*, Christ expelling the money-changers; 117. *Lafosse*, Consecration of the Virgin; 264. *Roll*, Inundation at Toulouse in 1875. — SALON DE PEINTURE: to the right, 35. *Molenaer*, Winter-scene; 118. *Steen*, Interior; 119, 68. *Van de Velde*, Sea-pieces; 262. *Unknown Artist*, Tavern; 11. *Murillo*, Portrait; 88. *Seb. del Piombo*, Virgin and Child; 29. *Rubens*, Autumn; *Albano*, 9. Infant Moses, 8. Jacob and Rachel at the well; 224. *Solimena*, Simon Magus; *Castilli*, 131. Annunciation, 132. Martyrdom of St. Cecilia; 61. *Correggio*, St. Jerome; 65. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 66. *Guardi*, Piazza di San Marco at Venice; 158. *Franck*, Bearing of the Cross; 13. *Galbrund*, The scholar (crayon); 51. *Verlat*, Dogs; 273. *Jordaens*, The Evangelists; 31. *Héreau*, Kelp-gatherers in Brittany; 108, 136. *Huysmans*, Landscapes; 86. *Cabat*, On the way to Emmaus; 4. *Guido Reni*, St. Catharine; 3. *And. del Sarto*, Holy Family; 2. *Ribera*, Repentance of St. Peter; 6. *Cuyp*, Girl and goat; no number, *Jordaens*, Suicide of Cato. — The gallery to the right is occupied by the *Library*, of 30,000 vols.; that to the left contains a Buhl cabinet in tortoise-shell and copper, a chimney-piece of the 16th cent., etc.

Farther up the Rue de Paris, on the right, is the church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. C, 4), built in the 16th cent. in a style showing the transition from Gothic to Renaissance forms. The tower, formerly higher, was originally a fortified beacon. The organ-case, of 1630, and the modern stained glass are noteworthy. We now cross the *Place Gambetta* (Pl. C, 3), formerly the Place Louis XVI., which is bounded on the W. by the *Grand Théâtre* and on the E. by the Bassin de Commerce (see below), and continue to follow the Rue de Paris to the fine *Public Gardens* in front of the Hôtel de Ville.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2), a noteworthy modern building in the Renaissance style, faces the handsome and spacious *Boulevard de Strasbourg*, which is nearly $1^1/_4$ M. long and traverses the town from the sea on the W. to the railway-station (see below) on the E. (tramway, see above). In this street, to the W. of the Hôtel de Ville, is the *Jardin St. Roch* (Pl. B, 2), with an *Aquarium* (adm. $^1/_2$ fr.).

We turn to the E. (right) at the Hôtel de Ville in order to reach the station. In the Boulevard de Strasbourg we pass the *Sous-Préfecture* (Pl. D, 2), on the left, fronting a small square, on the S. side of which is the *Exchange* (Pl. D, 2, 3), a large new erection in the Renaissance style, with six domes. The S. façade of the Exchange faces the Place du Commerce, on the N. side of the basin of the same name. Farther on, to the left, are the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. E, 2), in a pseudo-classical style, and a new *Théâtre-Cirque* (concerts, etc.). To the right are the new *Artillery Barracks* and the large *Caserne de Strasbourg* (Pl. E, F, 2). In the Rue du Bocage, which diverges to the right, is the small iron *Scandinavian Church*. The *Railway Station* (Pl. F, 2) is at the E. end of the boulevard.

The extensive HARBOUR and DOCKS (Pl. C-G, 2-5) deserve a visit. They embrace a well-protected 'Avant Port' or outer harbour, on the N. side of which is the Grand Quai, and 10 basins with 16 locks or sluices. The oldest, and also one of the smallest basins is the *Bassin du Roi*, excavated in 1669. On the N. it communicates with the large *Bassin du Commerce*, which has an area of $13^1/_2$ acres and is lined by $^3/_4$ M. of quays. Farther to the E. is the almost equally large *Bassin de la Barre*, connected on the N.E. with the *Bassin Vauban* (18 acres; 1 M. of quays), into which flows the *Canal de Honfleur*. The *Dockyards*, which lie along the S.E. side of the last-named basin, cover, with their various dependencies, an area of 57 acres. The chief dock is the **Bassin de l'Eure* (Pl. E, F, 3, 4, 5), upwards of 50 acres in area, constructed in 1846-1856, where the huge Transatlantic steamers lie. The *Bassin de la Citadelle*, between the Bassin de l'Eure and the Bassin de la Barre, occupies the site of a citadel constructed by Charles IX.; it has several dry docks on its W. side. The new *Bassin Bellot*, formed in a creek of the Seine by means of immense embankments, to the E. of the Bassin de l'Eure, is even larger than the latter. The *Canal de Tancarville*, opened in 1887, is intended to connect the Seine directly with the harbour, and to enable ships to avoid the dangers of the 'barre', or tidal wave in the estuary. The canal, which is named from the castle mentioned at p. 56, is 15 M. long, 160 ft. wide, and 14 ft. deep.

As Havre itself contains little to interest travellers, those who have a few hours at their disposal may ascend the height on which *Ingouville*, a town with 12,000 inhab., is situated. Ingouville, and *Graville* (p. 56), another contiguous town, were united with Havre in 1856. The *View is specially fine at sunset and at night when the town and harbour are lit up. Unfortunately, however, it is much hindered by the numerous villas and garden-walls.

Ste. Adresse (*Grand Hôtel des Phares; Casino Marie-Christine*, adm. 1 fr.), on the cliff, $2^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. of Havre, may be made the object of an agreeable walk. Those who go by tramway (p. 52) should alight at the end of the first 'section' after the Hôtel de Ville (Quatre-Chemins; Pl. A, 1) or at the Rue des Bains a little farther on, as there is nothing to be gained by proceeding. The sea-bathing establishment at Ste. Adresse is much frequented (gentlemen 50 c.; ladies 50 c., with costume 75 c.). The prettily-situated little *Chapelle de Notre-Dame-des-Flots* is much frequented by the relatives of sailors and fishermen at sea.

The *Phares de la Hève*, commanding a magnificent view, may be reached in 15-20 min. from Ste. Adresse. About halfway up is a sugarloaf monument to *Rear-Admiral Lefèvre-Desnouettes* (d. 1824). It is dangerous to approach the crumbling edge of the cliffs at the top.

On quitting Havre we observe *Graville* (p. 55), with its interesting Norman church of the 11th cent., on the high ground to the left. — 4 M. *Harfleur*, the first station (2467 inhab.), once an important seaport, has long since yielded up its traffic to Havre. Its harbour has been filled up by the deposits of the *Lézarde*, which falls into the Seine here. In 1415 the town was taken by Henry V. of England, to whom the foundation of the fine Gothic church is attributed.

From Harfleur a branch-line runs to (2¼ M.) *Montivilliers*, an industrial town with an old abbey-church of the 11th and 16th centuries.

11 M. *St. Romain.* — 15½ M. *Beuzeville-Bréauté* (Buffet; Railway Hotel) is the junction for Fécamp (Etretat), see p. 59.

From Beuzeville-Bréauté to Lillebonne, 8½ M., railway in 30-50 min. (fares 1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 35, 95 c.). — 3½ M. *Bolbec* (Hôtel de Fécamp), a prettily-situated industrial town, with 12,000 inhabitants. It possesses two handsome fountains from the gardens at Marly. — The church of (5½ M.) *Gruchet-le-Valasse* contains some beautiful choir-stalls. The ancient abbey dates from the 13-17th centuries. — 8½ M. **Lillebonne** *(Hôtel de France)*, a small town on the site of *Juliobona*, the capital of the Caletes (Pays de Caux), contains a well-preserved *Theatre* and numerous other relics of Roman times. The ruined *Castle* belonged to William the Conqueror, who here proposed to his nobles the conquest of England. — About 6½ M. to the W., on a rock rising 160 ft. above the Seine, not far from the steamboat-station of Quillebœuf (p. 37), stands the imposing ruined **Castle of Tancarville*, dating chiefly from the 13th century. The towers are 65 ft. in height, and the walls are 20 ft. thick.

Our train passes the line to Fécamp, intersects the line to Lillebonne, and crosses a lofty viaduct.

19½ M. *Bolbec-Nointot* is the station for *Bolbec* (see above), 2 M. to the S. (omnibus ½ fr.). — 26¼ M. *Yvetot* is another manufacturing place, with 8000 inhab., the ancient counts or soi-disants kings of which are thus playfully described by Béranger: —

'Il était un roi d'Yvetot,
Peu connu dans l'histoire,
Se levant tard, se couchant tôt,
Dormant fort bien sans gloire,
Et couronné par Jeanneton
D'un simple bonnet de coton'.

30 M. *Motteville.* Railway to St. Valery, see p. 57.

A branch-railway runs from Motteville to (16 M.) *Clères*, a junction on the line from Rouen to Dieppe, and (27 M.) *Montérollier-Buchy*, junction for the railways from Rouen to Amiens and to Dieppe (pp. 18 and 37).

The pleasant village of (36 M.) *Pavilly* is commanded by the restored château of *Esneval*. The train quits the undulating and fertile tableland of the *Pays de Caux*, and descends to the viaduct of *Barentin*, 570 yds. in length, and 100 ft. above the level of the valley. — 37 M. *Barentin*, a manufacturing town with 4275 inhabitants, possesses a fine new Romanesque church.

From Barentin to Caudebec, 18 M., railway in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 75 c., 2 fr.). — 1¼ M. *Pavilly-Ville* (see above); 3 M. *Barentin-Ville* (see above). 9 M. *Duclair*, with 1932 inhab., on the right bank of the Seine, is a port of call in summer for the steamers from Havre to Rouen (p. 37). — 11½ M. *Yainville-Jumièges*. About 1¾ M. to the S., on a peninsula of the winding Seine, is the village of **Jumièges** *(Hôtel de*

l'Abbaye), also a steamboat-station. The **Abbey*, the majestic and picturesque ruins of which rise near the village, was founded in the 7th cent. and was not destroyed till 1790 and subsequent years. The heart of Agnes Sorel (d. 1449; see p. 261), was interred in the abbey-church. Visitors are admitted daily from 11 to 5 (1/2 fr.). — 17 M. *St. Wandrille* also retains the extensive ruins of a magnificent **Abbey*, founded in the 7th cent., but rebuilt at the close of the 14th. — 18 M. Caudebec *(Hôtel de l'Aigle d'Or)*, a small town on the right bank of the Seine, was formerly the capital of the *Pays de Caux*, and played a considerable part in the wars between the English and French. It was captured in 1419 by the former under Talbot and Warwick. The beautiful *Church* combines the Gothic and Renaissance styles; the *Tower is 330 ft. high. The W. portal, the balustrades on the top, formed of Gothic letters, the triple floral crown of the spire, and the stained glass are noteworthy. Caudebec retains much of its mediæval quaintness. It is also a steamboat-station (p. 37). — A pleasant expedition may be made along the banks of the Seine to *Villequier*, a fishing-village about 3 M. below Caudebec.

The train soon enters a tunnel, nearly 1 1/2 M. in length, beyond which it reaches (44 1/2 M.) *Malaunay*, where the Dieppe line diverges. From this point to *Rouen*, and Paris, see pp. 37 and 45.

5. Watering-Places between Dieppe and Havre.

Those who wish to visit these bathing-places successively should do so in the reverse order, as they will in that case find the trains more convenient.

I. From Rouen (Paris) to St. Valery-en-Caux and Veules.

46 M. Railway to (41 M.) *St. Valery* in 2-3 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 35, 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 60 c.). Omnibus twice a day from the station at St. Valery to (5 M.) *Veules;* fare 1 fr., officially 75 c. by day (comp. p. xvii). — From Paris to St. Valery, 125 M., Railway in 4 3/4-8 hrs. (fares 24 fr. 95, 18 fr. 70, 13 fr. 75 c.).

From Rouen (Paris) to (21 M.) *Motteville*, see p. 56. 25 M. *Grémonville;* 28 1/2 M. *Doudeville;* 33 1/2 M. *St. Vaast-Bosville.* At the beginning of St. Vaast, about 1/4 M. to the right of the railway, is a small café. A branch-line diverges to *Cany* (Veulettes, Les Petites Dalles; see pp. 58, 59). Farther on we obtain a brief glimpse of the sea, on the left. — 38 M. *Néville*, a large village with an interesting church.

41 M. **St. Valery-en-Caux.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel de la Paix et du Grand-Cerf, at the bridge; Hôtel de la Plage, Hôtel des Bains, Place de l'Hôtel de Ville; de France, de Paris, at the harbour.

Sea-Baths. Bath and bathing-box 40, costume 20 or 30, 'peignoir' 20, towel 10, 'guide-baigneur' 40 c.

Casino. Admission before 6 p.m. 50 c.: day-ticket or on Mon., Wed., Frid., and Sat. after 6 p.m., 75 c.; after 6 p.m. on Sun., Tues., and Thurs. 1 fr. 25 c. Subscription, per week 7, fortnight 12, month 18, season 25 fr.; for two pers., 13, 20, 28, and 38 fr.; for three pers., 19, 26, 35, and 50 fr.

St. Valery-en-Caux, a town and bathing-resort with 4100 inhab., possesses a small harbour, in a hollow between the cliffs. The old town lies to the right of the station; the new town, about 1/2 M. distant, is situated near the harbour. The former contains a *Church* of the 15-16th cent., but the new town has hitherto contented itself with a quite inadequate *Chapel.* Beyond the bridge between the floating-dock and the harbour is an antique *House* (16th cent.). The *Bathing Establishment* is reached from the town by narrow and rough

streets, and offers few attractions. The beach, as usual on this coast, has a border of shingle before the strip of firm sand used by the bathers.

From St. Valery to *Dieppe*, see p. 36. The omnibus starts from the Hôtel des Bains at 6 a.m. — There is no public conveyance from St. Valery to *Veulettes*, which is only about 5 M. by road; travellers thither must either walk or make a detour of 18 M. by railway and diligence (see below). — A diligence leaves St. Valery for (20 M.) *Fécamp* (p. 59) viâ (7½ M.) *Cany* (see below), on Mon., Wed., and Sat., starting from the Hôtel de la Providence, in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, at 6 a.m. (4 hrs.; fare 3 fr.).

The diligence-route from St. Valery to Veules passes the old town and crosses several pretty little valleys. The château of (2½ M.) *Manneville* dates from the 16th century.

5 M. **Veules.** — **Hôtels.** Hôtel de Rouen, de la Place (with the diligence-office), adjoining the church; d'Albion, in the main street, with a small garden-café, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. None of the hotels are on the beach. Furnished houses are obtainable. — *Sea-Baths.* Bath 25 c., with costume and linen 75 c., 'guide-baigneur' 25 c. — *Casino.* Per day ½, fortnight 6, month 10 fr.

Veules, a large village in a pretty valley, is a very pleasant sea-bathing resort, and numerous handsome villas have been built overlooking the tiny beach, between two cliffs. A limpid stream rises in the midst of the village, close to the road to St. Valery, and is sufficiently powerful to turn several mills, one of which is situated so near the sea as to be regularly stopped by the tide. Good watercresses are obtained near the curious source of the streamlet; and a shady walk skirts its banks. Veules somewhat resembles Etretat (p. 61) in its general characteristics, but is considerably less pretending. — The road to Dieppe passes the end of the village (p. 36).

II. From Rouen (Paris) to Veulettes.

Les Petites Dalles.

44 M. Railway to (38 M.) *Cany* in 2-3 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 70, 4 fr. 15 c.). Diligence from Cany to (6 M.) *Veulettes* four times daily in the season (fare 1 fr.); and also to *Les Petites Dalles* (p. 59). — Railway from Paris to Cany, 122 M., in 4¾-8 hrs. (fares 24 fr. 35, 18 fr. 30, 13 fr. 45 c.).

From Rouen (Paris) to (33½ *M.*) *St. Vaast-Bosville*, see p. 57. Our line then diverges to the left from the line to St. Valery (p. 57).

38 M. **Cany** *(Hôtels du Commerce, de France)* is a small town on the right bank of the *Durdent*. — From Cany to Les Petites Dalles, see p. 59. Diligence from St. Valery to Fécamp, see above.

The road to Veulettes follows the picturesque valley of the Durdent, towards the N. 2½ M. *Vittefleur;* 3 M. *Paluel.* The valley now expands, forming a wide grassy level, which used to be inundated at high-water. The river enters the sea by means of a canal beneath the shingle to the right of the bridge over which the road runs.

6 M. **Veulettes.** — **Hotels.** Grand Hôtel de la Plage, well spoken of, pens. from 7 fr.; Hôtel des Bains, adjoining. — *Sea-Baths* 40 c., for subscribers to the casino 30 c., complete costume with 'peignoir' 50 c., towel 10 c., 'guide-baigneur' 40 c. — *Casino.* Admission by day 30, in the evening 50 c., whole day 70 c. Subscription for a week 5½, fortnight 10, month 15 fr.; for two pers. 10, 15, and 20 fr.; for three persons 13, 18, and 24 fr.

Veulettes itself is a small village, situated about 1/2 M. from the sea, in a valley to the W. of the valley of the Durdent; but the bathing-establishment, the large hotels, and the villas perched on the cliffs form an agreeable summer-resort. The great drawbacks are the somewhat exposed position of the shingle-strewn beach and the difficulty of obtaining a sheltered promenade.

Les Petites Dalles is 3 1/2 M. to the S.W. of Veulettes, and St. Valery (p. 57) is about 5 M. to the N.E. No puhlic conveyance to either.

From Cany to Les Petites Dalles, 7 1/2 M., diligence every afternoon in the season (see the 'Indicateur'); fare 1 1/4 fr. It is more conveniently reached from Fécamp (p. 59). — The diligence from Cany follows the Fécamp road, to the W., to (4 1/4 M.) *Anneville*, where it turns to the N., passing (6 1/4 M.) *Sassetot-le-Mauconduit*.

Les Petites Dalles *(Grand Hôtel des Bains'; Grand Hôtel des Petites Dalles)* is a fishing-village, with a bathing establishment still more primitive than that of Veulettes. It is situated at the mouth of a small valley, bounded by cliffs and rocks and affording various sheltered walks.

The parallel valley, 1 M. to the W., is called the valley of *Les Grandes Dalles*, and about 1 1/4 M. farther on is the sea-bathing place of *St. Pierre-en-Port* (Hôtel des Terrasses; Hôtel de la Plage), whence a diligence plies twice a day in the season to and from Fécamp, 7 1/2 M. to the S.W.

III. From Rouen (Paris) to Fécamp.

53 1/2 M. Railway in 2-3 1/3 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 90, 8 fr. 10, 5 fr. 90 c.). — From Paris, 138 M., railway 4 1/2-8 1/2 hrs. (fares 27 fr. 40, 20 fr. 60, 15 fr. 15 c.). — From Havre, 27 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/2-2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 65, 4 fr. 20, 3 fr. 10 c.).

From Rouen to (4 1/2 M.) *Beuzeville-Bréauté*, see pp. 37, 56. 48 1/2 M. *Grainville-Goderville*. — At (49 M.) *Les Ifs*, to the right of the railway, is a fine château of the 16th century. Diligence to Etretat, see below. — The railway next descends a wooded valley and passes through two tunnels.

53 1/2 M. **Fécamp.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel des Bains, pens. from 8 fr.; du Casino, de la Plage, d'Angleterre, all on the beach; du Chariot d'Or, in the town, Place Thiers. — *Cafés* in the Place Thiers.

Sea-Baths. Bath with bathing-box 35, costume 25, peignoir 15, towel 10, 'guide-baigneur' 40 c. — *Casino*. Admission before noon 25 c., afternoon 50 c.; subscription, per week 11, fortnight 18, month 34 fr.; for two pers., 18, 32, & 54 fr.; for three pers. 26, 42, & 64 fr.

Omnibuses. To *Les Petites Dalles* (11 M., 1 3/4 fr.; see above), thrice daily during the season; to *St. Pierre-en-Port* (7 1/2 M., 1 1/2 fr.; see above), twice daily; to *St. Valery-en-Caux* (20 M., 3 fr.; p. 57), on Mon., Wed., and Sat., starting at 4 p.m.; to *Yport*, *Valmont*, and *Etretat*, see p. 61.

Fécamp is a town with 13,247 inhab., situated, like most of the other towns and villages on this coast, in a small valley running inland from the sea. The S. end of the town is about 1 1/4 M. from the little harbour at the N. extremity of the valley. According to the legend the name is derived from *Ficus Campus*, 'field of the fig-tree', from the fact that the sea washed up on the coast here the trunk of a fig-tree in which Joseph of Arimathea had placed the Precious Blood (see p. 60). Its position on the English channel and its possession of a tolerable harbour gave Fécamp a certain importance in the early history of Normandy and in the wars between England and France; and it also suffered in the later religious

struggles. Its ancient Benedictine abbey lent it another claim to historical importance.

The *Church of St. Etienne*, which is seen to the left of the station, dates from the 16th century. The S. portal is fine; the W. tower is modern. The interior has undergone restoration, and has been embellished with modern stained glass and paintings.

From the Place Thiers (formerly called the Place du Vieux Marché), which occupies the centre of the town, we follow the Rue Alexandre Legros to the abbey. The monastery of Fécamp is interesting as the only one of the famous monasteries of Normandy that stood to the N.E. of the Seine. It was founded by Richard the Fearless, Duke of Normandy, about 990. The *Abbey Church*, a most interesting relic of the 11-16th cent., conceals an interior of great beauty and grace under a somewhat unattractive exterior. The centralt ower is, however, stately though simple, and on the S. side there is a fine portal of the 14th century.

Interior. In the *Nave*, which is remarkable for its great length, we notice the modern carved oak pulpit, with its numerous carved statuettes, and the official pew. The *Choir* contains two altars, one overshadowed by a tasteless canopy, the other embellished with bas-reliefs which may be inspected from the ambulatory. It is surrounded with a handsome railing. The two pillars in front of the choir are adorned with statues and alto-reliefs (mutilated) in elaborate frames. The S. transept contains a curious group of painted statues, representing the Death of the Virgin, executed by a monk in 1519. Adjacent are some smaller groups of figures engaged in prayer, a ciborium of the 15th cent., and a tasteful Gothic credence-table. — The *Apsidal Chapels* are embellished with handsome Renaissance balustrades and with arcades. In the 3rd chapel to the right is a fine frieze, formed of 16 alto-reliefs of the 11th cent., representing scenes from the lives of Christ and the Virgin. The 4th and 5th chapels contain the Gothic tombs of abbots of Fécamp. In the 6th or *Lady Chapel* are fine stained glass of the 14-16th cent., bas-reliefs on the altar, and some beautiful wood-carving, the most interesting example of which is the Veiled Christ, beneath the first window to the right. The 7th chapel is remarkable for its 16th cent. door. — Behind the high-altar is a marble ciborium of the 16th cent., reputed to contain some of the 'Precious Blood', which was miraculously brought by the sea to Fécamp (p. 59), and still attracts numerous pilgrims. The other chapels contain tombs of the abbots, etc. In the ambulatory is a fine burial-chamber in the Renaissance style. The N. transept contains a Calvary, a Holy Sepulchre, some carvings of scenes from the life of Christ, and an astronomical clock of 1667.

The remains of the abbey, built in the 17th cent., adjoining the N. side of the church, are now occupied by the *Hôtel de Ville*. The small Musée-Bibliothèque in the interior is open on Sun. and holidays from 9.30 to 12 and from 2 to 4 or 5, in summer also on Mon., Thurs., and Sat., 2-5, and in winter on Thurs. and Sat., 2-4 p.m.

No. 108 in the long Rue Théagène Bouffart, leading from the Place Thiers to the beach, is the distillery for the manufacture of *Bénédictine*, a well-known liqueur, deriving its name from its first makers, the Benedictine monks. The handsome building, with a Renaissance tower, contains a small collection of sculptures, furniture, curiosities, and works of art, some dating from the ancient abbey. Admission daily, 2-6.

The *Bathing Establishment* is situated on the broad shingly beach, at some distance from the harbour and also from the casino, which stands near the cliff, to the left. In front of the beach are a terrace and a carriage-road, and above are situated several pretty chalets for summer-visitors. The adjoining roads are, however, unattractive and the surroundings are somewhat bleak and bare. The baths at the casino and those on this side of it are under the same management. — The *Harbour*, which has recently been much improved, includes several basins, an unfinished floating dock, and some shipbuilding yards. Ships drawing 20 ft. can enter at all states of the tide. Fécamp is one of the chief stations in France for deep-sea fishing-boats, and it also carries on trade in coal with England and in timber with the Baltic ports.

About 3 M. to the S.E., to the right of the road to Etretat, lies **Yport** (*Hôtel de la Plage; Hôtel des Bains; Tougard*), a considerable village with a tidal harbour, and a sea-bathing establishment resembling that of Fécamp, but less pleasant, less clean, and less frequented. A diligence plies hither twice a day in the season from Fécamp (1 fr.), and once a day from Les Ifs (see below).

An interesting excursion may be made from Fécamp to **Valmont** (*Hôtel du Commerce;* omnibus 90 c.), a village lying about 6½ M. to the E., in a valley which ends at the harbour. The *Château* dates from the 11th, 15th, and 16th cent.; and the ruined *Abbey Church* was built partly in the 16th century. The Lady Chapel still contains several tombs of that period.

From Fécamp to Etretat, 10½ M., diligence twice a day (coupé 1½, inside and banquette 1¼ fr.) The vehicle starts from the railway-station on the arrival of the first trains in the morning and evening, and drives to the coach-office in the town (Rue Legros), whence it starts again ½ hr. later. It is advisable to secure a good place at the station, even at the expense of a little time. The diligence returns towards the station, passes the baths, and follows the road along the coast. — Beyond the (1¾ M.) village of *St. Léonard*, the road to Yport (1 M.; see above) diverges to the right. 4½ M. *Froberville*. We next drive past the fine park and château of *Hainneville*, and at (7 M.) *Les Loges* join the road from Les Ifs (see below). — 10½ M. *Etretat*, see below.

IV. From Rouen (Paris) to Etretat.

58½ M. Railway to (49½ M.) *Les Ifs* in 1¾-3 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 95, 7 fr. 45, 5 fr. 50 c.). Thence to (9½ M.) *Etretat*, Diligence twice a day (coupé 2½, inside and banquette 2 fr.). — Railway from Paris to *Les Ifs*, 133½ M. in 4¼-8¼ hrs. (fares 26 fr. 60, 19 fr. 95, 14 fr. 65 c.). — A diligence also plies from Les Ifs to (5 M.) *Yport* (see above), daily in the season (fare 1¼ fr.). — From Fécamp to Etretat, see above; to Havre, see p. 53.

From Rouen to (49 M.) *Les Ifs* (Buffet and Hotel at the railway-station), see p. 59. — The road runs towards the W. At (50½ M.) *Epreville* the road to Yport (see above) diverges to the right. 52 M. *Maniquerville*. At (55 M.) *Les Loges* we join the road from Fécamp (see above). 56¼ M. *Bordeaux-en-Caux*; 57¼ M. *St. Clair*.

58½ M. **Etretat.** — **Hotels.** Blanquet, Hauville, both on the beach at the end of the Rue Alphonse Karr; des Bains, in the Rue Alphonse Karr, with the diligence-office, bargaining advisable; Hôtel-Restaurant Drouet, Rue du Havre, near the Mairie, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. — Villas to let and furnished apartments are easily found.

Sea-Baths. At the *Casino*, bath, foot-bath, and attendant 90 c., subscription for twelve baths 7 fr. 20, for twenty-five 14 fr. 40 c.; costume

30, peignoir 25, towel 10 c. At the *Roches Blanches*, below the cliff, bath 75 c., with costume, attendant, etc., 1 fr. 50 c.

Casino. Adm. 50 c., whole day 1 fr., week 10, fortnight 20, month 31, season 50 fr.; for 2 pers. 19, 36, 54, & 80 fr.; for 3 pers. 26, 50, 72, & 105 fr. 'Rétributions supplémentaires', or extra contributions of varying amount, are required for concerts and ordinary entertainments after July 25th; and all subscriptions are 'suspended' on extra occasions.

Post and Telegraph Office at the Mairie.

Diligences. To *Fécamp* (p. 61) at 8.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; to *Les Ifs* (p. 61) at 7.30 a.m. and 8 p.m.; to *Havre* (p. 53) at 4.30 p.m. See p. xvii.

Etretat, one of the most fashionable watering-places on the N. coast of France, has risen within the last 40 or 50 years from the position of a humble fishing-village to that of a small town, with 2130 inhab., surrounded with pretty villas and attractive country-houses. It is especially affected by artists and literary men, who are attracted by its picturesque and curious situation, but these have brought in their train enough of the fashionable world to render the cost of living at Etretat considerably higher than at less pretentious but equally comfortable watering-places on the same coast. Alphonse Karr did much to bring Etretat into notice.

The little town is situated, like most of its neighbours, at the foot of lofty cliffs, here 300 ft. high, but it possesses no harbour. The *Beach* is protected from the sea by a sort of embankment of shingle; and a terrace, with the *Casino*, has been constructed. The bathing-establishment is to the right; the left part of the beach is used by the fishermen for hauling up their boats, and for their 'Caloges', *i.e.* old boats turned upside down and used as huts for storing nets, etc. When the tide is out the women may be seen washing their clothes in a small streamlet of fresh water which flows beneath the bank of shingle.

The *Cliffs* at Etretat are among the most interesting on this coast. Both the *Falaise d'Amont* (to the right) and the *Falaise d'Aval* (to the left) are pierced by *Portes*, worn by the action of the sea, and the same cause has produced various curious pyramidal and needle-like formations. The ascent is arduous, especially in warm weather, but there are almost no other walks in the neighbourhood. At low water the cliffs may be reached by the beach, though the path to the Falaise d'Aval by this route is fatiguing. It is better to arrange to return by the beach, if the tide will permit.

The *Falaise d'Amont* is ascended by a long flight of steps, beginning near the Roches Blanches. On the summit are a modern chapel and a signal-post. Near the latter a picturesque but rough path, to the left, leads down to a short tunnel, at the other end of which is an iron ladder (impassable by ladies) descending to the beach.

To reach the top of the *Falaise d'Aval* we pass behind the Hôtel Blanquet and follow first the Rue de la Valette and then the telegraph-wires. The aspect of the cliffs, stretching as far W. as the Cap d'Antifer, is highly picturesque. A small grotto at the top of one of the needle-rocks nearest to Etretat is dignified with the name

of the 'Chamhre des Demoiselles'. Another cavern below, near the 'porte', which we pass if we return hy the foot of the cliffs, is called the 'Trou à l'Homme'. In about 15-20 min. after leaving Etretat we reach another rocky gateway, known as the *Manneporte*, whence a zigzag stairway descends to the heach. Many people will prefer to come thus far in order to hathe at liherty, instead of paying for one of the stifling hathing-hoxes at the Casino.

The *Church* of Etretat unites the Gothic and Romanesque styles in its interior, which is emhellished with ornamented arches and a fine lantern.

From Etretat to Havre, 16½ M., diligence daily in the season, starting from the Hôtel des Bains at 4.30 p.m. (fare about 3 fr.). — The road at first ascends for some distance. 1¾ M. *Le Tilleul*. 3 M. *La Poterie*, about 1¼ M. from *Bruneval-les-Bains* (no hotel). 5½ M. *Goubert*, about 1¼ M. from *St. Jouin* (Hôtel de Paris), a fishing-village, resorted to by artists, who have left various souvenirs of their visits at the hotel. 8½ M. *Cauville*. The tower of the 13th cent. church of (11½ M.) *Octeville* is noteworthy. 15½ M. *Sanvic*, a large village, indicating the proximity of Havre, has a handsome new brick church in the Romanesque style. On the right is Fort Ste. Adresse. The road finally makes a long descent, passing one end of *Ste. Adresse* (p. 55), to (16½ M.) *Havre* (p. 52).

6. From Paris to Douai viâ Cambrai.

140 M. Railway in 8¼-10½ hrs. (fares 27 fr. 75, 20 fr. 85, 15 fr. 20 c.; no through-tickets). — The more direct route is viâ Amiens and Arras (R. 7), 135 M., in 3½-6¾ hrs. (fares 26 fr. 90, 20 fr. 20, 14 fr. 85 c.) —. The trains start from the Gare du Nord (Pl. B, C, 23, 24; p. 1).

From Paris to (49½ M.) *St. Just*, see p. 27. — The line here turns to the N. E. and hegins to traverse a flat and monotonous district. — 55 M. *Maignelay*, with a fine church of the 16th cent.; 58½ M. *Dompierre-Ferrière;* 59½ M. *Domfront*.

62½ M. **Montdidier** *(Hôtel de Condé)*, a town with 4679 inhab., on a slope ahove the *Don*, is said to have heen named hy Charlemagne in memory of his captive the Lomhard king Didier, who was at first imprisoned here. The church of *St. Peter* (15th cent.) contains a tomh of the 13th cent., a font of the 11th, and a 'Holy Sepulchre'. The church of *St. Sépulcre*, of the same epoch, with a modern façade, contains a Holy Sepulchre of the 16th century. In the *Palais de Justice* are three fine tapestries of the 17th century. *Parmentier* (d. 1813), the chief advocate of potato-culture in France, was horn at Montdidier, and is commemorated by a statue there. — Railway to *Compiègne* and *Amiens*, see p. 87.

68 M. *Laboissière*; 70½ M. *Dancourt*. — 74½ M. *Roye*, a town with 3888 inhab., carries on an extensive trade in the grain raised on the *Santerre*, the fertile plateau which the railway traverses beyond the town. The church of *St. Pierre* was built partly in the 11th, partly in the 16th century. Branch to Compiègne, see p. 87.

78 M. *Hattencourt*. — 82 M. *Chaulnes*. The village, ½ M. to the N. of the station, was the birthplace of *Ch. F. Lhomond* (1727-1794),

the eminent scholar, to whom a statue has been erected. — Railway from Amiens to Tergnier, see p. 18.

The railway enters the valley of the Somme, and crosses the canal. — 86 M. *Marchélepot*; 89 M. *Pont-lès-Brie*; 93 M. *Péronne* (La Chapelle).

93½ M. **Péronne** *(Hôtel St. Claude)*, a town with 4759 inhab., on the *Somme*, is a fortress of the third class. In the 9th and 10th cent. it belonged to the counts of Vermandois, one of whom confined King Charles the Simple here from 923 till his death in 929. The cell in which the unfortunate captive is said to have been starved to death is still pointed out. Charles the Bold captured the town in 1465, and when Louis XI. came in 1468 to conclude an agreement with him, he imprisoned that monarch for two days in the castle, in revenge for his having stirred up the town of Liège to revolt. Louis was compelled to sign the 'Treaty of Péronne', which was even more disadvantageous to France than the terms he had rejected at Conflans and St. Maur, and we are told that tame jays and pies used to be taught to cry 'Péronne' and 'Pérette' in derision of the king's unfortunate policy. Louis, however, retook the town in 1477. The fortress afterwards acquired the title of 'La Pucelle', with the reputation of never having been captured, but in 1815 the Duke of Wellington broke the spell. On Jan. 9th, 1870, it again capitulated, to the Germans, after a week's bombardment. The church of *St. Jean*, dating from the 16th cent., was considerably damaged on this occasion. The *Château*, the only other building of importance, consists of four heavy mediæval towers.

97 M. *Cartigny*; 99 M. *Tincourt-Boucly*. From (102 M.) *Roisel* a branch diverges to St. Quentin (p. 90). 105 M. *Villers-Faucon*. From (107 M.) *Epehy* a branch-railway, 12½ M. long, runs to Vélu (p. 24). 110 M. *Gouzeaucourt*. Beyond (112 M.) *Villers-Plouich* we cross the *Scheldt* and its canal.

116 M. *Marcoing*, whence a branch-line runs to (2 M.) *Masnières* (1958 inhab.). Railway to Achiet and Bapaume, see p. 24. — 118 M. *Rumilly*.

122 M. *Cambrai (Nord)*, the station for the railway to Busigny (p. 90), is not stopped at by all trains. The other station *(Gare de Picardie et Flandre)* is also on the E. side of, but nearer, the town.

122 M. **Cambrai** (*Hôtel de France*, Place aux Bois), a town with 23,881 inhab., and a fortress of the second class, is situated on a slope on the right bank of the *Scheldt*.

Cambrai is generally identified with the *Camaracum* of the Antonine Itinerary. It afterwards became the capital of a small episcopal province. The bishops, often at strife with the people, confided the defence of their rights first to the dukes of Burgundy, afterwards to the German emperors, who acted as 'châtelains'. The League of Cambrai, directed against Venice, was formed here in 1508 between the Emperor Maximilian, Louis XII., Pope Julius II., and Ferdinand of Aragon; and in 1529 Margaret of Austria and Louise of Savoy, acting respectively for Charles V. and Francis I., signed here the 'Paix des Dames'. In 1595 Cambrai opened its gates to

the Spaniards, but in 1678 Louis XIV. recovered it by the treaty of Nimwegen. In 1815 it surrendered to the Duke of Wellington. Fénelon (1651-1715) and Cardinal Dubois, minister of Louis XV., were archbishops of Cambrai; and the chronicler Enguerrand de Monstrelet (d. 1453) was born here. Cambrai gives its name to 'cambric', a fine linen cloth or muslin, invented in the 15th cent. by a certain Baptiste, and still one of the chief products of the town. The French call it 'batiste', after the inventor.

As we enter the town, we pass near the *Citadel*, on the left, and the esplanade, transformed into a square and embellished with a *Statue of Baptiste* (see above). The street goes on to the Place d'Armes, passing the Place aux Bois, before which a turning to the left leads to the cathedral.

The *Cathedral*, or church of *Notre Dame*, an abbey-church dating from the 18th cent., was severely damaged by fire in 1859, since which occasion it has been rebuilt in the former tasteless style. It contains statues of Fénelon and Bishop Belmas, by David d'Angers, and one of Cardinal Régnier, by Louis Noël, erected in 1886.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, a large and handsome modern edifice, with a façade sculptured by Hiolle of Valenciennes, faces the Place d'Armes. — The *Belfry*, in the Rue St. Martin, farther on, to the left, dates from the 15th and 18th centuries.

A street to the right leads to the Place Fénelon, in which rises the church of *St. Géry*, built in the 18th cent., with a tower 250 ft. high, and a dome over the crossing. It contains a fine marble roodscreen (below the organ), some antique oak medallions (in the choir), and several paintings, including an Entombment ascribed to Rubens.

The Place Ste. Croix, near the Place Fénelon, is embellished with a *Monument* to the memory of natives of the town who fell in 1870-71. The former Collège in this square accommodates a small *Musée*, with paintings of the Dutch school.

The *Château de Selles*, on the banks of the Scheldt, at the N.W. corner of the town, dates mainly from the 15th century. The *Public Library*, with 35,900 vols. and 1224 MSS., occupies an old chapel near the Place aux Bois (open on week-days, 2-4 and 6-8).

From Cambrai to *Busigny* and *Somain*, see p. 90; to *Le Cáteau*, see p. 91; to *Amiens* viâ Marcoing and Bapaume, see pp. 61 and 24.

From Cambrai to Bavai (Dour), 31½ M., railway in 1½-3¼ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 45 c.). — 12½ M. *Solesmes*, also a station on the railway from Le Câteau to Valenciennes (p. 91); 23 M. *Le Quesnoy* (p. 91); 31½ M. *Bavai* (p. 73). — The railway goes on to (41½ M.) *Dour*, in Belgium, viâ (4½ M.) *Roisin*, where the Belgian custom-house examination is made.

The railway to Douai recrosses the Scheldt. 126 M. *Sancourt*. At (130 M.) *Aubigny-au-Bac* the railway crosses the *Sensée*.

A branch-line runs hence viâ (7 M.) *Aniches* (p. 69) to (9 M.) *Somain*.

133 M. *Arleux;* 135 M. *Cantin*. Our line is joined on the right by the railway from Valenciennes, on the left by that from Arras.

140 M. **Douai** (*Buffet; Hôtel de l'Europe*, Rue St. Jacques, near the Place St. Jacques; *du Grand Cerf et du Commerce*, Rue St. Jacques 20; *de Flandre*, Place d'Armes), a town with 30,030 in-

hab. and a fortress of the first class, is situated on the canalized channel of the *Scarpe*. It is somewhat extensive in proportion to its population, and its wide and clean streets, and the numerous gardens included within the fortifications, produce an impression of dulness.

Douai is a town of great antiquity, having probably grown up originally round a Gallo-Roman fort. In the wars carried on at various times by the French against the English, Flemish, Germans, and Spaniards the town often suffered siege and capture. In 1479, however, it successfully resisted the attack of Louis XI., whose discomfiture is still celebrated every year by the Fête de Gayand, at which the giant Gayand and his family (made of wicker-work), clad in mediæval costumes, perambulate the town to the lively strains of the 'air de Gayant'. In 1529 the town passed under the dominion of the Spaniards. The Roman Catholic university founded here in 1652 to counteract the Protestantism of the Netherlands had a brilliant but brief career. In 1667 Louis XIV. captured the town, and though the French were expelled in 1710 by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène, they made good their footing again in 1712, and their possession was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. — In 1610 an English translation of the Old Testament for Roman Catholics was published at Douai; and the English Roman Catholic version of the Scriptures, including the New Testament translated at Rheims in 1582, is generally known as the *Douai* or *Douay Bible*.

The street leading to the W. from the station brings us to the handsome *Place St. Jacques*, the principal promenade, near which is the Musée (p. 67). Thence the Rue St. Jacques runs S.W. to the Place d'Armes.

The church of *St. Pierre*, to the right, halfway between the two 'Places', rebuilt in the 18th cent., is remarkable only for its huge tower, dating from the 16th cent., and occupying the whole breadth of the façade.

The church of *Notre Dame*, near the fortifications, to the S.E., reached directly by the street to the S. of St. Pierre, contains the celebrated **Altarpiece of Anchin*, painted in 1520 by *J. Bellegambe*, surnamed the 'Maître des Couleurs', a native of Douai. Visitors are admitted to the sacristy, where the painting hangs, before 12.30 and after 2 p.m.

The work consists of nine oaken panels, representing, on the outside, Christ enthroned between the Madonna, the donor (who is presented by his patron, St. Charlemagne), and some monks of Anchin, headed by St, Benedict; on the five interior panels the Trinity is seen surrounded by members of the Church Triumphant (254 figures). — At the entrance to the sacristy is a curious mystical representation of the Virgin, of the 15th century.

Near the church is the *Porte de Valenciennes*, dating from the 15th cent., whence we return by the Rue de Valenciennes to the centre of the town and the *Place d'Armes*.

The *Hôtel de Ville, on the far side of this square, the most notable edifice in the town, is a fine monument of Gothic architecture, partly of the 15th century. Above it rises a *Belfry*, 130 ft. high, the top of which is crenelated and flanked with turrets supported by corbels. The interior court and the 'Salle des Fêtes' may be inspected.

No. 20, and several other houses in the Rue des Foulons, the

second turning to the left beyond the Hôtel de Ville, are quaint specimens of mediæval architecture.

A short street, diverging to the right from the Rue de la Mairie, leads to the *Palais de Justice*, in a building formerly belonging to an abbey. The ancient hall of the 'Parlement de Flandre', which met in Douai after 1709 (now occupied as an appeal-court), is adorned with good paintings. — The Rue de Wetz leads past the façade of the Palais de Justice towards the N.E. quarter of the town, which is almost completely given up to military barracks and to one of the chief *Arsenals* in France. The Rue des Malvaux, the fourth turning to the right, beyond the Palais, leads to the S.W. to the Place St. Jacques, passing the Musée on the left.

The Musée, for which a new and more convenient building is about to be erected, occupies at present the ground-floor and part of the first floor of an edifice to the right of a courtyard surrounded by a railing. It includes a valuable picture-gallery (570 canvases), and excellent ethnographical, zoological, and antiquarian collections. It is open to the public on Sun., 1-4; to visitors at other times for a fee. The exhibits are provided with explanatory labels.

Vestibule. Roman antiquities, sculptured fragments, instruments of torture, etc.

Room I., to the right, at the end of the vestibule. The large French paintings, at the beginning, are comparatively unimportant. Farther on: 764. *Français*, Landscape; 767. *Gosse*, Christ in the Prætorium; 77. *Corot*, Landscape; 175. *Harpignies*, Piccola Marina at Sorrento; 25. *J. Bellegambe the Younger*, Last Judgment; 476. *Chataud*, Guardian of the Seraglio; 131. *Van Dyck*, SS. Placidus and Maurus received at Subiaco by St. Benedict; 183. *Holbein the Younger*, Sir Thomas More and John Fisher; farther on, another portrait by the same artist; 118. *Dughet*, Solitude; 243. *Van Minderhout*, Sea-piece; 378. *Verbruggen the Younger*, Cartouche with garland. — In the centre, drawings and engravings.

Room II. No. 283. *Van Orley*, Madonna and Child; 228. *Mues the Younger*, Portrait; 140. *Fictoor*, Woman praying before a skull; 766. *School of Giotto*, Crucifixion; 802. *Italian School*, St. Blaise; 382. *Vien*, Moses with the Tables of the Law; 237. *Van der Meulen*, Equestrian portrait of Louis XIV.; 84. *De Crayer*, Christ and the Madonna interceding for a sinner; 790. *Teniers the Elder*, Sorcery; 181. *Van Helmont*, Rustic merry-making; 197. *Jordaens*, Portrait; 368. *Van Thielen*, Flowers; 11. *Jacques d'Artois*, Landscape; 312. *Ravestein*, Portrait; 265. *Van Noort*, Adoration of the Magi; 258. *School of Murillo*, Ecstasy of St. Francis of Assisi; 758. *Courbet*, Reflection; 751. *Paolo Veronese*, Portrait of a Venetian lady; *784. *Rubens*, Pan and Ceres; 769. *Grimou*, Pilgrim; 130. *Van Dyck*, Christ mourned by angels. Then, several copies after *Rubens*. 142. *Franck the Elder*, Belshazzar's Feast; 763. *Everdingen*, Torrent; 204. *Fr. Lagrenée*, Empress Elizabeth of Russia; 390. *Sim. Vouet*, Ecstasy of St. Stephen; 132. *Van Dyck*, Portrait. In the centre, *23. *Bellegambe the Elder*, Shutters of a triptych in honour of the Immaculate Conception; *408. *Roger van der Weyden* (picture painted on both sides), Virgin appearing to a Cistercian monk and the Last Judgment.

Room III. No. 148. *Fromentin*, View in Algiers; 792. *German School of the 15th cent.*, Manna; 241. *P. Mignard*, Ecce Homo; 328. *School of Salvator Rosa*, St. Sebastian; 349. *Schnetz*, Death of General Aug. Colbert (1809); 164. *Govaerts*, St. John the Baptist; 50. *Brascassat*, Landscape.

Room IV. contains the sculptures and plaster-casts, including many by *Th. Bra*, of Douai. 630. *Th. Bra*, Model for the statue of General Négrier at Lille; several casts of tombs by the same artist; 682. *Desprez*,

Innocence (bronze); 816. Bronze reproduction of a Mercury by Jean de Douai, surnamed *Jean de Bologne*. Other works by this artist are represented by reduced copies in the two glass-cases to the right. 838. Tomb of Charles I., Comte de Lalaing (d. 1525), in alabaster and marble; 839. Sepulchral statue of Charles II. of Lalaing, in alabaster, attributed to *Jean de Bologne;* 669. *David d'Angers*, General Merlin de Douai (marble bust); 667. *H. Cordier*, Water-nymph (marble).

We now retrace our steps to the vestibule. Opposite is —

Room V., which contains the *Ethnographic Collections*, arranged geographically and provided with labels.

Room VI., to the left as we return to the vestibule, contains antiquities of the stone age and a few paintings (746. *Benner*, Serenade in Capri).

Room VII., opposite the preceding, is devoted to smaller works of art of the middle ages, antiquities (bronzes and vases), furniture, sculptures, etc.

Room IX., adjoining, contains ancient cabinet-paintings and some articles of furniture. To the right: 24. *J. Bellegambe* (?), Shutters from a triptych. On the wall, first row: 81. *Cranach the Elder*, Siren; 149. *School of T. Gaddi*, Adoration of the Magi; 126. *Copy after Dürer*, Death of the Virgin, monochrome on marble. Third row, 91. *Declerck*, Holy Family; 161. *Van der Goes* (?), Madonna and Child. — Next wall, first row: 82. *Cranach the Elder*, Idelette de Bure, wife of Calvin; 80. *Craesbeeck*, Interior; 293. *Giulio Romano* (?), Rape of Dejaneira; 9. *Correggio* (?), Marriage of St. Catharine; 410. *Wouverman*, Courtyard in Holland; 331. *Rubens*, Vintage. Second row: 364. *Swanevelt*, Sunrise; 150. *Van Gaesbeeck*, Studio; 56. *Callot*, Pillagers; 47. *Bramer*, Interior; 296. *Bassano*, Baptism of St. Valentine; 226. *Luini* (?), Portrait. Third row: 375. *Vanni* (?), Portrait; 285. *Pacheco* (Spain; 1571-1654), Bohemian girl; 384. *Vinckeboons*, Village-fair; 358. *Snayers*, Landscape; 244. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; 362. *Stevens*, Margaret of Parma; 307. *School of Primaticcio*, La Belle Paule (a young girl who presented the keys of Toulouse to Francis I. on his solemn entry into that town). Fourth row: 259. *School of Murillo*, Gamblers; 165. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 376. *Velazquez* (?), Portrait; 16. *Guercino*, Death of St. Francis of Assisi. Fifth row: 374. *Vanni*, Pomona; 286. *Pacheco*, Portrait; 326. *Roos*, Landscape; 320. *Ribera*, The mathematician. — On the other side of the door: *162. *Van der Goes*, The Virgin of St. Bertin; 350. *Erhard Schoen*, Adoration of the Magi; 125. *Dürer* (?), Crucifixion of St. Peter; 363. *Strozzi*, The Madonna as a girl; 234. *Matsys*, St. Jerome. — On the next wall, second row: 346. *Salvi*, Madonna and Child; 332. *Rubens*, Calling of St. Matthew; 319. *Ribera*, One of the devout women beside the dead Christ; 246. *J. Molenaer*, Interior; 360. *Staveren*, Old man. Third row: 59. *School of Carracci*, Innocence; 56. *J. Cuyp*, Interior; 192. *Huysmans*, Landscape. Fourth row: 30. *Vaast Bellegambe* (?), Portrait; 141. *Flinck*, Portrait; 134. *School of Van Dyck*, Prometheus Bound; 152. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 10. *School of Correggio*, Infant Christ worshipped by angels. Fifth row: 417. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis of Assisi; 138. *Everdingen*, Portrait of Catharine Mosselin; 158. *Giordano*, St. Christopher.

On the First Floor is the *Public Library*, with 80,000 vols. and 1800 MSS. (open on week-days, 11 to 4 or 5). The collection of coins is also deposited here.

On the Second Floor is the *Collection of Natural History*, said to be one of the largest in France.

The *Jardin des Plantes*, at the W. end of the town, not far from the station, is a favourite promenade.

From Douai a branch-line runs to (27½ M.) *Tournai*, viâ (13 M.) *Orchies* (p. 77) and (20 M.) *Rumes*, the first station in Belgium. Beyond (3½ M.) *Pont-de-la-Deule* the railway traverses the coal-field of *L'Escarpelle*, and passes, on the right, the zinc-works of the Société des Asturies. — *Tournai*, see p. 84.

From Douai to *Lille*, see R. 9; to *Amiens* and to *Valenciennes*, see R. 7.

7. From Amiens to Arras, Douai, and Valenciennes.

74 M. Railway to *Arras*, 38 M., in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 70, 4 fr. 15 c.); from Arras to *Douai*, 16 M., in 25-50 min. (fares 3 fr. 30, 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 80 c.); from Douai to *Valenciennes*, 20 M., in ¾-1¼ hr. (fares 4 fr. 5, 3 fr., 2 fr. 10 c.).

Amiens, see p. 14. The trains run in the direction of Paris as far as (2½ M.) *Longueau* (p. 26), where they join the direct line from Paris to Arras. Thence to (38 M.) *Arras*, see p. 24.

On leaving Arras our line passes the railway to Béthune and Calais (R. 8) on the left, and descends the valley of the *Scarpe*. To the left are the marshes of *Famboux*, into which a train was precipitated in 1847. — 125 M. (from Paris viâ Creil) *Roeux;* 129 M. *Vitry*, where Sigibert, King of Austrasia, was assassinated in 575, by the emissaries of Fridigonda; 132 M. *Corbehem*. The towers of Douai now come in sight; the tallest belongs to the Hôtel de Ville (p. 66).

135½ M. **Douai,** see p. 65.

On quitting Douai the train runs for a short distance in the direction of Arras, then turns to the left. To the right is the line to Cambrai. — 138 M. *Montigny*. The modern Renaissance château, seen among the trees to the left, belongs to M. Lambrecht. A branch-line to the right leads to the important coal-mines of *Aniches* and to *Aubigny-au-Bac* (see p. 65).

142 M. *Somain*, an industrial town and centre of the local coal-trade, has a population of 5800. Railway to Cambrai and Busigny, see p. 90.

From Somain to Péruwelz viâ Anzin, 24 M., railway in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 85 c.). The line crosses the main line to Valenciennes near that town, and then runs to the N., through one of the most important coal-districts in the N. of France. Nearly every station has its coal-mine and miners' colony, which form the characteristic features in the scenery. — 2½ M. *Abscon*. The railway from Cambrai to Somain (p. 90) is next crossed. — 4½ M. *Escaudain*. — 6 M. **Denain**, a town with 17,832 inhab., at the junction of the *Scheldt* and the *Selle*, was, before the development of its trade by the discovery of coal in the neighbourhood, a humble village, known only as the scene of a victory gained by Villars over Prince Eugène in 1712. It now carries on considerable manufactures of steel, sugar-candy, spirits, etc. A steam-tramway, with branches used for commercial purposes, connects Denain with Valenciennes. — 9½ M. *Hérin*. — 11¼ M. *St. Waast*, a large village with coke-furnaces, and the headquarters of the Compagnie d'Anzin, a society founded in 1716 for the exploitation of coal, which now employs 14,000 workmen and excavates annually 2,400,000 tons of coal, from a 'conceded' area of 108 sq. M. — 12 M. **Anzin** (*Hôtel Ste. Barbe*), with 10,656 inhab., on the Scheldt, is practically a suburb of Valenciennes (tramway to the Grande Place, 1¼ M.). Besides the works of the Compagnie d'Anzin (see above), there are numerous foundries, workshops, and glass-works in the town. — At (14 M.) *Bruai* the line joins the railway to (1½ M.) Valenncienes[1], and farther on it skirts the forests of Raismes (p. 70) and St. Amand (p. 77). 16½ M. *Escaupont*. 17½ M. *Fresnes*, where the first vein of coal in this district was discovered, in 1720, is also a station on a line from (3½ M.) St. Amand (p. 77) to (5½ M.) Blanc-Misseron (p. 73). — 18½ M. **Condé-sur-l'Escaut** (*Grand-Cerf*), a fortified town with 5172 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the Scheldt and the *Hayne* and on the canal from Condé to Mons (14 M.). Condé, which gives name to the princes of Condé, claims

a very high antiquity. The principal events in its history are the numerous sieges it has undergone. Louis XI. was repulsed here in 1477, but the town was captured by Turenne in 1655, Prince Eugène in 1656, Louis XIV. in 1676, and the Austrians in 1793. Since the treaty of Nimwegen (1678) Condé has belonged to France. The ancestral castle of the princes of Condé, dating from the 15th cent., is called the *Hermitage*. The *Church* possesses a curious tower, dated 1608. Steam-tramways ply to Vieux-Condé and Valenciennes. The road leaving Condé by the Porte de Tournai and traversing the wood of the Hermitage, leads to *Bon-Secours* (Hôtel du Grand Logis), a favourite summer-resort on a sandy eminence, belonging half to France, half to Belgium. It is connected with Péruwelz by tramway. — Beyond (20 M.) *Vieux-Condé*, the last French station, the train crosses the Belgian frontier. — 24 M. *Péruwelz*, on the line from Tournai (p. 84) to Mons, see p. 92.

Another branch-line runs from Somain to (5 M.) *Marchiennes*, a small industrial town, and to (10 M.) *Orchies* (p. 77).

The next stations are (148 M.) *Wallers* and (151½ M.) *Raismes*, an industrial village. The *Forest of Raismes*, like the forest of St. Amand (p. 77), affords picturesque walks; *e.g.* to Notre Dame of Loques, La Fontaine, Suchemont, and La Chaussée Brunehaut. It may be conveniently reached from the stations of Bruai (see above), Beuvrages (p. 77), Raismes-Vicoigne (p. 77), Wallers (see above), and St. Amand (p. 77), or by tramway. — The railway now curves to the right, joins the line to Lille (on the left), crosses the Péruwelz line near Bruai (see above), and coalesces with the railway from Mons.

155 M. **Valenciennes** (*Buffet*, complained of; *Hôtel du Commerce*, Place des Ilots; *Hôtel de Flandre*, Rue de la Halle 2; *des Princes*, Rue de la Nouvelle Hollande 3; *du Nord*, Rue du Quesnay 66), a strongly fortified town with 27,575 inhab., is situated at the junction of the Scheldt and the *Rhondelle*. The manufacture of 'Valenciennes lace' has died out, but cambric, linen, etc., are largely made, and the development of the coal-trade in the neighbourhood has fostered the growth of important iron and other factories.

The origin of Valenciennes is ancient, and its name may possibly be derived from that of Valentinian I., the Roman emperor. At first the capital of a small independent principality, the town afterwards passed to the counts of Hainault. It successfully resisted sieges by Margaret of Hainault in 1254, by Louis XI. in 1477, by Turenne in 1656, and by the Allies in 1815; but it was taken by the Spaniards in the 17th cent., by Louis XIV. in 1677, by the Allies in 1793, and by Schérer in 1794. Since the treaty of Nimwegen in 1678 it has belonged to France. Valenciennes is the birthplace of a large number of celebrated men, many of whom are represented in medallions round the statue of Froissart (p. 72). Besides the latter, Mme. d'Epinay, the authoress, Antoine, Louis, and François Watteau, and Pujol, the painters, Lemaire and Carpeaux, the sculptors, and Charles, Sire de Lannoy and viceroy of Naples, were natives of this town.

Immediately outside the railway-station is the terminus of the steam-tramways to Anzin (p. 69), Denain (p. 69), Condé (p. 69), St. Amand (p. 77), etc. The tramway to Quiévrain (p. 73) starts in the Rue de Mons (p. 72). The attractively laid-out garden on the glacis is unfortunately ill-supplied with water. We turn to the, right and enter the town by the Porte Ferrand and the Rue Ferrand-passing the *Lycée*, formerly a Jesuit college, and the *Ecole des Beaux*

Arts. Adjoining the latter is the *Municipal Library*, containing 24,000 vols. and 772 MSS. (open on week-days, 10-1 & 5-8), and a *Museum of Natural History*, especially rich in fossil specimens.

The Place Carpeaux, a little farther on, is embellished with a bronze statue, by Carpeaux, of *Antoine Watteau* (1684-1721), the painter. The four figures surrounding it represent Italian comedy. — In the same square rises the church of *St. Géry*, a Gothic edifice partly dating from the 13th cent., though the elegant tower is modern. The fine wood-carvings in the choir illustrate the life of St. Norbert, the founder of the Præmonstratensian order, and were brought from the abbey of St. Amand (p. 77). In a straight line from this point is the handsome *Place d'Armes*, flanked on one side by houses of a uniform height and by some ancient timber dwellings, dating from the period of the Spanish occupation (17th cent.). The **Hôtel de Ville*, in this Place, is the most interesting building in Valenciennes. It dates from the 17th cent., with the exception of the imposing façade, which was rebuilt in 1867-68. The latter consists of a row of Doric columns supporting a similar row of the Ionic order, above which are Caryatides bearing an open gallery, a pediment with sculptures by Carpeaux representing the Defence of Valenciennes, and a campanile of two stories. The second floor is devoted to a *Musée of Painting and Sculpture*, embracing one of the most extensive collections in France of works of the Flemish School (open to the public daily, 10-12 & 2-4; entrance by the first archway).

Room I. Drawings, engravings, antique Valenciennes tapestry.

Room II. Sculpture. *Hiolle* (of Valenciennes), 352. Colossal group to the memory of French soldiers killed in battle, 350. Temptation in the Wilderness (bas-relief); 360. *Lemaire* (of Valenciennes), Girl and butterfly (marble).

Room III. Sculptures, paintings, etc. To the left, 259-262. *L. J. Watteau*, Morning, Noon, Evening, Night; 231. *Steuben*, Peter the Great when a child rescued by his mother from the Strelitz insurgents. To the right, 190. *Abel de Pujol*, Danaids; 121, 122. *Quent. de Latour*, Portraits in crayon.

Room IV. Front wall, 128. *Jules Léonard*, Physician of the poor; 102. *Harpignies* (of Valenciennes), Sauve qui peut; 220. *Schnetz*, Monk and pilgrim. — In the centre, 373. *Vasselot*, The little bagpiper (bronze).

Room V. No. 263. *L. J. Watteau*, Dismissal; 69. *G. de Crayer*, Repentant Peter; 40. *Callet*, Louis XVI.; 26. *François* and *Louis Watteau*, Minuet beneath the oak; 258. *Ant. Watteau*, Antoine Pater, sculptor of Valenciennes; 127. *Louis Lenain* or *J. Miel*, Card-players; 242. *Le Valentin*, Tavern-concert; 239. *De Troy*, Jean de Julienne, patron of Ant. Watteau, whose portrait he holds; 44. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait of a corpse; 171. *J. B. Pater* (of Valenciennes), Evening entertainment; 237. *Fr. Watteau*, Battle of the Pyramids; 257. *Ant. Watteau*, Scene in a park; 61. *Courtois*, surnamed *Le Bourguignon*, Cavalry-skirmish; 169. *J. B. Pater*. Dove's nest; 268. *Fr. Watteau*, Siege of Beauvais by Charles the Bold; 248. *Jos. Vivien*, Cardinal Joseph Clement of Bavaria, Elector of Cologne. — In the centre, 326. *Crauk*, Elegy (marble).

Room VI. No. 149. *Moucheron*, Landscape; 4. *Van Aelst*, Still-life; 71. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Madonna adoring the Holy Child; *222. *Zeghers*, St. Eloi (Eligius) at the feet of the Virgin; 198. *Daniele da Volterra*, Dead Christ; *255. *M. de Vos*, Adoration of the Magi; 34. *'Hell-fire' Brueghel*, Toil devoured by Usury, and the Usurer devoured by the Devil; *115. *J. Jordaens*, Twelfth Night; 109. *J. van Huchtenburg*, Attack on a convoy; 87. *Amb. Franck*, Animals entering the ark; 172. *Martin Pepyn* (an Antwerp artist whose works are exceedingly scarce; 1575-1646), St. Bernard triumphing

over the schismatic William of Aquitaine, in presenting the Host to him; 246. *Vinckeboons*, Large forest-scene; 25. *Van Bloemen*, Cattle; 72. *Crivelli*, St. Nicholas of Tolentino; 225. *Van Slingeland*, Kitchen-scene; 173. *De Pereja* (pupil of Velazquez), Bohemians; 153. *Neefs the Elder*, Church-interior; 205. *Rottenhammer*, Punishment of Niobe. — In the centre, 351. *Hiolle*, Narcissus (plaster model).

Room VII. No. 139. *Van Mieris*, Pan and Syrinx; 35. *'Hell-fire' Brueghel*, Christ preaching; 2. *Al. Adriaenssens*, Fish-merchant; no number, *Schidone*, Madonna and Child with St. Catharine; 41. *Calvaert*, Pietà; 97. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 83. *Van Dyck*, St. Matthew; 111. *Huysmans*, Landscape; *214. *Rubens*, Descent from the Cross; 112. *Janssens*, Party; 43. *Carreno de Miranda*, Don Carlos, son of Philip IV. and afterwards Charles II. of Spain (d. 1700); 294. *Italian School of the 16th cent.*, Altarpiece; 8. *Jacques d'Artois*, Landscape; 137. *School of Matsys*, Banker and his wife, a reproduction, with variations, of a canvas by Matsys (comp. the photograph).

Room VIII. No. 36. *'Velvet' Brueghel*, Landscape; 209. *Rubens*, Ecstasy of St. Francis of Assisi; 55. *Cornelissen*, Charity; 184. *Pourbus the Younger*, Marie de Médicis; 33. *Brouwer*, Flemish tavern-scene; 183. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portraits of a married couple; *206. *Rottenhammer*, Madonna and Child, with St. John and three angels; 105. *De Heem*, Still-life; 269. *Ph. Wouverman*, Hunters setting out; 229. *Van Son*, Still-life; *67. *De Crayer*, Our Lady of the Rosary; 182. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portrait; 86. *Fr. Franck the Elder*, Charles V. assuming the monastic dress; 3. *Van Aelst*, Still-life; 234. *Teniers the Younger*, Interior of a grotto; *80. *Van Dyck*, Martyrdom of St. James and his converted accuser; *Rubens*, **210, 211, 212, 213 (on the back), St. Stephen's speech, Stoning of Stephen, Entombment of the saint, Annunciation, an admirable triptych, 13-14 ft. high, painted in 1623 for the abbey of St. Amand (p. 77); 96. *Golzius* (?), Judgment of Paris; 117. *Jordaens*, Judgment of Midas; *118. *Josépin*, Diana and Actæon; 140. *Moreelse*, Portrait; 100. *Guido* (?), St. Peter's repentance; 235. *Van Thulden*, Holy Family; 254. *M. de Vos*, The Circumcision; 226. *Snayers*, Woodland landscape; 28. *Bosch*, Temptation of St. Anthony; 227. *Snayers*, Landscape; 271. *Zuccarelli*, Cascades at Tivoli; *Adr. van Utrecht*, Christ at Bethany; 69. *De Crayer*, St. Peter's repentance; *Soolemaker*, Cattle-market; 63. *Coxcie*, Bearing of the Cross; 68. *De Crayer*, Repentant Magdalen. — 44. *Carpeaux*, Model of the statue of Ant. Watteau (p. 71). — In the centre, *135. *Marmion* (of Valenciennes; d. 1489), Panel of an ex voto painting. Busts and Sèvres vases.

Room IX., on the other side of the sculpture-gallery. No. 124. *Lehoux*, Bellerophon, conqueror of the Chimæra; 103. *Harpignies*, The old nut-tree; 218. *Sain*, Wedding-feast in Capri; 94. *Glaize*, St. Elizabeth of Hungary; no number, *Henner*, St. Jerome; *Snyders* and *Teniers*, Still-life. — Sculptures by *Carpeaux*.

Room X. contains farther works by *Carpeaux*, chiefly models and note-books filled with sketches.

The Rue St. Géry leads from the N.E. corner of the Place d'Armes to the *Place Froissart*, which is embellished with a fine marble *Statue*, by Lemaire, of the illustrious chronicler (d. about 1410). The statue is surrounded with 10 bronze medallions of eminent natives of the town (inscriptions).

The large *Hospital*, on the other bank of the Scheldt, was built in the 18th cent. from funds raised by a tax of two 'liards' (about $^1/_2$d.) on every pot of beer drunk in Hainault.

A little to the E. of the Place Froissart is the Rue de Mons, the second turning to the right from which leads to the Place Verte, whence the principal church of the town, *Notre-Dame-du-Saint-Cordon*, is visible. This interesting modern edifice, built in the style of the 13th cent., is richly decorated and has good stained-glass windows by Lévêque. — The street leading to the N.W. (to

the left) from the façade (the church lies from N.E. to S.W.) debouches in the Place d'Armes.

The *Citadel*, dating from 1677, is situated to the E. of the town, not far from the railway-station.

Pleasant Walks and Excursions may be made in the neighbourhood of Valenciennes, with the aid of the various tramways mentioned at p. 70. Good walkers may go as far as *Anzin*, *Raismes*, or *Denain;* while the *Forest of Raismes* (p. 70), *St. Amand* (p. 77), and *Sebourg* (see below) are more easily reached. Visitors to the (3 M.) *Baths of St. Amand* take the tramway to the Place de Raismes, descend the Rue du Marais, and cross the forest. They may go on thence to *Notre Dame d'Amour*, on the road from Valenciennes to St. Amand. — The *Colonne Dampierre*, on the road to Paris, to the S.W. of Valenciennes, commemorates the general of that name, killed in 1793.

From Valenciennes to Maubeuge, 23½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 55 c.). The railway crosses the fortifications near the citadel (see above). To the right of the station of (5½ M.) *Curgies* lies the fort of that name. About 1¼ M. to the N.E. is *Sebourg*, the church of which, dating from the 13th cent., contains the tomb of St. Druon. The modern château is surrounded with ponds and fine elms. The château of *Eth*, a little distance to the S.E., has a fine park, watered by the *Annelle*. Fine view of the road, as far as Mont St. Auhert, near Tournai. From this point we may reach the station of St. Waast (see below) viâ *Bellignies*, which also has a park and marble quarries. The district is picturesque. — 12 M. *St. Waast-la-Vallée*. — 16½ M. *Bavai*, though it now has only 1837 inhab., was a flourishing town under the Romans, who called it *Bagacum* or *Bavacum*. Destroyed during the invasions of the barbarians, it never recovered its prosperity, while it was pillaged, burned several times, and laid waste in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. A few Roman remains have been found. Bavacum stood at the intersection of eight Roman roads, afterwards called, like many other thoroughfares in the N., 'Brunhilda's Roads'. Seven of these still remain and are named on a small pyramid, which replaces the ancient milestone at their junction. Railway to Cambrai viâ Le Quesnoy, see p. 65. — 23½ M. *Maubeuge*, see p. 91.

From Valenciennes to Mons (Brussels), 20½ M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 70 c.). The train soon diverges to the E. from the Douai line. — 4½ M. *Onnaing*. 7½ M. *Blanc-Misseron* is the last French station. Branch to St. Amand, see p. 77. At (8½ M.) *Quiévrain* (Buffet) the Belgian customs examination is made. Four unimportant stations are passed. — 20½ M. *Mons*, see p. 92.

From Valenciennes to *Le Câteau*, see p. 91; to *Aulnoye*, etc., see p. 91; to *Lille*, see p. 77.

8. From Arras (Paris) to Dunkirk.

70 M. Railway in 2¼-4¼ hrs. (fares 14 fr. 10, 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 70 c.).

From Arras to (45½ M.) *Hazebrouck*, see pp. 22, 21. The railway to Dunkirk continues to run towards the N.W., leaving the Calais line on the left.

51 M. **Cassel** *(Hôtel du Sauvage)*, a town with 3839 inhab., deriving its name from the 'Castellum Morinorum', which occupied the site in Roman times, is situated on the Mont Cassel (515 ft.), an abrupt hill, 2 M. from the station by road or 1 M. by the direct footpath. Its commanding and strong position made it frequently the object of siege and capture, before it was finally annexed to France by the treaty of Nimwegen in 1678. Cassel has given name to three important battles: in 1071 Philip I. of France was defeated

here by Robert, Count of Holland; in 1328, Philip VI. of Valois crushed the Flemish communes that had revolted against Louis I. of Nevers, their count; and in 1677, the Duke of Orléans, brother of Louis XIV., defeated William of Nassau, Prince of Orange. General Vandamme (1771-1830) was born at Cassel. — The town presents almost no points of interest, though its numerous windmills give it a striking appearance from a distance. The terrace of the ancient château commands a wide view, including it is said, 32 towns and 100 villages. The Hôtel de Ville contains a small *Musée.*

55 M. *Arnèke.* At (59½ M.) *Esquelbecq* traces of the former fortifications are still extant. Bergues now comes in sight, at first on the left, then on the right.

65 M. **Bergues** *(Tête d'Or)*, a fortified town with 5435 inhab., at the junction of three canals. This town has frequently been captured by the French, English, Spanish, and Dutch; but it successfully resisted the attack of the English in 1793. The church of *St. Martin*, a brick edifice in the Gothic style, rebuilt in the 17th cent., with a lofty tower, contains several interesting paintings and a noteworthy high-altar. The *Belfry* is a Gothic brick erection of the 16th century. The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the Spanish style of the 17th cent., contains a small collection of paintings (comprising single examples of Van Dyck, Ribera, Metsu, and Brueghel) and 1400 drawings. — Beyond Bergues our line joins those to Furnes and Calais.

70 M. **Dunkirk,** Fr. *Dunkerque.* — **Hotels.** GRAND HÔTEL, HÔTEL DE FLANDRE, Rue des Capucins 18 & 16; CHAPEAU ROUGE, Rue St. Sébastien 5, well spoken of, R. 2½, D. 3 fr.; DE LA PAIX, Rue David d'Angers.

Cafés and Restaurants, in the Place Jean Bart; in the Rue des Capucins; in the Rue du Quai; near the Bassin du Commerce; and at the station.

Tramway from the station to the baths (p. 76), through the town and along the quays.

Steamers. To London, twice weekly, at hours varying according to the tide (comp. the *Indicateur Chaix*); also to Hull, Leith, and Goole.

British Consul, *Edward Taylor, Esq.*

English Church. Chaplain, *Rev. A. Rust.*

Dunkirk, with 38,025 inhab., is an important commercial port and a fortress of the first class. Its strength is largely due to its position in *Les Watteringues*, a district drained by means of canals and dykes, which in times of danger may be completely laid under water. The great majority of the inhabitants of this district are Flemings and speak little or no French. There is a small English colony at Dunkirk, which is annually reinforced by summer-visitors.

The name *Dunkirk*, the 'church in the dunes', appears first about the 9th or 10th cent., when it is applied to the community formed of the two hamlets of *St. Gilles* and *St. Eloi*. The town belonged at first to the counts of Flanders, but from the close of the 13th cent. its possession was frequently disputed by the French kings. In 1646 the Great Condé besieged and took Dunkirk on behalf of Louis XIV., who was then a minor, but in 1652 the Spaniards again made themselves masters of the town. Six years later Marshal Turenne defeated the Spaniards, on whose side Condé now fought, in the great Battle of the Dunes, and Dunkirk was placed in the hands of Cromwell, in return for the services of 8000 of his Ironsides, who had largely contributed to the victory. A small body of English

Royalists fought on the other side. The English fortified the port and built a citadel, but in 1662 Charles II. sold this important position to Louis XIV. for the sum of 5,000,000 livres. In the subsequent wars against England the privateers of Dunkirk wrought great havoc among the enemy's shipping, and at the peace of Utrecht in 1713 the English insisted on the destruction of the harbour; a similar stipulation was also made at the peace of Paris in 1763. In 1793 Dunkirk offered a gallant resistance to the English, and was finally relieved by the victory at Hondschoote.

Though clean and well-built, Dunkirk is comparatively uninteresting. For many visitors the *Harbour* is the principal object of attraction. From the *Bassin à flot du Commerce* the Quai des Hollandais leads to the S. to the *Arrière-Port*, on the N.W. side of which lies the *Bassin de la Marine*. On the S.E. side is the *Parc de la Marine*, a favourite promenade. Thence the street runs to the S., towards the railway-station, turning to the W. a little farther on and crossing a canal. To the N.E. of the Bassin du Commerce extends the outer harbour, with its spacious basins and docks, several of which have been completed only since the recent expansion of the fortifications. The chief trade of Dunkirk is in wood, grain, and wool.

Near the S.E. angle of the Bassin du Commerce, rises the church of *St. John the Baptist* (18th cent.) in which are a Christ by Van Dyck and a Holy Family by Guido Reni. — The church of *St. Eloi*, a little to the E., a Gothic edifice of the 16th cent., has double aisles, but the whole nave has been unduly shortened by the removal of the first bays. There is as yet no W. portal, though one is about to be constructed. The *Belfry*, a massive square tower of brick, 295 ft. high, is now separated from the church by the Rue de l'Eglise.

The Place Jean Bart, to the S. of the church, occupies the centre of the town. It is embellished with a bronze statue, by David d'Angers, of *Jean Bart* (1651-1702), the famous sailor and privateer of Dunkirk. Leaving the square by the N.E. corner, and turning to the right when we reach the Rue Jean Bart, we arrive at the *Theatre* and the Musée.

The *Musée*, situated at the corner of the Place du Théâtre and the Rue Benjamin Morel, is open to the public daily, except Frid., 12-5, from June 1st to Sept. 30th, and on Sun. and Thurs., 12-4, during the rest of the year. Strangers may obtain access at other times.

Room I. Models of ships, etc. — Room II., to the right. Coins, weapons, ethnographic and other collections. At the 4th window, to the right, Head of James II. of England, in wax, with the cap he wore on his death-bed. — Room III. Natural history collection.

The next three rooms contain **Paintings.** — Room IV. To the right, 248. *Baader*, Washington bidding farewell to his mother after his election as President of the United States; 255. *Emm. de Witte*, Samuel presenting the captive king of the Amalekites to Saul; 33 bis, *Desmit* (of Dunkirk), Jean Bart (see above) capturing a frigate; 240. *C. Vanloo*, Portrait of the artist; 256. *Rokes*, surnamed *Sorgh*, Farm-scene; 253. After *Velazquez*, Topers; no number, *Schoutteten*, Twilight; 2. *Barker*, Still-life; 207. *Ziegler*, Vision of St. Luke; 250. *Titian* (?), Raphael and Perugino; 31. *P. de Koninck*, Punishment of Brunhilda; 206. *Detaille*, Column of infantry (1870-71); 209. *La Rivière*, Bearing of the Cross; 32. *Dehodencq*, Jewish wedding in Morocco; 205. *Jadin*, Boar-hunt; 228. *Detouche*, Death of Charles IX. — In the centre, 42. *Tony Noël*, Romeo and Juliet (marble).

Room V. No number, *L. G. Pelouze*, Landscape; 234. *Cagnacci*, Judith; 277. *Rubens* (?), Ulysses penetrates the disguise of Achilles; 259. *Parmigianino*, Scourging of Christ; 233. *Zuccarelli*, Adoration of the Magi; 235. *Dürer* (?), St. Jerome; 236. *Brueghel* (?), Hurdy-gurdy player. — In the middle, 24. *Lemot*, Bust of Jean Bart.

Room VI. No. 98. *Patel*, Landscape; *P. Carto*, 18. Crucifixion, 19. Entombment; 109. *Guido Reni*, Mary Magdalen; 211. *Bassano*, Fishmonger; 224. *Salv. Rosa*, Cavalry-engagement; 146. *Le Valentin*, Guitar-player; 131. *Snyders*, Fruit, flowers, and figures; 216. *Heemskerck*, The doctor's visit; 120. *Ribera* (?), Portrait; 71. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 255. *Guido Reni*, Cleopatra; 10. *Mme. Lebrun* (?), Portrait; 57. *Giorgione*, Monk; 85. *Luini* (?), Two children; 170. *Unknown Artist*, Still-life; 4. *Bloemaert*, Young man blowing a firebrand; 121. *Rigaud*, Portrait; 96. *Adr. van Ostade*, Interior; 156. *Martin de Vos*, Portrait; 215. After *Domenichino*, Martyrdom of St. Andrew; 55. *J. Fyt*, Still-life; 72. *Abr. Janssens*, Woman refusing to sacrifice to idols; 56. *J. Fyt*, Still-life; *103. *Fr. Pourbus*, Martyrdom of St. George, a triptych, pronounced by Michiels the artist's masterpiece; 106. *Er. Quellin*, Holy Family; 94. *P. Neefs*, Interior of a cathedral; 74. *Vict. Janssens*, Assembly before a palace; 95. *J. van Oost the Elder*, Card-playcrs; 135. *Teniers the Elder*, Temptation of St. Anthony; 136, 137, 138. *Teniers the Younger*, Village-scenes; 75. *Hans Jordaens*, Battle of Amazons; 73. *V. Janssens*, Christ blessing little children; 276. *Teniers the Younger* (?), Village-fête; *Rubens*, 125. Marriage of the Virgin, 126. Reconciliation of Jacob and Esau; 108. *Jean Er. Quellin*, St. Helena discovering the True Cross; 124. *Rubens*, St. Francis; 107. *Er. Quellin*, Holy Family; 217. *H. Jordaens*, Noah's Ark, triptych; 181. *Early Flemish School*, Virgin Mary; 8. *Brueghel the Elder*, Fires of St. John; 144. *Th. van Thulden*, Filial piety; 213. *School of Giotto*, Madonna and child; 90. *Mignard* (?), Louis XIV.

About 2½ M. to the N.E. of the town, at *Rosendaël*, are two *Sea-bathing Establishments*, with hotels (du Casino et des Bains; de Dunes), a fine Cursaal, villas, furnished houses, to let, etc. A tramway runs thither from Dunkirk.

From Dunkirk to Furnes (Ghent, etc.), 16 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 2 fr. 75, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 50 c.). This line diverges to the left from that to Hazebrouck (p. 20), crosses several canals, and skirts the dunes. — 8½ M. *Ghyvelde* is the last French station; and at (13 M.) *Adinkerke*, the Belgian customs-examination is made. — 16 M. *Furnes*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

Railway from Dunkirk to *Gravelines* and *Calais*, see p. 5.

9. From Douai (Paris) and Valenciennes to Lille and Courtrai.

I. From Douai to Lille.

20 M. Railway in ½-1¼ hr. (fares 4 fr. 5, 3 fr., 2 fr. 25 c.).

Douai, see p. 65. — The line, running to the W., crosses the fortifications and the *Canal de la Scarpe*. — Beyond (1¾ M.) *Pont-de-la-Deule*, whence a branch-line runs to Orchies (p. 77), important coal-mines are passed and the *Canal de la Deule* is crossed. 4½ M. *Leforest*. Farther on, to the left, a branch diverges to Lens (p. 21). 6 M. *Ostricourt*. From (8 M.) *Libercourt* a short line runs to *Carvin*, an industrial town with 7800 inhab., also a station on the line to Lens. An omnibus (60 c.) plies from Libercourt to (6 M.) Mons-en-Pevèle (p. 77). — 10½ M. *Phalempin*; 13 M. *Seclin*, an industrial town with 5868 inhabitants. Beyond (15½ M.) *Wat-*

tignies the line to Béthune diverges to the left, and the lines to Valenciennes and Tournai to the right. — 20 M. *Lille*, see p. 78.

II. From Valenciennes to Lille.

29½ M. Railway in 1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 90, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 20 c.).

Valenciennes, see p. 70. The line runs at first in the direction of the Douai and Paris railway, but soon diverges to the right, passing collieries and forests. — 2½ M. *Beuvrages;* 3½ M. *Raismes-Vicoigne.* The train now traverses the forests of Raismes and St. Amand, and the coal-field of Vicoigne.

7½ M. **St. Amand** *(Hôtel du Nord)*, a town with 17,182 inhab., situated ½ M. to the N. of the station, at the confluence of the *Scarpe* and the *Elnon,* originally grew up around an abbey founded in the 7th cent. by St. Amand. Nothing now remains of the abbey, except the portal and the *Façade of the Church*, the latter a bold construction in the Renaissance style, consisting of a tower and two turrets, said to have been designed by Rubens. The tower contains a peal of bells, and commands a fine view. The *Hôtel de Ville* is also in the Renaissance style. The *Dwelling of the Receveur de l'Abbaye*, in the Rue de Tournai, should also be visited. — Steam-tramway to Valenciennes (p. 70).

About 2 M. to the S.E. (¼ hr. from Fontaine-Bouillon; see below) are the **Baths of St. Amand** (*Hôtel de l'Etablissement*, R. from 2½ fr.), with sulphurous water and mud baths, efficacious in cases of rheumatism and diseases of the joints (mud-bath 3, sulphur bath 2 fr.; subscription for drinking the waters 5 fr.). Though known to the Romans, as is proved by the discovery of statues, coins, and other relics, these mineral springs were entirely neglected in the middle ages and until the latter half of the 17th century. From the baths a park stretches to the *Forests of St. Amand* and *Raismes* (p. 70).

A branch-railway runs from St. Amand to (14 M.) *Blanc-Misseron* (p. 73), viâ (3 M.) *Fontaine-Bouillon*, ¾ M. from the Baths of St. Amand (see above), and (8½ M.) *Fresnes*, also a station on the line to Péruwelz (p. 69).

Another branch-railway runs to (16 M.) *Tournai.* — 5 M. *Maulde-Mortagne* is the frontier-station. To the right is the fort of Maulde. The train crosses the site of the camp where Dumouriez imprisoned the messengers of the Convention sent to arrest him in 1793, and whence he and the Duc d'Orléans went over to the enemy. — 7½ M. *Blèharies* is the first Belgian station. The district of *La Pevèle* ('Pahula'), which we now traverse, is one of the most fertile in the department of Nord. — 11 M. *Rosult*, to the left of which is the *Château du Loir*, dating from the 15th century. 13½ M. *Landas.*

At (15½ M.) *Orchies*, a commercial and manufacturing town with 3859 inhab., we join the railway from Douai to Tournai (p. 68). Branch to Somain, see p. 70. — Another branch, 18½ M. long, leads to *Turcoing* (p. 85), passing *Cysoing*, (12 M.) *Ascq*, also a station on the line from Lille to *Tournai* (p. 84), and *Roubaix-Wattrelos* (p. 85). About 1¼ M. to the N.W. of Cysoing is *Bouvines*, celebrated for the victory gained there by Philip Augustus over the Emperor Otho IV. in 1214. — 16 M. *Tournai*, see p. 84.

18½ M. *Nomain.* — About 3½ M. to the left of (20½ M.) *Templeuve*, on a hill, where Philip IV. le Bel defeated the Flemings in 1304, lies *Mons-en-Pevèle* or *Puelle* (omnibus to Liber-

court, see p. 76). A cavern on the W. side of the hill is known as the Pas Roland, and according to the tradition the Flemish and French knights who fell in the battle were buried here. The handsome modern château of M. Boutry at *Tourmignies* may be visited on the way from the hill to the station at Frétin. — 23 M. *Frétin*, to the right of which is the fort of *Sainghin-en-Mélantois*. — 25½ M. *Lesquin*. To the left are numerous windmills; in 1840 there were as many as 400, chiefly occupied in oil-making. We soon join the line from Douai (see p. 76). — 29½ M. *Lille*.

III. Lille.

Hotels. Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. a; E, 3), Rue Basse 30-32; Hôtel de France (Pl. b; E, 3), Rue Esquermoise 77; Hôtel de Flandre et d'Angleterre (Pl. c; F, 3), Place de la Gare; Grand Hôtel de Lyon (Pl. d; F, 4), Grand Hôtel de Lille (Pl. e; F, 3), both in the Rue de la Gare; Singe d'Or, Place du Théâtre 36-38 (Pl. F, 3). Hôtel-Buffet at the station (dépendance of the Hôtel de l'Europe; dear).

Restaurants. *Grand Café*, Rue de la Gare 2, near the theatre; *Divoir*, Rue du Vieux-Marché-aux-Poulets 15; *Désiré*, to the right of the theatre, opposite the Rue de la Gare, first floor.

Cafés. *Grand Café*, see above; *Richard*, in the Hôtel de Lyon, see above; *du Grand Hôtel*, to the right of the Hôtel de Lille; *Bellevue*, in the Grande Place; *Continental*, *du Boulevard*, corner of the Rue Nationale and the Boulevard de la Liberté. — *Brasserie Alsacienne*, Grande Place.

Cabs: per drive 1¼ fr., per hr. 1¾ fr., each succeeding hr. 1½ fr.

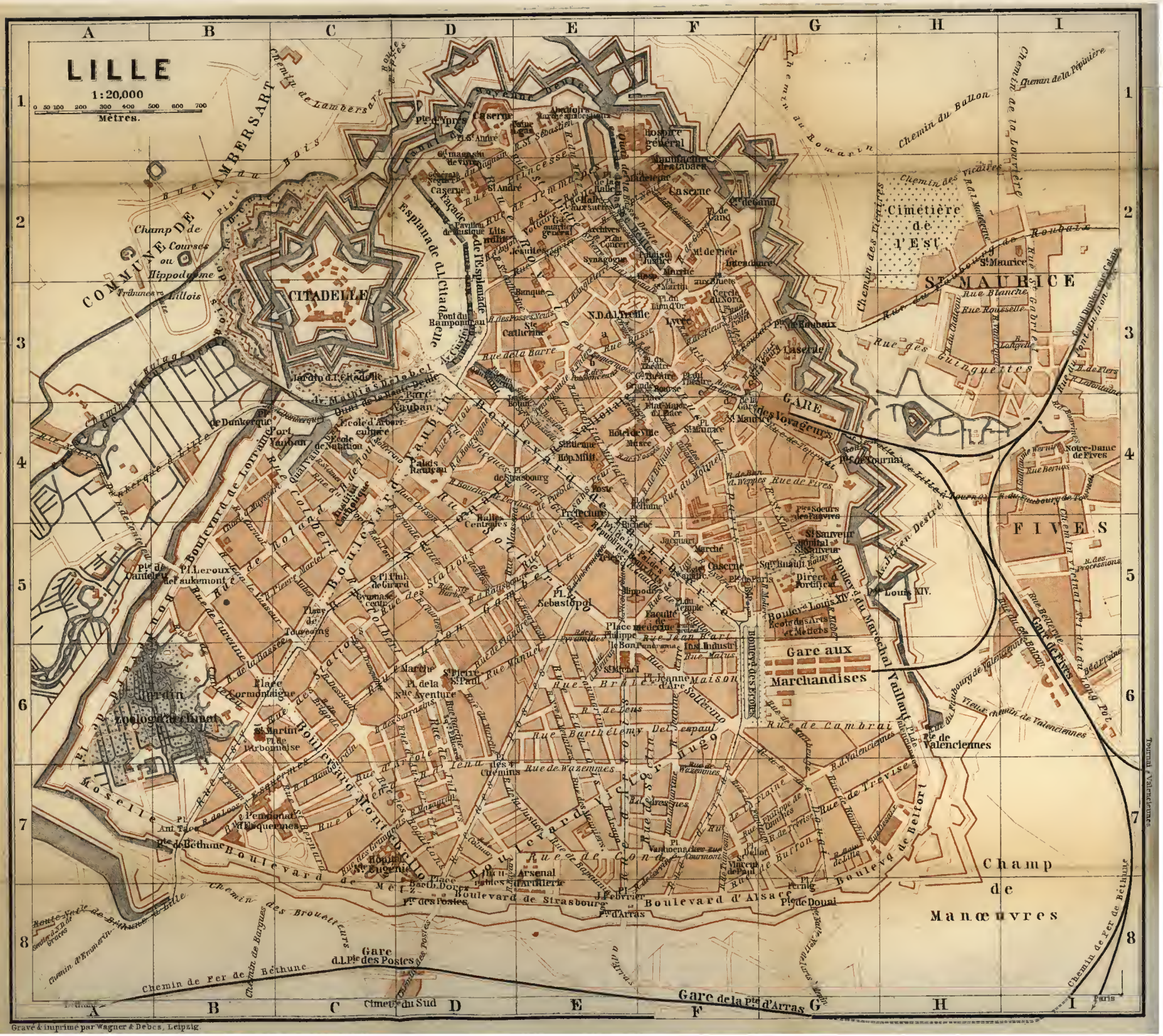
Tramways. Ten lines diverge from the Place de la Gare. Comp. the notices on the windows of the 'Kiosk' in that Place, and the annexed plan. There are two classes on the cars, and the lines are divided into 'sections', for each of which the fare is 10 and 15 c. for the first, 5, 10, or 15 c. for each additional section. — A steam-tramway (carrying luggage also) runs from the Grande Place to *Roubaix* (p. 84) in 1 hr. (fares 75 or 50 c. return-ticket 1 fr. 10 or 80 c).

Post Office (Pl. E, 4), Boulevard de la Liberté, near the Préfecture. — **Telegraph Office**, Place de la République (Pl. E, 5), and at the station.

English Church (*Christ Church*; Pl. F, 5), at the corner of the Rue Watteau and the Boul. de la Liberté; services at 11 and 6.30. Chaplain, *Rev. W. Burnet, M. A.*, Rue Jeanne d'Arc 16.

American Consul, *M. Dubois*, Rue Colbert 16.

Lille, originally *L'Isle*, Flem. *Ryssel*, the chief town of the French *Département du Nord*, with 188,272 inhab., was formerly capital of French Flanders. It is a fortress of the first class, with a citadel said to be Vauban's masterpiece, and is situated in a well-irrigated and fertile plain on the *Deule*, a navigable river with which numerous canals are connected. In 1856 the population numbered 78,000 souls, but it has more than doubled since the extension of the fortifications in 1858. Since that period numerous handsome streets and squares have sprung up, particularly on the S. side of the town, to the right of the station. The church of St. Maurice (p. 83) is almost the only building of importance that has survived the many wars of the middle ages; but the modern town is handsome and attractive, and the Musée (p. 79) alone repays a visit to Lille. Lille is a very important manufacturing place. Its staple commodities are linen and woollen goods, cotton, cloth, 'Lille thread', machinery, oil, sugar, and chemicals.



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Lille is said to have been founded before the middle of the 11th cent., by Count Baldwin IV. It was ceded by Charles V. to Louis de Male in 1369, and passed by inheritance to the dukes of Burgundy, of whom one, Philip the Good, made it his residence. In the course of the many wars that distracted this part of Europe, Lille was held successively by the Austrians and Spanish, and it was taken from the latter by Louis XIV. in 1667. During the War of Succession Lille was besieged by the Duke of Marlborough, and though the French army was stronger than that of the Allies, the town was compelled to surrender in 1708 after a gallant resistance. The treaty of Utrecht, however, in 1713, finally incorporated Lille with France. Lille sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians at the outbreak of the Revolutionary wars in 1792, but "in vain; Lille, often burning is quenched again; Lille will not yield. The very boys deftly wrench the matches out of fallen bombs. . . Memorable also be that nimble Barber, who when the bomb burst beside him, snatched up a sherd of it, introduced Soap and lather into it, crying, '*Voilà mon plat à barbe*, My new shaving-dish!' and shaved 'fourteen people' on the spot . . . The *Plat à barbe* became fashionable; 'no Patriot of an elegant turn', says Mercier several years afterwards, 'but shaves himself out of the splinter of a Lille bomb'" (Carlyle).

Leaving the station, we proceed in a straight direction to the *Theatre* (Pl. F, 3), and then to the left through the Rue des Manneliers, passing the *Bourse* (Pl. F, 3), the court of which contains a bronze statue of *Napoleon I.* by Lemaire (1854). The ground-floor of this building, erected under the Spanish dominion in 1652 in brick and stone, is occupied by shops. We soon reach the GRANDE PLACE, a *Column* in the centre of which commemorates the gallant defence of the town against the Austrians in 1792. On the side of the Place opposite the Rue des Manneliers rises the —

Hôtel de Ville (Pl. F, 4), erected since 1846 in the Renaissance style. The façade is adorned with two symbolical figures by Bra, representing the Industry and the Art of Lille. The Hôtel de Ville contains the *Bibliothèque Communale* (70-80,000 vols.; open on week-days 10-10, Sun. 10-2), a valuable **Picture Gallery*, an *Ethnographical Collection (Musée Moillet)*, and a **Collection of Drawings (Musée Wicar)*, the last of which is the most important in France after that of the Louvre. The collections are on the second floor, and are open to the public daily, 10-5 in summer, and 10-4 in winter (Tues. 10-12). Entrance on the left side of the building, where a staircase ascends. Catalogue of the picture-gallery $1^1/_4$ fr.; of the drawings $1^3/_4$ fr. — A new building is being erected.

The **Picture Gallery**, one of the largest in France out of Paris, embracing about 850 works, is arranged in ten large rooms on the second floor. The titles of the pictures and the names of the artists are attached to each work. We turn to the left.

ROOM I. No. 22. *Canaletto*, View in Venice; 494. *Saracino*, Flight into Egypt; *179. *G. Dughet*, surnamed *Poussin*, Scene in the Campagna; 518. *Spada*, Temptation of Joseph; 210. *School of Botticelli*, Madonna and Child; 440. *Guido Reni*, Sybil; *283. *Dom. Ghirlandajo*, Madonna and Child, a finely executed school-piece; 310. *Lanfranco*, St. Gregory; 536. *Tiarini*. Rinaldo and Armida; 423. *Leandro Bassano*, Christ expelling the money-changers; 331. *Solimena*, Apotheosis of St. Thomas Aquinas; 545. *Andrea del Sarto*, Madonna and Child, with St. John and three angels; 99. *Paolo Veronese*, Christ at the Sepulchre; *414. *Piazzetta* (Venice, d. 1754), Assumption of the Virgin; 546. *Andrea del Sarto*, Madonna and Child, with St. John; *649. *L. Zuitris* (of Amsterdam, a pupil of Titian), Judith; 832. *Theotocopuli*, 'il

Greco', St. Francis; 117. *Cignaroli* (Veroua, d. 1770), Death of Rachel; no number, *Andrea del Sarto*, Madonna and Child with St. John; *Bassano*, 422. Marriage at Cana, 420. Crown of Thorns; 822. *Ribera*, St. Jerome; 650. *Zustris*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen; 500. *Schiavone*, Esther before Ahasuerus; 57. *Bonifazio*, St. Peter; 6. *Amerighi*, St. John; 421. *Bassano*, Interior; 450. *Tintoretto*, Old man; *Paolo Veronese*, *100. Eloquence, *98. Martyrdom of St. George, *101. Science; 424. *L. Bassano*, Portrait.

Room II. No. 41. *Van Bockhorts*, Martyrdom of St. Maurice and his companions; *J. Jordaens*, 293. Prodigal Son, 294. Two Apostles (two others a little farther on); 488. *Early Copy of Raphael*, Baptism of Constantine the Great; *526. *Teniers the Younger*, Temptation of St. Anthony; *143. *G. de Crayer*, Martyrs buried alive; *406. *Palamedes*, Conversation-piece; *Van Dyck*, *196. Marie de Médicis, *195. Portrait, *193. Crucifixion; 772. *Brakenburg*, Lovers; *398. *J. van Oost the Elder*, Portrait; *194. *Van Dyck*, Miracle of St. Anthony of Padua (a hungry mule kneels before the Host, neglecting the oats placed near him); *292. *Jordaens*, Christ and the Pharisees; *257. *Fr. Hats*, Girl laughing, erroneously called Hille Bobbe; *278. *Honthorst*, Triumph of Silenus; *Rubens*, *463. St. Bonaventura, *464. Ecstasy of St. Francis; 110. *Van Keulen the Etder*, Portrait; 766. *Boel*, Allegory of worldly vanities; 571. *De Vries the Younger*, Portrait; 558. *Victor*, Courtyard of a castle; 268. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 197. *Van Dyck*, Coronation of the Virgin; *482. *Ryckaert*, Mussel-seller; 814. *Neuchâtel*, surnamed *Lucidel*, J. Neudorfer, the mathematician, and his son; 466, 465, *School of Rubens*, Providence and Abundance, from the decorations of a triumphal arch; 543. *Van Utrecht*, Cock-fight; *796. *Holbein the Younger*, His wife and children, old copy of the original in Basle Museum, here with the title 'Caritas', and the inscription: 'Die Liebe zu Gott heisst Charitas, wer Liebe hatt der tragtt kein Hass' (Love toward God is called Charity; he who has love bears no hate); *460. *Rubens*, Descent from the Cross, formerly an altarpiece in the convent of the Capuchins; no number, *Jordaens*, Huntsman and hounds; 267. *Barth. van der Helst*, Portrait; no number, *Unknown Artist*, Portrait of a man; *Rubens*, 461. Death of Mary Magdalen, *462. St. Francis and the Madonna.

Room III. Round this room, near the cornice, are hung 27 portrait-studies by *Boilly* (d. 1874), for his picture of Isabey's Studio (1800), and portraits by *Arn. de Vuez* (d. 1720). Other works by the latter artist, who spent much of his life at Lille, are also hung in this room. No. 142. *Ant. Coypel*, Athalide and Roxane (from Racine's 'Bajazet'); no number, *Fyt*, Still-life; 148. *Cuyp*, Portrait; 475. *Ruysdael*, Landscape; 113. *Ph. de Champaigne*, The Good Shepherd; 232. *Claude Lorrain*, Sea-piece; 808. *Maas*, Portrait; no number, *Both*, Landscape; *G. de Crayer*, The Messiah; 231. *Claude Lorrain*, Campo Vaccino at Rome; 806. *Lievens the Elder*, Salome; 144, above the entrance to the Musée Wicar (see p. 82), *G. de Crayer*, The Miraculous Draught of Fishes; 629. *Louis Watteau*, Episode of the siege of Lille; 352. *Mignard*, Fortune; 626. *Louis Watteau*, Confederation of the Departments of Nord, Somme, and Pas de Calais, in 1790; 879. *J. J. Weerts*, Legend of St. Fraucis of Assisi; 428. *Poussin*, The infant Moses; 537. *Titborg the Younger*, Domestic sceue. — In the middle of the room: 755. *Sanson*, Susanna, a statue in marble. The side-doors of this and the succeeding hall lead to the Collection of Drawings (see next page).

Room IV. *Louis* and *François Watteau*, whose works occur so often in this room, were the nephew and grand-nephew of the celebrated Antoine Watteau of Valenciennes, of whom, however, the gallery possesses no authentic specimen; their works are far inferior to those of their kinsman. *No. 532. *Teniers the Elder*, Dives in Hell; *436. *J. van Ravesteyn*, Portrait; 359. *Molenaer*, Scene during the Carnival; 771. *Both*, Landscape; 434. *Ab. de Pujol*, Joseph in prison (1822); 11, 12. *Jacques d'Artois*, Landscapes; 689. *Unknown Artist*, Portrait; *153. *J. L. David*, Belisarius asking alms (1785); *Fr. Watteau*, 618. The 'Braderie' (sale of old clothes), 620. Festival in the Colosseum; 625. *L. Watteau*, View of Lille; 299. *J. Jouvenet*, Raising of Lazarus; *437. *Van Ravesteyn*, Portrait of a lady; 531. *Teniers the Etder*, Witches' Sabbath; 111. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Annunciation.

Room V. No. 139. *Courbet*, Evening at Ornans (see p. 326); *157. *Eug. Delacroix*, Medea; 215. *Ch. Fortin*, Chouans (*i. e.* Royalists of Brittany); 87. *Jules Breton*, Erection of a 'Mont de Calvaire'; 135. *Corot*, Ancient festival; 839. *Laugée*, Servant of the poor; 540. *Troyon*, Landscape; 272. *Hockert* (Swedish painter), Preaching in Lapland; 182. *Duran* (of Lille), Scene from Italian peasant-life (monks with the body of a murdered man).

Room VI. No. 802. *Le Nain*, The grandmother's room; 114. *Chardin*, The learned ape; 174. *Donvé*, Portrait of the artist; no number, *Van der Helst* (?), Family-portraits.

Room VII. No. 89. '*Velvet*' *Brueghel*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt; 557. *Versteegh*, Interior; 795. *Van der Helst*, Venus; 564. *Vinckeboons*, Concert of angels; 67. *Boulanger*, Procession on Corpus Christi Day in Rome; 842. *Sienese School*, St. Catharine of Siena; 794 bis. *Heemskerck*, Allegory; 812. *Matsys*, Tarquin and Lucretia; 780. *Cranach the Elder*, Mocking of Christ.

Room VIII., to the left of the preceding. No. 847. *Italian School*, Madonna and Child; no number, *Bellegambe*, The Bath of the Blood of Christ, triptych; *846. *Italian School*, Large painting in several compartments, representing scenes from the lives of the Virgin and Saints, etc.; *775. *Brueghel the Elder*, John the Baptist preaching; *855. *Westphalian School*, Adoration of the Magi, Adoration of the Shepherds (shutters of a triptych); *523. *Stuerbouts* (?), The miraculous fountain; 17. *Bart. di Gentile da Urbino*, Madonna and Child; 91. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Paying tithes; 854. *Westphalian School*, Annunciation (shutters of a triptych); 147. *Crivelli*, Madonna and Child; 876. *Israel van Meckenem*, Assumption; no number, *Bellegambe*, The Trinity (triptych); *Unknown Artist*, Annunciation, Nativity, and Massacre of the Innocents (triptych); 764. *Henrik met de Bles*, surnamed *Civetta*, Landscape, with the Flight into Egypt; 400. *Van Orley*, Adoration of the Magi (triptych). — In the middle: 811. *Stuerbouts*, Two shutters of a triptych. — The Archæological Museum (see p. 82) is entered from this room.

Room IX. No. 538. *Van Tilborgh the Elder*, Village-festival; 511. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt; no number, *Teniers the Younger*, The story-teller; 508. *Siberechts*, The ford; 18. *Baudry*, Punishment of a fallen Vestal; *Ch. L. Müller*, 376. Haidee (from Byron's 'Don Juan'), 377. The ruined gamester; 151. *Daubigny*, Sunrise; 346. *Merson*, The vision; 788. *Fictoor*, Portrait; 836. *Ant. Watteau* (?), Concert; 198. *Van Dyck* (?), Madonna and donor; 323. *Lehmann*, Sixtus V. blessing the Pontine Marshes; 68. *Jean de Boulongne*, Casting lots for the vesture of Christ; 316. *Lebrun*, Hercules chastising Cacus; 807. *Lievens*, Old man at prayer; 85. *Em. Breton*, Pond; 189. *Amaury Duval*, Birth of Venus; 186. *Carolus Duran*, Portrait; 342. *Comerre*, Samson and Delilah; no number, *Merson*, 'Le loup d'Agubbio', the wolf converted by St. Francis of Assisi in the streets of Gubbio; 30. *Berthélemy*, Wreck of the 'Borysthène' in 1865; 798. *J. Jordaens*, Isaac blessing Jacob. — Rooms IX. and X. are devoted to the Musée Moillet (see below).

Room XII., beyond the Musée Moillet, is occupied by paintings bequeathed by *A. Leleux* in 1873. — No. 644. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Hunters resting; 533. *Terburg*, Lady of rank; 73. *Brakenburg*, After marriage; 297. *Jordaens*, Susanna; 476. *J. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 248. *Greuze*, Psyche crowning Cupid; 258. *Dirk Hals*, Backgammon-players; 558. *Teniers the Younger*, Landscape; 481. *Sal. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 696. *German School*, Crucifixion (triptych); 351. *W. van Mieris*, Drummer; 520. *Jan Steen*, Tavern-scene; 386. *Van der Neer*, Landscape; 635. *Van der Werf*, The happy household; 72. *Brakenburg*, The merry meal; 84. *Van Brekelenkamp*, Lady and gentleman (1662); 645. *Wynants*, Landscape; 519. *Jan Steen*, Fiddler; 300. *Th. de Keyser*, Family-portraits; 296. *Jordaens*, Twelfth Night; 480. *Sal. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 206. *Flemish School*, Holy Family. — In the middle: *Allar*, Temptation of Eve (marble; 1879).

The **Musée Moillet**, in Rooms X. and XI., is an ethnographical collection of considerable value, including costumes, weapons, tools, etc. The latter room also contains *Coins*, some ancient *Gobelins Tapestry*, and a few mediæval *Sculptures*.

From Room III. we enter the *Musée **Wicar**, a collection of upwards of 1400 drawings by the most celebrated masters, chiefly of the Italian

school, formed by the painter *J. B. Wicar* (b. at Lille in 1762, d. at Rome in 1834), and bequeathed by him to his native city.

The collection is arranged in schools, the masters of each being placed in accordance with the dates of their birth, and their names being in most cases inscribed on the frames. Beside the most important sketches are placed engravings from the corresponding pictures, affording an opportunity for most instructive comparisons. The custodian opens the closed frames if requested. Besides drawings by *Andrea del Sarto*, *Annibale Carracci*, *Correggio*, *Carlo Dolci*, *Giotto*, *Leonardo da Vinci*, *Veronese*, *Cranach*, *Holbein*, *Dürer*, and many other masters, the collection includes 8 by *Titian*, 196 by *Michael Angelo* (chiefly architectural designs), and 68 ascribed to *Raphael*. Of these last the best are: 685. Study for the 'School of Athens'; 697. Study said to include the God the Father from the Magliana fresco in the Louvre; 701. Christ crowning the Virgin, sketched from some of his fellow-pupils; 737. Coronation of St. Nicholas of Tolentino, an exquisite design for an altarpiece on panel; 741. Holy Family, on the back of which is an autograph letter. Titian's drawings include sketches for the paintings of St. Peter Dominican (864) and the Cornaro family (866). — In the Passage, in a niche to the left, is a famous **Head of a girl, in wax, long ascribed to Raphael, but now recognised as ancient; the drapery of the bust is of terracotta. This unique work was probably found in a Roman tomb. A few antiquities, some enamels, and a terracotta head by Donatello are also exhibited here.

A staircase (not always open) adjoining Room IX. descends to an old chapel, now transformed into an *Archaeological Museum*, and embellished with mural paintings by *A. de Vuez*.

Leaving the Hôtel de Ville, we now cross the large Place in an oblique direction, and proceed through the Rue des Débris-Saint-Etienne, the Rue des Prêtres, the Rue Basse (right), and the Rue du Cirque (first to the left) to *Notre Dame-de-la-Treille* (Pl. E, F, 3), a church in the style of the 13th cent., designed by the London architects H. Clutton and W. Burges, and begun in 1855. The building was planned on so ambitious a scale that little has been completed.

The Rue Basse leads hence to the left to the *Lycée* (Pl. F, 3), which contains a *Natural History Museum*, and to the right to the *Rue Esquermoise*, one of the principal streets of the old town, the appearance of which has been much altered by the construction of the *Rue Thiers*, to the left.

The Gothic church of **Ste. Catherine** (Pl. E, 3), built in the 16th cent., contains a fine altarpiece by *Rubens*, representing the saint's martyrdom, unfortunately very badly placed.

The *Madeleine* (Pl. F, 2), a domed church in the Greek style, near the N. end of the town, also contains a painting by Rubens (Adoration of the Shepherds) and one by *Van Dyck* (Crucifixion), both spoiled by restoration.

The Rue de la Barre ends on the bank of the Canal de la Deule. On the left is the *Parc Vauban* (Pl. D, 3, 4), a public garden in which concerts are given in summer (adm. 50 c.). On the other side of the canal, to the left, is the *Jardin de la Citadelle* (Pl. C, 2), to the right the *Esplanade*, at the end of which is a bronze statue, by Th. Bra, of *General Négrier* (Pl. D, 2).

The handsome **Boulevard de la Liberté** (Pl. D, E, F, 4, 5), which ends at the bridge near the Square Vauban, forms the boundary between the old town and the new quarters built in the modern

Parisian style. The *Boulevard Vauban* (Pl. C, D, 5, 4), which skirts the gardens on the side farthest from the canal, passes in front of the *Palais Rameau*, a kind of 'Crystal Palace' for public festivals. The long *Rue Solférino*, behind the Palais, intersects the *Rue Nationale*, which begins at the Grande Place and ends, like the Boulevard Vauban, at the Place de Tourcoing (Pl. C, 5). — A little farther on in the same direction is the new *Zoological Garden* (Pl. A, B, 6; adm. 1 fr.; tramway from the Porte d'Isly).

The Rue Solférino leads hence to the S.E. to the *Halles Centrales* (Pl. D, 4, 5) and the *Place Sébastopol*, and crosses the *Place Philippe-le-Bon* (Pl. E, 5, 6). On the right rises the church of *St. Michel* (Pl. E, 6), in a modern Romanesque style, the interior of which is decorated with paintings from the life of the saint. The new building in stone and coloured bricks, to the left, is the *Faculté de Médecine et de Pharmacie* (Pl. F, 5). The Academy of Lille also includes faculties of law and literature. Farther on, to the right, is the *Institut Industriel;* to the left, the Romanesque *Protestant Church*.

The Rue Nicolas Leblanc, opposite St. Michel's, leads to the **Place de la République** (Pl. E, F, 5), adjoining which is the new *Palais des Beaux Arts*, now being built for the collections of the Musée (p. 79). Adjacent is the *English Church* (p. 78), a tasteful Gothic edifice, with stained-glass windows. To the N.W. is the spacious new *Préfecture* (Pl. E, 4, 5).

We follow the boulevard passing the N. side of the Palais des Beaux Arts, and near the end of it turn to the left and reach the *Porte de Paris* (Pl. F, G, 5). This gate, belonging to the old fortifications, but spared on their removal, was built in 1682 in the form of a triumphal arch in honour of Louis XIV.

The Rue de Paris leads hence, to the N., to the centre of the town, passing close to St. Maurice (see below) and near the railway-station. The street running to the E. from the Porte de Paris passes between a square and the old *Hôtel du Génie*. The first turning to the left leads directly to the Gothic church of *St. Sauveur* (Pl. G, 5), of unpretending exterior, but with a fine interior with double aisles and an elaborate modern high-altar of white marble, in the Gothic style, adorned with an altarpiece, statues, and alto-reliefs.

The church of ***St. Maurice** (Pl. F, 4), to which the Rue St. Sauveur and its continuations lead, is built in the Flamboyant style. Above the W. portal, which has been rebuilt, rises a fine stone open-work spire. The whole church has been recently restored. The interior is distinguished by the width of the nave and the double aisles, which are all of the same height, by the lightness of its columns, and by its richness of effect. The modern high-altar is in the Gothic style.

From Lille (Calais) to *Valenciennes*, *Aulnoye*, *Hirson*, and *Nancy*, see pp. 78-77, 91, 95, 115.

From Lille to Tournai (Calais to Brussels), 16 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 70, 2 fr., 1 fr. 40 c.). This line diverges after a short dis-

tance from the lines to Douai and Valenciennes. — 5 M. *Ascq*, also a station on the line from Orchies (p. 77) to Tourcoing (p. 84). — 8 M. *Baisieux* is the last French, and (11 M.) *Blandain* the first Belgian station, at each of which there is a custom-house. Belgian time is 11 min. in advance of French time. — 16 M. **Tournai** *(Hôtel de l'Impératrice; Petite-Nef; Bellevue)*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

FROM LILLE TO HAZEBROUCK (Calais; Dunkirk), 28 M., railway in 50-80 min. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 90 c.). This line forms part of the direct route from London and Calais to Nancy and Brnssels. It tnrns to the N.W., and crosses the *Deule*. — 4 M. *La Madeleine*, a large industrial village, whence a branch runs to Ypres (see below); 7½ M. *Perenchies*. — — 12 M. **Armentières** *(Hôtel de Paris)*, a prosperous manufacturing town, with 27,985 inhab., is situated on the *Lys*, near the frontier. Its principal products are cloth and table-linen. Railway to Lens (Arras), see p. 21.

[A branch-railway runs from Armentières to (21 M.) *Berguette* (p. 21), passing the small towns of (6 M.) *Laventie*, *La Gorgue*, *Merville*, and (16 M.) *St. Venant*. — Another branch-railway runs to (9½ M.) *Comines* (see below), viâ (1¼ M.) *Houplines* and (3 M.) *Le Touquet*, the frontier-stations.]

The next station beyond Armentières on the Hazebrouck line is (16 M.) *Steenwerck*. — 20 M. **Bailleul** *(Faucon)*, a curious and pictnresque Flemish town with 13,335 inhab., contains a small collection of paintings and antiquities, bequeathed by a citizen named De Puydt. — 25 M. *Strazeele*. — 28 M. *Hazebrouck* (see p. 20).

FROM LILLE TO BÉTHUNE, 25 M., railway in 1¼-1¾ hr. (fares 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 80 c.). — 3 M. *Lille-Porte-d'Arras*. — 5 M. **Loos**, a town with 7753 inhab., is situated near an ancient Cistercian *Abbey*, founded in 1140 by a Count of Flanders, and now used as a prison. — 6 M. *Haubourdin*, a manufacturing town with 7083 inhab., has a *Château* in the Spanish style of the 16th cent., and a *Hospice* founded in 1466. — 10 M. *Wavrin*, junction for Armentières (see above); 12 M. *Don-Sainghin*, the junction of a branch to Lens (see p. 21). 16 M. *La Bassée*, a small industrial town, is situated on the line of canals extending from the Deule to Aire, St. Omer, and Gravelines. — 19½ M. *Violaines*. Branch-line to Bully-Grenay (see p. 21). — 25 M. *Béthune*, see p. 21.

FROM LILLE TO YPRES, 22½ M., railway in 1 hr. 35 min. (fares 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 85 c., 2 fr.). From Lille to (4 M.) *La Madeleine*, see above. 6 M. *Wambrechies*. The Deule is crossed. 9 M. *Le Quesnoy-sur-Deule*, with 5064 inhabitants. — 13 M. *Comines* (French station), with 7038 inhab., the last French station, was the birthplace of Philip de Comines (1445-1509), the celebrated chronicler. The *Lys*, upon which it is situated, is the boundary between France and Belgium. — 14 M. *Comines* (Belgian station), with the custom-house. — 22½ M. *Ypres*, see p. 21.

IV. From Lille to Courtrai.

17½ M. RAILWAY in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 65 c.). — Besides the ordinary trains on this line there are '*Trains-Tramways*', with a limited number of seats and carrying no luggage, which ply to a number of places between Lille and Tourcoing: e.g. *Fives-Saint-Maurice*, *Pont du Lion d'Or*, *Rougebarre*, *Wasquehal*; *Croix-Wasquehal*, *l'Allumette*; *Roubaix*, *Boulevard-d'Halluin*, *La Tossée*, and *Tourcoing*. — *Tramway* from Lille to *Roubaix*, see p. 78.

Beyond the fortifications of Lille the line to Courtrai leaves on the left the railways to Hazebrouck and Ypres, and on the right those to Paris and Béthune. Running towards the N.E., it crosses the *Canal de Roubaix*. — 4 M. *Croix-Wasquehal*.

5 M. **Roubaix** *(Hôtel Ferraille)* is an important manufacturing town, the population of which has risen during the present century from 8000 to 100,000. It is connected with the Scheldt and the lower Deule by means of a canal. — 7 M. **Tourcoing** *(Hôtel du*

Cygne), another busy manufacturing town with 58,000 inhab., practically forming part of Roubaix. A monument commemorates the defeat of the English and Austrians here by Jourdan and Moreau in 1794.

Roubaix and Tourcoing form the centre of one of the busiest industrial districts in France, the population of which has increased fourfold during the past half-century. They are adjoined by numerous populous communes, which are themselves towns in all but the name; thus *Croix* and *Wattrelos*, suburbs of Roubaix, contain respectively 10,000 and 17,000 inhabitants. The staple industry of the district is wool-combing, in which it bears comparison with any other district in the world, no less than 90 million pounds of wool (four-fifths of the entire quantity in N. France) having passed through the testing-houses of Roubaix and Tourcoing in 1887. The district lies in the heart of French Flanders, and its industrious and enterprising inhabitants have many points in common both with the French and the Flemish type — a combination that has transformed a neighbourhood possessing no special advantages (such as coal or rivers) into one of the most flourishing in France.

There is an *English Church*, outside Croix, on the Lille road (chaplain, *Rev. Charles Faulkner;* services at 10 and 6), and also a *French Protestant Church* at Roubaix (Rue des Arts; service at 11).

From Tourcoing a branch-railway runs to (9 M.) *Menin*, continuing the line from Orchies. — 2 M. *Tourcoing-les-Francs;* 4½ M. *Roncq*, with 6104 inhab.; 7½ M. *Halluin*, with 14,678 inhab., the last French station. — 9 M. *Menin*, a Belgian fortified town with about 10,000 inhab., is also situated on the line from Ypres and Comines to Courtrai.

Beyond Tourcoing the frontier is crossed. 30 M. *Mouscron* (Buffet), with the Belgian custom-house. — 37½ M. *Courtrai* (Lion d'Or), see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

10. From Paris to Namur (Liège, Cologne).

a. Viâ St. Quentin, Maubeuge, and Erquelines.

(Paris-Mons-Brussels.)

191 M. Railway in 6½-11 hrs. (fares 35 fr., 26 fr. 25, 19 fr. 5 c.). The trains start from the Gare du Nord (Pl. of Paris, B, C, 23, 24). Travellers bound for Brussels follow this route as far as (142 M.) Maubeuge (p. 91), or they may select the route viâ Amiens, Valenciennes, and Mons (RR. 1, 11. & 7), which, though longer and dearer, has the advantage of a morning through-express, with second-class carriages.

Shortly after the fortifications are passed, the line to Soissons, Laon, etc. (p. 103), diverges to the right. 4½ M. *St. Denis*, with the tower of its new church conspicuous on the right, and the tower of the cathedral farther off. (For further details of St. Denis and other places near Paris, see *Baedeker's Paris.*) The lines to Amiens and to Le Tréport viâ Beauvais (pp. 27, 31) diverge here to the left. — 6 M. *Pierrefitte-Stains*. On the right rises the new Fort de Garches. Beyond (22½ M.) *Orry-Coye* the train crosses a viaduct, 130 ft. high. Below, to the right, on the banks of the *Etangs de Commelle*, is the *Château de la Reine Blanche*, a small modern Gothic hunting-lodge on the site of a château once occupied by St. Louis and Queen Blanche. We now enter the *Forest of Chantilly.*

25½ M. **Chantilly** *(Hôtel du Cygne)*, the first stopping-place

of the through-trains, a town with 4156 inhab., famous, especially in the 17th and 18th cent., as the residence of the Condés. The well-known *Race-Course* is situated near the station. Farther off are the extensive *Stables* (18th cent.) of the Condés, and the two *Châteaux*, with their fine *Park*. For details, see *Baedeker's Paris*.

From Chantilly to Crépy-en-Valois, 22½ M., railway in 1-2½ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 55, 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 50 c.). This branch diverges to the right beyond the viaduct mentioned below. — 8 M. **Senlis** *(Hôtel de France)*, the Roman *Civitas Sylvanectensium*, situated on the *Nonette*, is a pleasant little town with 7127 inhab., which is frequently mentioned in mediæval history. Sixteen towers of the *Gallo-Roman Fortifications* are still preserved. The Gothic **Cathedral*, a handsome building of the 12-16th cent., possesses a portal (1154) adorned with has-reliefs and statues, and two square towers, one of which is 250 ft. in height. The rich façade of the S. transept is in a late-Pointed style. The churches of *St. Pierre* (16th cent.), *St. Frambourg* (12th cent.), and the former abbey-church of *St. Vincent* (12th cent.), are also worthy of inspection. — 22½ M. *Crépy-en-Valois*, see p. 103.

Beyond Chantilly the train crosses the valley of the *Nonette* by a *Viaduct*, 484 yds. in length and 72 ft. in height, consisting of 36 arches, and commanding a fine view. It then passes through a cutting, traversing the quarries of *St. Maximin*, which yield excellent building-stone, and soon crosses the *Oise*. To the right is a handsome modern château. To the left is the line to Pontoise (p. 52); and in the same direction are seen the village and manufactories of *Monlataire* (5370 inhab.), commanded by a handsome church of the 12-13th cent., and a château of the 15th century.

32 M. **Creil** *(Buffet; Hôtel de la Gare)*, a town with 7420 inhab., is an important station on the Chemin de Fer du Nord, being the junction of five different lines. The town, prettily situated on the Oise, contains nothing to detain the traveller, with the exception perhaps of the *Parish Church*, a building of the 12-15th cent., and the ruins of the *Church of St. Evremont*, a fine though small example of the transitional style (12th cent.), situated on an island and now the property of a porcelain-manufactory.

Branch-line to *Pontoise* and *Beaumont*, see p. 28; to *Amiens*, etc., see R. 1; to *Beauvais* and *Le Tréport*, see R. 2.

Beyond Creil the train skirts the Oise; the Amiens line diverges to the left. 34 M. *Rieux-Angicourt;* 39 M. *Pont Ste. Maxence*, with a handsome bridge, a few picturesque old houses of the 15-16th cent., and an interesting church; 45 M. *Longueil-Sainte-Marie*, also a station on the line from (3½ M.) Verberie to (6½ M.) Estrées-Saint-Denis (p. 87). At (48½ M.) *Le Meux* diverges the line from Compiègne to Crépy-en-Valois (p. 87).

52½ M. **Compiègne** *(Hôtel de la Cloche; de Flandre)*, on the *Oise*, a town with 14,375 inhab., was always a favourite country-residence of the monarchs of France, and is therefore a place of some historical importance. It was here that Joan of Arc was taken prisoner by the Burgundians in 1430. A monument to her memory, by *Leroux*, was reected in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville in 1880. Turning to the right on leaving the station, and crossing the Oise, we soon reach

the *Hôtel de Ville*, erected at the beginning of the 16th cent., with a fine façade, formerly adorned with statues, above which rises a belfry, 152 ft. in height. It contains a small *Museum* of paintings and other works of art. The Gothic churches of *St. Jacques* and *St. Antoine* (12-15th cent.) are uninteresting. The *Palace*, at the end of the town near the forest, was built by *Gabriel* in the reign of Louis XV. Visitors are admitted to the richly furnished and decorated interior, which contains a small art-gallery. In the Avenue Thiers is the English *Church of St. Andrew* (chaplain, *Rev. James Thomson, M. A.*), a tasteful Early English building. — The *Forest*, which affords many beautiful walks, is 36,270 acres in area and 59 M. in circumference. See *Baedeker's Paris.*

Branch-railways lead from Compiègne to (22½ M.) *Roye* (Péronne and Cambrai; p. 63) and to (25 M.) *Soissons* (p. 103), by the valley of the *Aisne*, diverging from the line to Villers-Cotterets at (4 M.) *Rethondes*. — Branch-line from Compiègne to *Clermont* and *Beauvais*, see p. 27.

FROM COMPIÈGNE TO VILLERS-COTTERETS VIÂ PIERREFONDS, 23 M., railway in 1-1⅓ hr. (fares 4 fr. 55, 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 50 c.). To Pierrefonds, 10½ M., railway in ½-¾ hr. (fares 2 fr. 5, 1 fr. 55, 1 fr. 15). — The line crosses the Oise and skirts the forest to the E. and S.E. — 10½ M. **Pierrefonds** (*Hôtel des Bains*, with baths, open in summer only; *Hôtel des Etrangers*, opposite the château and near the station; *Restaurant*, facing the lake, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.), a village with 1750 inhab., prettily situated on a small lake and possessing a mineral spring, is chiefly interesting on account of its magnificent *FEUDAL CASTLE. This building was erected in 1390 by Louis of Orléans, brother of Charles VI., and was one of the strongest and handsomest of the castles of that period. It was besieged four times by the royal troops, and was at length dismantled in 1617. During the Revolution it was sold, and it was afterwards purchased by Napoleon I. It was restored by *Viollet-le-Duc* (d. 1879) at a cost of 5 million francs, three-fourths of which were supplied by Napoleon III. The donjon, with its rich decorations, conveys an excellent idea of the splendour of a mediæval feudal lord. Above the fire-place in the hall of state are statues of 9 heroines: Semiramis, Lampedo, Deiphila, Thamyris, Tanqua, Penthesilea, Menelippe, Hippolyta, and Deifemme. The imposing edifice stands on a rocky height above the village, covering an area of nearly 1½ acre. At the corners and in the centre of each side rise massive loopholed towers (eight in all), 112 ft. in height, with walls 15-20 ft. thick. The entrance is on the S. side. — *Villers-Cotterets*, see p. 103.

FROM COMPIÈGNE TO CRÉPY-EN-VALOIS, 21½ M., railway in about 1 hr. (fares 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 35 c.). The railway diverges from the line to Paris at *Le Meux* (p. 86). — 10 M. *Verberie*, a small town, once a favourite residence of the Merovingian and Carolingian kings of the 8-9th cent., retains, however, no relics of its early greatness. Here, in 856, Ethelwolf of England married Judith, the daughter of Charles the Bald. The church dates in part from the 12-13th centuries. A branch runs hence to Longueil (p. 86) and (10½ M.) Estrées-Saint-Denis (Boves-Amiens; see below). — 15 M. *Orrouy*, about 1½ M. to the N.W. of which is *Champlieu*, with a church of the 12th cent., and some recently discovered Roman remains (camp, theatre, temple, etc.). The custodian of the ruins lives at Orrouy. — 21½ M. *Crépy-en-Valois*, see p. 103.

FROM COMPIÈGNE TO AMIENS, 45½ M., railway in 2-2¼ hrs. (fares 9 fr., 6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 95 c.). — 9 M. *Estrées-Saint-Denis*, formerly chief town of the barony which gave name to the beautiful Gabrielle d'Estrées, mistress of Henri IV. (Railway to Verberie, see above.) — 23 M. *Montdidier*, see p. 63. — 33½ M. *Moreuil*, with a large ruined castle and the church and other remains of a Benedictine priory of the 14-15th centuries. — At (40½ M.) *Boves* we join the railway from Paris to Amiens (p. 26).

57 M. *Thourotte;* 60 M. *Ribécourt;* 62½ *Ourscamp*, with the ruins of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1129 by Simon, Bishop of Vermandois.

67 M. **Noyon** *(Hôtel du Nord)*, an ancient town with 6200 inhab., was known to the Romans as *Novidunum Veromanduorum*, and was the seat of a bishop from very early times until 1791. St. Médard and St. Eloi (Eligius) were bishops of Noyon. Charlemagne was crowned at Noyon in 771 as sole monarch of the Franks. John Calvin, the reformer, was born at Noyon in 1509. — The **Cathedral*, presenting an exceedingly harmonious though not an imposing exterior, is one of the most beautiful examples in France of the Transition style of the 11-12th centuries. Round and Pointed arches are used promiscuously, but the latter are the more numerous. The two W. towers, 200 ft. high., are unfinished, and have been much injured in the course of time. In the interior of the nave square pillars with engaged columns alternate with single columns. The aisles are in the early form of construction, consisting of two stories, both of which are vaulted. The fine triforium unites round and Pointed arches. The transepts, like those of Tournai, terminate in apses. The choir-apse inclines slightly to the right. Four of the chapels of the choir are square and five are circular. The chapels of the nave are of later construction. On the N. side of the cathedral, and behind the choir, are a *Chapter-House* and the remains of a Gothic *Cloister.*

72 M. *Appilly.* — 77 M. *Chauny*, an industrial town of 9052 inhab., with bleach-fields and chemical-works.

A branch-railway runs from Chauny to (9½ M.) *St. Gobain*, celebrated for its *Mirror Works*, founded in 1692, and probably the largest in the world.

Another branch-railway runs to (15½ M.) *Anizy* (Soissons, Laon; p. 93), viâ (5½ M.) *Folembray*, where there is a large glass-work, and (8 M.) **Coucy-le-Château.** The last-named village is famous for its formidable *Castle, now in ruins, one of the most striking monuments of the feudal ages in Europe. This huge stronghold, which covered an area of 10,000 sq. yds., was built early in the 13th cent. by Enguerrand III., and till 1396 it remained in the possession of his family, who bore the proud motto: 'Roi ne suys, ne prince, ne duc, ne comte aussi; je suys le sire de Coucy'. The wealthy Louis of Orléans, who built Pierrefonds, then bought it, and in 1498 it passed to the French crown. The castle, dismantled in 1652 by Mazarin's orders, had for its last lord Philippe 'Egalité' of Orléans. It is now public property and open to visitors. The donjon, according to Viollet-le-Duc, is the finest specimen in Europe of mediæval military architecture; 'compared with this giant', he says, 'the largest towers known appear mere spindles'. It is 180 ft. high and 100 ft. in diameter, and the walls are in some places 34 ft. thick. Four smaller towers, a moat, and high walls also protected the fortress, which stands on an eminence, approached by long steep slopes on all sides but one.

At (81½ M.) *Tergnier* (Buffet) are large railway-workshops. Railway to Amiens, see p. 18.

From Tergnier to Laon (Rheims), 16½ M., railway in ½-1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 45, 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 85 c.). This line forms part of the direct route from Calais (London) to Switzerland (comp. p. 18). It trends to the E., crossing two canals (Canal Crozat, see p. 89) and the river *Oise.* — 3 M. *La Fère*, a fortified town with 4950 inhab., was bombarded and captured

by the Germans in 1870. It has a school of artillery, founded in 1719. — From (6 M.) *Versigny* a branch-line runs to (13½ M.) *Dercy-Mortiers* (p. 95), through the valley of the *Serre*, a tributary of the Oise. 10½ M. *Crépy-Couvron*. Laon comes into sight in the distance, on the right. — 16½ M. *Laon*, see p. 93.

Beyond Tergnier the main line quits the banks of the Oise, and skirts the *Canal Crozat*, which joins the Oise and the Somme. Crossing the canal the train stops at (87½ M.) *Montescourt*, beyond which we approach the Canal de St. Quentin.

95½ M. **St. Quentin** (*Buffet Hôtel; Hôtel d'Angleterre*, Place de l'Hôtel de Ville; *Cygne*, Rue St. Martin), an ancient town with 47,353 inhab., is situated on rising ground on the right bank of the Somme, at the point where it is joined by the *Canal de St. Quentin* and the Canal Crozat. It is the centre of a highly important industrial district, and carries on extensive cotton and woollen manufactures.

St. Quentin was known to the Romans as *Augusta Veromanduorum*, and derives its modern name from the youthful martyr who introduced Christianity here in the 3rd century. It afterwards became the capital of the Counts of Vermandois. In 1560 it formed part of the dowry of Mary, Queen of Scots, who derived a revenue from it until her death. St. Quentin is memorable for two defeats inflicted on the French beneath its walls. In 1557 the Spaniards, with their English, German, and Flemish auxiliaries, under the Duke of Savoy, signally defeated the French under Coligny and the Constable Montmorency near St. Quentin. The battle was fought on St. Lawrence's day, and it was in gratitude for this victory that Philip II. vowed the erection of the Escurial. On the 19th Jan., 1871, the French 'Armée du Nord' under Faidherbe was also defeated near St. Quentin by the Prussians under General Goeben, and thrown back on Lille in great confusion.

We cross the Somme and the Canal de St. Quentin and enter the town. In front of us is the *Place du Huit Octobre*, embellished with a handsome *Monument*, by Barrias, symbolizing the successful defence of the town against the first attack of the Germans on Oct. 8, 1870.

The Rue d'Isle leads thence to the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, on the N. side of which is the *Hôtel de Ville*, a fine Gothic building of the 14th and 15th cent., resembling the Belgian town-halls of the same period. The façade consists of an arcade of seven pointed arches, above which are nine fine windows in the Flamboyant style, separated by niches originally intended for statues and surmounted by a tasteful balustrade and three gables ornamented with rosettes. The chief point of interest in the interior is the *Salle du Conseil*, the roof of which rests upon two circular wooden vaults. The large and elaborate chimney-piece presents a curious mixture of the Gothic and the Renaissance styles.

The *Church of St. Quentin*, a little to the E. of the Hôtel de Ville, is a fine example of French Gothic of the 13-15th cent., but is unfortunately much masked by other buildings. It has double transepts, and the nave is 370 ft. long and 130 ft. high. The W. portal, which was formerly adorned with statues, is one of the oldest parts of the church. The nave, completed in 1456, is embellished with splendid stained glass and a graceful triforium; many of the

chapels date from the 14-15th centuries. The Chapelle des Fonts, or Baptistry, to the right, contains a curious stone altarpiece of a somewhat later date. The W. transepts have also triforia. The entrance to the five large chapels of the chevet is formed in each case by a triple arch, resting on slender columns. The *Crypt*, beneath the choir, reconstructed in the 13th cent., contains the sarcophagi of St. Quentin and his fellow-martyrs, SS. Victoricus and Gentianus.

In front of the church rises the statue, by Langlet, of *Quentin Delatour* (1704-1788), the famous drawer in crayons, who was born at St. Quentin. Eighty of his crayons and drawings are preserved in a small *Musée*, in the Rue du Palais de Justice, beyond the Hôtel de Ville. — Another native of St. Quentin, *Henri Martin*, the historian (1810-1883), is commemorated by a statue in front of the *Lycée*, a handsome building at the end of the last-named street.

A branch-railway runs from St. Quentin to (25 M.) *Guise*, an industrial town with 7677 inhab., commanded by an ancient castle, part of which dates from the 16th cent. and now occupied by a small garrison. In 1339 the English, under John of Hainault, burned the town, but were unable to make themselves masters of the castle, which was courageously defended by the wife of its lord, no other than the daughter of John of Hainault himself. The town has been several times besieged and taken since then. Guise was the birthplace of Camille Desmoulins (1762-1794), the revolutionary. Adjoining the town is the exceedingly interesting *Familistère*, or communistic workmen's colony, including a *Phalanstère*, or large common dwelling-house for the members, on the plan advocated by Fourier. Visitors are warmly welcomed. — Railways are being constructed to *Laon* (p. 93), *Le Câteau* (see below), and *Hirson* (p. 95).

Another line runs to (20 M.) *Roisel* (Vélu, Bapaume, and Achiet; p. 64), viâ (7½ M.) *Vermand*, which some authorities identify with the *Augusta Veromanduorum* of the Romans.

101 M. *Essigny-le-Petit*; 105 M. *Fresnoy-le-Grand*, a large industrial village; 108½ M. *Bohain*, an ancient town with 6705 inhab., remarkable for the number of times it underwent siege and capture between 1183 and 1815. — 112 M. *Busigny.*

A branch-line runs from Busigny to (30 M.) *Somain*, viâ (6 M.) *Caudry* (p. 91), *Cambrai* (15½ M., p. 64), and (24 M.) *Bouchain*, the last a fortified town with 1860 inhab., on the Scheldt, which in case of attack may be caused to flood the environs of the town. — *Somain*, see p. 69.

Another branch-railway runs to (35 M.) *Hirson*, passing various places of industrial importance, including (12 M.) *Etreux*, with iron-foundries; (15 M.) *Buironfosse*, with manufactures of sabots; and (17½ M.) *Le Nouvion-en-Thiérache*, with 3200 inhab., and woollen manufactures. — *Hirson*, see p. 95.

Beyond Busigny our line diverges to the right from the line to Cambrai and crosses the valley of the *Selle* by a viaduct 85 ft. high.

118 M. *Le Câteau-Cambrésis*, a town with 10,000 inhab., on the Selle, with important woollen and merino spinning-mills. It derives its name from an ancient chateau, originally built about the 11th cent. by the Bishops of Cambrai. Le Câteau is known from the peace between England, France, and Spain, signed here in 1559. A bronze statue has been erected here to *Marshal Mortier*, a native of the town (b. 1768), killed at Paris in 1835 by Fieschi's infernal machine.

A railway runs from Le Câteau to (16 M.) *Cambrai*, passing (7½ M.) *Caudry-Cambrésis* (7389 inhab.), whence there is a branch-line to (2 M.)

Caudry-Nord (see above) and (8 M.) *Walincourt* (2482 inhab.). — The railway proceeds to the E. of Caudry to (6 M.) *Catillon* (2426 inhab.).

Another branch-line runs to (24 M.) *Valenciennes*, passing (8 M.) *Solesmes*, a linen-manufacturing place with 4613 inhab.; (10½ M.) *Haussy*, with a ruined château of the 12th cent., and some Roman remains; and (20½ M.) *Trith*, with large foundries and chemical works. — 24 M. *Valenciennes*, see p. 70.

122 M. *Ors*. The valley of the *Sambre* is now entered. — 125 M. *Landrecies*, a fortress on the Sambre, with 4250 inhab., was the birthplace of *Dupleix* (1697-1764), founder of the French power in India, who is commemorated by a bronze statue, by Fagel. — As we enter the *Forest* of *Mormal*, the largest in the department of Nord (22,300 acres), the line to Valenciennes diverges to the left, the line to Anor to the right. 129 M. *Hachette* (Maroilles). — 134 M. *Aulnoye* (Buffet Hôtel).

From Aulnoye to Valenciennes (Lille, Calais), 21 M., railway in ¾-1½ hr. (fares 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 35 c.). — 10 M. **Le Quesnoy** *(Hôtel du Grand-Paris)*, a fortress, with 3768 inhab., belonged successively to Hainault, Burgundy, and Austria, before the Treaty of the Pyrenees united it finally with France in 1659. Of its numerous sieges the chief is that of 1793, when the Austrians captured it after a bombardment of ten days, which laid two-thirds of the town in ruins. It was, however, recovered by the Republican troops in 1794. After the battle of Waterloo the Dutch garrisoned Le Quesnoy until 1818. About 1¼ M. to the N.E. is the small *Château de Potelle*, a well-preserved relic of the 14th century. From Aulnoye to *Cambrai* and *Bavai*, see p. 65. — To the right, as the train leaves (15 M.) *Artres*, lies *Famars* (Fanum Martis), the site of a Roman colony, remarkable for the unusually rich result of excavations made under the Restoration, when about 2800 objects were discovered (jewels, coins, trinkets, etc.). — 19 M. *Le Poirier*. — 21 M. *Valenciennes*, see p. 70.

From Aulnoye to Hirson (Mézières), 25½ M., railway in 1-2⅓ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 80 c.). This line is a continuation of the preceding, and, with its prolongation towards the E., affords a direct route from Calais to the Rhine, served by express-trains. The country traversed is picturesquely diversified. — 7½ M. **Avesnes** *(Hôtel du Nord)*, a town with 6092 inhab., and at one time fortified, suffered severely in the wars of the 15-16th centuries. Its chief building is the *Church of St. Nicholas*, dating from the 12th and the 16th cent., with a tower, 200 ft. high, and a fine peal of bells. Near the hamlet of *Wattignies*, in this neighbourhood, the Republican army under Jourdan defeated the Austrians and Dutch, on Oct. 16th, 1793. Wool-spinning is an active industry in the neighbourbood, centering at *Avesnelles*, to the right of the railway, a short distance farther on. Railway to Sars-Poteries (Maubeuge), see p. 92. — 11½ M. *Sains*, with 4235 inhabitants. 17½ M. *Fourmies*, a town with 14,771 inhab. and an active woollen industry, is the junction for Valenciennes viâ Maubeuge (see below.). 20½ M. *Anor* (p. 96). — 25½ M. *Hirson*, see p. 95.

The main line continues to follow the valley of the Sambre, crossing the river several times, and passing *Bachant* and *St. Remi-Mal-Bâti*. 139 M. *Hautmont*, an industrial town with 9317 inhabitants. The line to Mons (see p. 92) diverges to the left. Then *Grattières*, *Sous-le-Bois*, and *Louvroil*.

142 M. **Maubeuge** *(Buffet Hôtel; Hôtel du Nord)*, a fortress of the first class, situated on both banks of the Sambre, with 18,329 inhab., owes its origin to a nunnery and monastery, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Aldegonda. The veil and a sandal of the saint are

preserved in the church. Maubeuge became the capital of Hainault, and passed to France by the peace of Nimwegen in 1678. In 1793 the town was invested by the prince of Saxe-Coburg, but it was relieved by the battle of Wattignies (see p. 91). In 1815, after the battle of Waterloo, it was forced to capitulate. It carries on very extensive manufactures of tools, implements, horseshoes, and other metal goods. The painter Jan Gossaert (c. 1470-1532), perhaps better known as Mabuse, was a native of the town.

FROM MAUBEUGE TO MONS *(Brussels)*, 13 M., railway in 1¼-1¾ hr. — The line diverges to the N. from the railway to Paris at (½ M.) *Louvroil* (p. 91). 1¾ M. *Feignies* (Buffet) is the last French station. — The Belgian custom-house examination takes place at (4½ M.) *Quévy* (Buffet). Belgian time is 11 min. in advance of Parisian time. — 9½ M. *Frameries*. Beyond (12 M.) *Cuesmes* we traverse the coal-fields of Mons, the richest in Belgium.

13 M. **Mons** *(Hôtel de la Couronne; St. Jean; du Monarque)*, Flem. *Bergen*, the capital of Hainault, with 24,100 inhab., owes its origin to a fort erected here by Cæsar during his Gallic campaigns. The Emp. Joseph II. caused the fortifications to be demolished; in 1818 the town was re-fortified, but in 1861-62 the works were again razed. The *Cathédrale de Ste. Waudru* (St. Waltrudis), the finest building at Mons, was begun in 1460, and completed in 1589. Near the church, to the left, rises the *Beffroi*, on the highest ground in the town, built in 1662. The *Hôtel de Ville* dates from the 15th cent., and the tower was added in 1718. For farther details, and for the railway from Mons to Brussels, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

FROM MAUBEUGE TO HIRSON *(Cousolre)*, 33½ M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 6 fr. 65, 5 fr., 3 fr. 65 c.). — From (3½ M.) *Ferrière-la-Grande* a steam-tramway plies to *Cousolre*, a town 6½ M. to the E., with marble-quarries and surrounded with woods and ponds. — 10½ M. *Sars-Poteries*, with important glass-works. A branch-line is to be constructed to Avesnes (p. 91). — 13 M. *Solre-le-Château* no longer possesses the château to which it owes its name. The *Church* (15th cent.) has good old stained glass; the *Mairie* and some other houses date from the 16th century. — At (17½ M.) *Liessies* is an ancient abbey-church of the 16th century. The *Forest of Trélon*, 7400 acres in extent, which we next traverse, recalls in many places the environs of Spa. 22½ M. *Trélon*, with 3946 inhab., has a modern château belonging to the Comte de Mérode. 25½ M. *Fourmies* (p. 91); 28½ M. *Anor* (p. 96). — 33½ M. *Hirson*, see p. 95.

From Maubeuge to *Valenciennes*, see p. 73.

144 M. *Assevent*; 146 M. *Recquignies*, with mirror-works; *Rocq; Marpent.* — 148 M. *Jeumont* (Buffet) is the last French station. Passengers' luggage coming from Belgium is examined here, unless booked through to Paris.

150 M. *Erquelines* (Buffet). Luggage, not registered to pass through Belgium, is here examined by the Belgian custom-house officers. Belgian time is 11 min. in advance of Paris time. The railway continues to follow the valley of the Sambre. — 158 M. *Thuin*, a small town prettily situated on a hill to the right. Two more unimportant stations.

168 M. **Charleroi** *(Buffet)*, a manufacturing town and fortress, with about 17,000 inhab., was founded by Charles II. of Spain in 1666.

The train now passes several stations with extensive foundries, and frequently crosses the Sambre.

191 M. *Namur*, see p. 98.

b. Viâ Soissons, Laon, and Anor.

195 M. Railway in 8¾-13½ hrs. Trains start from the Gare du Nord (see p. 102). No through-tickets. Fares from Paris to *Anor* 25 fr. 30 c., 19 fr., 14 fr.; from Anor to *Hastière* 5 fr. 50, 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 75 c.; from Hastière to *Namur* 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 70 c.; *i. e.* together 34 fr. 15, 25 fr. 65, 18 fr. 45 c.

From Paris to (65 M.) *Soissons*, see p. 102. The line to Laon diverges to the left from that to Rheims, and crosses the *Aisne*. Fine view of Soissons. — 67½ M. *Crouy;* 71 M. *Margival.* Then, beyond a tunnel 700 yds. long, (74 M.) *Vauxaillon.* — 76 M. *Anizy-Pinon.*

Railway to *Chauny*, see p. 88. — A diligence plies from Anizy to (5 M.) *Prémontré*, formerly celebrated for its *Abbey*, founded by St. Noribert in 1120, and the mother-house of the Præmonstratensian order of canons regular, who followed the rule of St. Augustine. The present buildings, dating from the 18th cent., are occupied as a lunatic asylum. St. Gobain (p. 88) is 4½ M. farther on.

80 M. *Chailvet-Urcel.* Urcel, 1½ M. to the S., has a curious church of the 11-13th centuries. The town of Laon comes in sight on the right. At (84 M.) *Clacy-Mons* we join the line from Tergnier.

87 M. **Laon** (*Buffet Hôtel; Hôtel de la Hure*, *Ecu de France*, at the beginning of the upper town; *du Nord*, *du Commerce*, opposite the station), a fortress of the third class, with 13,677 inhab., is the capital of the department of the *Aisne*, and from before 500 till 1789 was the seat of a bishop, second in rank to the Archbishop of Rheims alone. The town is built in the midst of an extensive plain, on a long, isolated hill running E. and W., and curving towards the N. at the E. end so as to form the curious valley mentioned at p. 95.

Laon is the *Bibrax*, *Laudunum*, or *Lugdunum Clavatum* of the Romans. It was a favourite residence of the later Carolingian kings. In the middle ages its history is mainly a record of the struggles of the townsmen to found their liberties and maintain them against the encroachments of the bishops. The English occupied Laon from 1410 till 1429; and it suffered severely in the later religious wars and the war of the League. In March, 1814, Napoleon was defeated under the walls of Laon by Blücher and compelled to fall back upon Soissons with heavy loss. In 1870 Laon capitulated to the Germans without a blow, but as the latter were entering the citadel, a French private of engineers, named Henriot, blew up the powder-magazine, killing 40 Germans and 200 Frenchmen (including himself), and working considerable damage in the town. — Laon was the birthplace of the Abbé Marquette, who discovered the Mississippi in 1673, and of Marshal Sérurier (1742-1819).

The carriage-road ascends in curves to the left from the end of the avenue opposite the station; but pedestrians may mount directly to the (¼ hr.) beginning of the town, by means of a stairway with 260 steps, interrupted occasionally by inclined planes. A little farther on we turn to the left into the Rue du Bourg, which leads to the cathedral.

On the right side of the street is the *Musée* (open free on Sun., 1-3), containing antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood (mosaic of Orpheus and the animals, of the 2nd cent. A. D.), small bronzes, antique vases, and some ancient and modern paintings. The marble statue of Gabrielle d'Estrées (d. 1599), mistress of Henry IV., is noteworthy. — The public *Library*, in the same building, consists

of 30,000 vols. and 500 MSS. — Strangers are usually conducted by the custodian to the small garden behind the museum, which affords a fine view of the Cuve de St. Vincent (p. 95). — The Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, a short distance beyond the Musée, is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Marshal Sérurier* (1742-1819), by Doublemard.

The Rue de Bourg, continued by the Rue Châtelaine, leads to the *Church of Notre Dame, still called the *Cathedral*, though the bishopric of Laon was suppressed at the Revolution. A church existed on this fine site at the beginning of the 12th cent., but it was burned down in 1112, and the present building, one of the most interesting churches in the N. of France, dates from the 12th and 13th centuries. It has recently been thoroughly restored. The length of the church (outside measurement) is 397 ft., the breadth across the nave is 67 ft., across the transepts 178 ft.; the vaulting is 78 ft. high. The characteristic feature of this church is its fine group of lofty towers and spires. The **Façade*, a masterpiece of pure Gothic, is flanked by two bold and graceful towers, 180 ft. high, which were originally surmounted by spires. The lower part of these towers is square, the upper octagonal, while above the buttresses at the angles rise belfries of two stories, adorned on the second story with figures of oxen, in memory of the animals who dragged the stones of the cathedral from the plain to the site of the building. It was originally intended to erect two similar towers at each end of the transepts, but only three of these have been completed (190 ft. high). The square lantern-tower above the crossing, 130 ft. high, is now crowned by a low pyramidal roof instead of the original tall spire.

The Interior vies in interest with the exterior. The transepts are also divided into nave and aisles, which, like those of the nave itself, are separated by substantial cylindrical columns, from the capitals of which (all sculptured differently) slender columns rise to the vaulting. The aisles are furnished with lofty galleries beneath the triforium; the chapels at the sides were added in the 13th cent., but the screens date from the 16-17th centuries. At the end of each transept is an ancient chapel of two stories. The E. end of the choir, pierced by a rose-window and three other windows, is square, as in English cathedrals, a form which frequently recurs in the churches of this diocese and is said to be due to the influence of an Englishman who held the see in the early part of the 12th century. There are rose-windows also above the W. and N. portals, but not above the S. portal. The stained glass in the rose-windows and in the windows on the S. side is good. The carved wooden pulpit dates from the Renaissance.

The *Palais de Justice*, to the left of the choir, was formerly the bishop's palace. It dates from the 13th cent. and retains a few remnants of a Gothic cloister.

The Rue St. Jean and Rue St. Martin lead hence to the *Church of St. Martin*, at the other end of the town, an ancient collegiate church in the Transition style, with two transeptal towers, built in the 13th century. In the interior, to the right of the entrance, is a tomb in black marble, with a recumbent statue, erroneously described

as that of a Sire de Coucy (p. 88). The white marble tomb opposite has a fine statue representing the widow of one of the Sires de Coucy, who died as an abbess in 1333. A chapel on the S. side of the nave, with a stone screen of the Renaissance period, contains an Ecce Homo of the 16th century. The modern pulpit deserves notice.

From a point a few yards on this side of St. Martin's a charming *View is obtained of the opposite side of the hill of Laon, entirely different from that commanded by the station. The hill here, with its steep sides, encloses a V-shaped valley or ravine, partly wooded and partly covered with gardens and vineyards, which is known as the *Cuve de St. Vincent.* An attractive walk, commanding picturesque views, may be taken round the margin of the valley. The ancient Gothic gateway seen here is a relic of the early fortifications.

A Diligence (fares 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 50 c.) runs, in 1¾ hr., from the railway-station of Laon to (9 M.) **Liesse** (*Grand-Cerf*), a village famous for the miraculous image of *Notre Dame de Liesse*, dating from the 12th cent., which has long been a favourite object of pilgrimages. The church was built in the 14-15th centuries. Liesse is about 5 M. distant from *Coucy-les-Eppes*, the first station (7½ M.) on the railway from Laon to Rheims (see below), from and to which public vehicles ply.

Railway to *Tergnier*, on the direct route from England to Switzerland, see p. 83. A railway is in progress to Le Câteau (p. 90) viâ Guise (p. 90), and to Mézières-Charleville (p. 110).

From Laon to Rheims (continuation of the route to Tergnier), 32 M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (fares 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 50 c.). The train traverses a flat and monotonous district, stopping at five unimportant stations. — *Rheims*, see p. 105.

Beyond Laon the line to Hirson soon diverges to the left from that to Rheims. 91 M. *Barenton-Bugny.* From (96 M.) *Dercy-Mortiers* a branch-line runs to La Fère (p. 89). We ascend the valley of the *Serre.* 99 M. *Voyenne.* Beyond (102 M.) *Marle* the train passes from the valley of the Serre to that of the *Vilpion.* 106 M. *St. Gobert-Rougeries.* — 111 M. *Vervins*, a town with 3125 inhab. and the remains of former fortifications, is noted for the treaty concluded here in 1598 between Henri IV. and Philip II. of Spain, by which the captured towns of Picardy were restored to France. Basket-making and straw-plaiting are carried on by the inhabitants. — 116 M. *La Bouteille;* 119 M. *Origny-en-Thiérache. La Thiérache* was the name given to this district because from 596 to 613 it formed part of the domains of Thierry, King of Burgundy. Its capital was Guise (p. 90). — The valley of the *Thon* is now crossed by means of a viaduct, 60 ft. high.

122 M. *Hirson*, an industrial town with 5743 inhab., on the Oise, is noted for its basket-making.

From Hirson to Amagne-Lucquy, 38½ M., railway in 1¾-3¼ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 70, 4 fr. 15 c.). — 8½ M. *Aubenton*, at the confluence of the *Aube* and the *Thon* or *Ton*, is engaged in wool-spinning. 12½ M. *Rumigny* has a château of the 16th century. — 16 M. *Liart* will also be a station on the new line (see above) from Laon to Mézières. — 38½ M. *Amagne-Lucquy*, see p. 109.

From Hirson to Mézières (Valley of the Meuse), 35 M., railway in 1¾-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 85, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 75 c.). This line, a continuation of that from Aulnoye to Anor and Hirson (p. 91), traverses an undulating

country, dotted with iron-mines, slate-quarries, and factories. — The rich *Abbey* of (4 M.) *St. Michel* is now represented by its church, dating from the 12th and 16th cent., and some buildings of the 18th century. — From (21½ M.) *Le Tremblois* an omnibus (1½ fr.) runs to (6 M.) *Rocroi* (p. 97). — The slate-quarries of (23½ M.) *Rimogne* are the most important in the N. of France. The train passes between Mézières and Charleville. — 35 M. *Mézières* (p. 110).

Railway under construction from Hirson to *Guise* (p. 90).

126½ M. *Anor*, a picturesquely-situated town with 4900 inhab. Railway to Aulnoye and Valenciennes, see p. 91. Our line leaves the latter to the left, and turns towards the N.E. 132 M. *Momignies* is the first Belgian station (custom-house examination). 140 M. *Chimay*, a town with about 3000 inhab., has a château belonging to the Prince of Chimay. — 150 M. *Mariembourg*. Railway to (29½ M.) Charleroi, see p. 92; to (10½ M.) Vireux, see p. 97. — 158 M. *Romerée*, the junction for Châtelineau-Moralmé. — 164 M. *Doische*. Branch to Givet (p. 97). — 165 M. *Agimont-Village*. At (169 M.) *Hastière* we join the line from Givet to Namur (p. 98).

c. Viâ Soissons, Rheims, and Mézières.

228 M. RAILWAY in 11-13½ hrs. No through-tickets. Fares from Paris to *Givet* 38 fr. 50, 28 fr. 90, 21 fr. 20 c.; from Givet to *Namur* 4, 3, 2 fr.; together 42 fr. 50, 31 fr. 90, 23 fr. 20 c. Trains start from the Gare du Nord, though between Soissons and Givet the Chemin de l'Est is traversed.

From Paris to (154 M.) *Mézières-Charleville*, see pp. 109, 110.

The railway soon begins to descend the picturesque ***Valley of the Meuse**, at the E. extremity of the *Ardennes*, a region formerly famous for its forests, and containing on this side hills nearly 1500 ft. high. The river pursues its capricious course between lofty slate-cliffs, raising their steep wood-clad slopes to the height of several hundred feet, and often approaching so close as to leave no room even for a footpath beside the river. The railway-journey through this beautiful region is very interesting and commands constantly varying, though often only too momentary views as the train crosses and recrosses the meandering stream. Some of the finest points, moreover, are passed in the train by means of tunnels, so that it is advisable to visit them on foot, *e.g.* the country between Monthermé and Fumay, and the neighbourhood of Dinant. The valley is enlivened by numerous iron-works, nail-works, and other industrial establishments.

The railway now follows the right bank of the Meuse to near Monthermé, traversing the peninsula of Mont Olympe (p. 111). 158 M. *Nouzon*, picturesquely situated, with 6992 inhab., is an important centre of the metallic industry of the valley. 161 M. *Joigny-sur-Meuse*. — 164 M. *Braux-Levrezy*. The station is at *Levrezy; Braux* is on the opposite bank of the river. The line now enters one of the most picturesque parts of the valley. The *Rochers des Quatre Fils Aymon* are pierced by a tunnel 560 yds. long. The 'Four Sons of Aymon', Renaud, Guiscard, Adélard, and Richard, 'preux chevaliers' of the court of Charlemagne, are the heroes of various remarkable adventures related in numerous chansons and legends of the middle ages. They were in the habit of riding one behind the other on the wonderful horse Bayard, presented to them by the fairy Orlande. — 164½ M. *Monthermé-Château-Reg-*

nault-Bogny, the station for the industrial villages of *Château-Regnault* on the right bank, and *Bogny* on the left.

Monthermé *(Hôtel du Commerce)*, an industrial village with 3700 inhab., lies about 2 M. to the N., but a tramway (20 c.) runs from the station to (1¼ M.) *Lavaldieu*, in the same direction. The village occupies a peculiar site, at the head of a loop formed here by the Meuse, not far from its junction with the *Semoy*, which enters it at Lavaldieu (see below).

The heights of the neighbouring peninsula command fine views. We may descend thence, on the S.W., to the station of (3 M.) *Deville* (see below). A preferable route leads to the N.W. to (3½ M.) *Laifour* (see below). Pedestrians will find the valley interesting as far as Revin, 6 M. farther on. The route follows the Meuse, and beyond Laifour, comes in sight of the *Dames de Meuse* (see below). 3 M. *Anchamps;* 3 M. *Revin* (see below).

The *Valley of the Semoy*, still more sinuous than that of the Meuse, offers many picturesque points, especially in its lower part. A carriage-road traverses the French part of the valley, passing *Lavaldieu*, *Thilay* (3½ M.), and *Les Hautes Rivières* (8 M.; Hotel). — The excursion should certainly be extended to *Bohan* (tavern), the first Belgian village, or even to Bouillon (p. 113).

Beyond Monthermé station we cross to the left bank of the Meuse by means of a bridge and a tunnel ½ M. long, penetrating the peninsula of Monthermé. — 167 M. *Deville*, with large slate-quarries. On the right rise the fine *Cliffs of Laifour*. Beyond (169½ M.) *Laifour* are a bridge and a tunnel, 540 yds. long. On the left are the *Cliffs of the Dames de Meuse*. Another bridge and tunnel.

174 M. **Revin** *(Hôtel St. Nicolas)*, an industrial town with 4027 inhab., occupies, with the suburb containing the station, two peninsulas formed by the river. It has two suspension-bridges. The *Mont Malgré-Tout*, to the E., commands a splendid view.

A Diligence (1½ fr.) plies from Revin to **Rocroi** *(Hôtel du Commerce)*, a fortified town with 3172 inhab., situated on a plateau about 1300 ft. above the sea-level, 8 M. to the W. It is noted for a brilliant victory won by Condé over the Spaniards in 1643. — An omnibus plies also to Le Tremblois (p. 95).

The railway crosses the Meuse once more and traverses the isthmus of Revin. A subterranean canal about 1000 yds. long also crosses the isthmus, cutting off the circuit of 3 M. made by the river.

180 M. **Fumay** *(Hôtel de la Poste)*, a town with 5176 inhab., is situated about ¾ M. to the N.E. of the station, on an oval-shaped peninsula. It contains several important iron-works, and in the neighbourhood are the largest slate-quarries in the valley. The *Church* is a handsome modern Gothic erection.

Beyond Fumay the train enters a tunnel, 1000 yds. long, from which it emerges on the bank of the river near the town. 183 M. *Haybes*, also with slate-quarries. 187 M. *Vireux-Molhain* is the junction of a line to Charleroi viâ Mariembourg (p. 96). In the distance, to the left, appears the picturesque ruined *Château des Hierges*. — 189 M. *Aubrives*. A little farther on the river makes another bend, cut off by the railway and a partly subterranean canal. We approach Givet by a tunnel below the citadel.

194 M. **Givet** *(Buffet; *Hôtel du Mont-d'Haur)*, a fortress of the first class, with 7920 inhab., is situated on both banks of the Meuse,

about 1/2 M. to the right of the station. On the W. side the town is commanded by the citadel of *Charlemont*, perched on a rock 700 ft. high, and so called because founded by Charles V. Givet became French at the close of the 17th century. The composer *Méhul* (1763-1817) was born here, and a monument has been erected to his memory near the church. The citadel, which commands a fine view, is reached by a rough path ascending from the S.E. side of the town, or by a carriage-road from the station, crossing the line and ascending to the N.

Han-sur-Lesse (20 M.) and the grottoes at *Rochefort* (23 1/2 M.; see below) may be visited from Givet. Carriage about 25 fr.

Givet is the last French station. The railway still follows the valley of the Meuse. The line to Doische (p. 96) diverges to the left. — The Belgian custom-house is at (199 M.) *Heer-Agimont.* Belgian time is 11 min. in advance of French time. The line to Hirson (p. 96) diverges to the left. — 201 1/2 M. *Hastière;* 205 M. *Waulsort.* The banks of the Meuse again become picturesquely rocky. On the left is the *Château de Freyr*, and farther on the *Wood of Freyr*, with a stalactite grotto. On the opposite bank lies *Anseremme*, at the mouth of the Lesse (see below); and on the same side is the bold and isolated rock known as the *Roche à Bayard* (the name of the horse of the Quatre Fils d'Aymon, see p. 96).

211 M. **Dinant** *(*Hôtel des Postes; *Tête d'Or)*, a town with 6400 inhab., is very picturesquely situated at the base of barren limestone cliffs, the summit of which is crowned by a fortress. The *Church* is a handsome edifice of the 13th cent., in the Gothic style. A flight of 408 steps ascends to the *Citadel* (adm. 1 fr.); attractive but limited view. The cliff-scenery of the neighbourhood is interesting. See *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

From Dinant to Rochefort (Han), 18 1/2 M., omnibus twice a day in summer in 4 1/2 hrs. (fare 3 fr. 20 c.; carr. 18, with two horses 25 fr.). A railway is projected. — At *Celles* is a fine château of the 15th century. — **Rochefort** *(*Hôtel Biron; *Etoile)* is a small town notable chiefly for its **Grotto*, one of the largest limestone caverns known (adm. 5 fr., for parties of 20 and upward 2 1/2 fr. each). An omnibus plies regularly in summer from Rochefort to Han (return-fare 2 fr.). — **Han-sur-Lesse** *(Bellevue)*, about 3 1/2 M. to the S.W., has a still larger cavern, the *Trou de Han*, through which the *Lesse* forces its way (adm. 7 fr.; two or more 5 fr. each). For farther details and for the railway from Rochefort to (2 1/2 M.) *Jemelle* and (35 1/2 M.) *Namur*, etc., see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

Beyond Dinant, to the left, lies *Bouvigne*, one of the most ancient towns of the district, formerly engaged in constant feuds with Dinant. The old ruined tower of *Crèvecoeur* is conspicuous here. Farther on, near the ruined *Château of Poilvache*, the line crosses the Meuse. — 216 M. *Yvoir*, about 1 1/2 M. to the W. of which is the ruined castle of **Montaigle*, the finest relic of the kind in Belgium. — Then on the left the *Roche aux Corneilles* ('Roche aux Chauwes' in the patois of the district), so called from the flocks of jackdaws which usually hover near it. — 218 M. *Godinne;* 220 M. *Lustin.* Beyond a tunnel is the station for *Tailfer.* — 223 M. *Dave*, with a

château; 225 M. *Jambes*. On the left the citadel of Namur is seen; on the right diverges the line to Luxemburg. The Meuse is crossed for the last time; to the right is the railway to Liège.

228 M. **Namur** *(*Hôtel d'Harscamp)*, the strongly fortified capital of the province, with 25,400 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*. The chief building is the *Cathedral*, erected in the 18th century. Near the station is a *Statue of Leopold I.*, by Geefs. See *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

11. From Paris to Metz.

a. Viâ Châlons and Frouard.

244 M. Railway (Gare de l'Est, Pl. C, 24) in 9-12 hrs. (fares 48 fr. 10, 35 fr. 95, 26 fr. 35 c.; less viâ Verdun, see p. 100).

From Paris to (214 M.) *Frouard*, see R. 12. The train returns in the direction of Paris for about 1/2 M. — 215 M. *Pompey*, with iron-mines and extensive factories.

Branch-Railway to Nomeny, 13 1/2 M. — 1 1/4 M. *Custines*, formerly *Condé*, at the confluence of the Moselle and the *Meurthe*, with two ruined châteaux. — 13 1/2 M. *Nomeny*, a small though ancient town on the *Seille*.

We now enter the beautiful valley of the *Moselle*, and after crossing the river, continue to follow its left bank almost the whole way to Metz. A canal also runs along the left bank. — 210 M. *Marbache;* 218 1/2 M. *Belleville;* 222 M. *Dieulouard*, commanded by a hill bearing a ruined castle. In this neighbourhood was situated the Roman town of *Scarpone*, noted for a defeat of the Allemanni by Jovinus in 366. To the right, in the distance, is the hill of Mousson (see below).

226 M. **Pont-à-Mousson** (*Hôtel de France*, Place Duroc; *Hôtel de la Poste*, Place Thiers, near the station), an attractive town of 11,585 inhab., situated on the Moselle. The triangular *Place Duroc*, surrounded with arcades, contains the *Hôtel de Ville* and *La Maison des Sept Péchés Capitaux*, a house decorated with curious sculptures.

In the street leading to the left, near the Hôtel de Ville, is the church of *St. Laurent*, consisting of a lower and an upper part. The vaulting is noteworthy; the stained glass is modern. On the left side of the nave is a curious 16th cent. altarpiece, consisting of scenes from the Passion in carved and gilded wood, closed by shutters painted on both sides with scenes from the life of Christ and the Virgin. The shutters are usually open. — A street leads from the end of the Place Duroc to the old town, crossing the Moselle by a bridge built in the 16th century. Near the latter, to the left, is the church of *St. Martin*, dating from the 13-15th cent., with two handsome towers. It contains a fine representation of the Holy Sepulchre in the right aisle, and a gallery of the 15th cent., now used as the organ-loft. — Farther to the N. is the church of *St. Mary*, built in 1705, with an ancient abbey, now converted into a seminary.

To the E. of Pont-à-Mousson rises a small hill (1246 ft.) on which formerly stood the *Château de Mousson*, now almost gone and in great part replaced by a small village. Extensive view to the N.

230 M. *Vandières.* 232 M. *Pagny-sur-Moselle* (Rail. Restaurant) is the frontier station, with the French custom-house. Good wine is produced on the hills of the left hank. About $1^1/_4$ M. to the W. S.W. are the extensive ruins of the *Château de Preny*, huilt hy the dukes of Lorraine and dismantled in the 17th century. Railway to Longuyon viâ Conflans-Jarny, see p. 102.

235 M. *Novéant*, the German frontier-station, with the German custom-house. German time is 26 min. in advance of Parisian time. *Corny*, connected with Novéant hy a suspension-hridge, was the German headquarters during the siege of Metz. — $237^1/_2$ M. *Ancy-sur-Moselle.* On the right hank of the river are perceived at intervals the extensive remains of a Roman *Aqueduct, constructed hy Drusus. It was 60 ft. in height and 1220 yds. in length, and conducted water from the hills on the right hank to *Divodurum*, the modern Metz. At *Jouy-aux-Arches*, which lies to the right, eighteen arches are still standing, and at (239 M.) *Ars-sur-Moselle*, with iron-works, seven others rise close to the railway. *Gravelotte* (omn.; p. 118) lies $4^1/_2$ M. to the N. E., in the valley of the *Mance.* The train crosses the Moselle. To the right are the fort of St. Privat and the château of Frescati. To the left are the lines to Verdun and to Thionville, and Mt. St. Quentin; to the right, the lines to Saarhrücken and Strasshurg.

244 M. *Metz*, see p. 116.

b. Viâ Châlons and Verdun.

217 M. Railway in $11^3/_4$-$13^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 42 fr. 65, 31 fr. 85, 23 fr. 30 c.). The trains start from the Gare de l'Est (Pl. C, 24).

From Paris to ($107^1/_2$ M.) *Châlons-sur-Marne*, see R. 12. The line to Metz diverges here to the left, and crossing the Marne and the Rhine and Marne Canal, enters the monotonous district of the Haute Champagne or *Champagne Pouilleuse.* A numher of unimportant stations are passed. — $121^1/_2$ M. *Cuperly*, near the large military *Camp de Châlons* (p. 109). — 140 M. *Valmy*, noted for the defeat of the Allies under the Duke of Brunswick hy the French under Dumouriez and Kellermann in 1792. This was the famous 'Cannonade of Valmy', 'wherein the French Sansculottes did *not* fly like poultry' (Carlyle). A pyramid on the battlefield, in a grove to the right, before we reach the station, contains the heart of Kellermann, Duc de Valmy (d. 1820), placed here in fulfilment of his own request. Goethe took part in the campaign which was opened hy the Cannonade of Valmy and has given an interesting account of his experience of 'cannon-fever' in his 'Campagne in Frankreich'. The train descends through the fertile valley of the *Aisne.*

146 M. *Ste. Menehould* (Hôtel St. Nicolas), on the *Aisne*, a town with 4442 inhah., noted for its pork. Part of the *Walls* of the old town are preserved, and also a *Church*, with double aisles, dating from the 13-14th century. It was at Ste. Menehould that Louis XVI. was recognised by 'Old-Dragoon Drouet' on his attempted flight from

France in June, 1791 (comp. p. 110). — Railway from Amagne to Revigny and Bar-le-Duc, see p. 109.

A well-wooded and picturesque district is now traversed, including the *Forest of Argonne*, well-known from the campaign of 1792. 151 M. *Les Islettes* has given name to one of the passes of the Argonne. — 154 M. *Clermont-en-Argonne*, a small town on a hill to the right (branch-line to Bar-le-Duc, see p. 126; Varennes and Apremont, p. 110). — Several small stations are passed.

174 M. **Verdun** (*Buffet; Trois Maures*, Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville; *Coq-Hardi, Petit St. Martin*, Rue du St. Esprit), a strongly fortified town with 17,755 inhab., situated on the *Meuse*, which divides at this point into several branches.

Verdun, the Latin *Verodunum*, holds an important place in early European history, for by the Treaty of Verdun in 843 the possessions of Charlemagne were divided among his three grandsons, Lothaire, Lewis the German, and Charles the Bald (p. xxiii), and the French and German members of the empire were never again united. The town was early the seat of a bishop, and remained a free imperial town until 1552, when it was taken by the French, although it was not formally united to France until the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, by which Austria gave up the three famous bishoprics of Verdun, Toul, and Metz. Verdun was bombarded by the Prussians in 1792, and, having surrendered after a few hours, the inhabitants accorded an amicable reception to the conquerors, to whom a party of young girls made an offering of the bonbons ('dragées') for which Verdun is noted. The Revolutionists recovered the town after the battle of Valmy, and revenged themselves by massacring a number of these innocent maidens. The town was again bombarded by the Germans in 1870, and taken after a gallant resistance of three weeks.

The Avenue de la Gare and its prolongations intersect the whole town from N. to S. The first street diverging to the left leads to the *Porte Chaussée*, a gateway with two crenelated towers, part of which dates from the 15th century. Beyond it is a bridge across the Meuse. — The main street, to which we return, leads to another bridge across the main channel of the river. On the left bank is the Place Ste. Croix, embellished in 1855 with a bronze statue, by Lemaire, of *General Chevert* (1695-1769), a native of the town, distinguished for his capture and defence of Prague (1741-42). In the court of the *Hôtel de Ville* (17th cent.) are four cannon presented to the town by the French Government in memory of its gallant resistance in 1870. The building contains a small *Musée* (adm. free on Sun.; on Thurs., 1-4, 1/2 fr.). The custodian lives in the Rue Pierre Châtel, near the cathedral. The attractive *Promenade de la Digue* skirts the Meuse.

The *Cathedral*, in the upper part of the town, dates from the 11-12th cent., but has been much altered in the 14th and 17th, especially in the interior. The aisles are now divided from the nave by semicircular arches. The space beneath the organ in the W. apse is occupied by a chapel, and there are also lateral chapels, of which the first to the right has fine windows, designed by Didron, and artistic iron railings. The high-altar is placed beneath a gilded canopy, resting on marble columns. In the S. transept are a relief dating from 1555 and a marble statue of Notre Dame de Verdun.

The *Bishop's Palace* and the *Grand Seminaire* adjoin the cathedral. From the ill-kept *Promenade de la Roche* a good view is obtained, to the W., of the pastoral valley of the Meuse. Visitors are not admitted to the *Citadel*, situated beyond the promenade.

Verdun is also a station on the railway from *Sedan* to *Lérouville* (Nancy; see p. 113).

The railway to Metz crosses the Meuse, ascends an incline on the other bank (view to the right), passes through a tunnel, 3/4 M. long, and enters the valley of the Moselle. — 199 M. *Conflans-Jarny* (Buffet), near the confluence of the *Ornes* and *Yron*.

Conflans-Jarny is the junction of the railway from Longuyon to *Pagny-sur-Moselle* (see p. 99). The first station to the S. is (5 1/2 M.) *Mars-la-Tour* (see p. 115). — Branch-railways also run from Conflans-Jarny to (8 M.) *Briey*, an industrial town with 2143 inhab., and to (7 1/2 M.) *Homécourt-Joeuf*, both following the same rails as far as (4 1/2 M.) *Valleroy*. About 1/2 M. beyond the latter station, across the frontier, is a goods-railway, starting at *Hagondange* (p. 116), and serving the iron-works of (6 M.) *Moyeuvre* and other industrial establishments.

204 M. *Batilly*, with the French custom-house. The train then crosses the battlefield of *Gravelotte* (p. 118).

208 M. *Amanvillers* (Buffet), the first German station, with the German custom-house. German time is 26 min. in advance of Parisian time. Gravelotte lies 4 1/2 M. to the S., St. Privat 1 1/4 M. to the N., and Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes 2 1/2 M. to the N.E.

We change carriages at Amanvilliers, and descend the valley of *Monvaux*. On the left are the forts of Plappeville and St. Quentin. — 213 M. *Moulins-lès-Metz*. The line to Thionville (p. 116) is seen to the left. The train crosses the *Moselle*, and joins the railway from Frouard (R. 11 a), and then the line from Saarbrücken and Strassburg.

217 M. *Metz*, see p. 116.

c. Viâ Rheims and Verdun.

234 M. or 241 1/2 M. according as Rheims is reached viâ Soissons (Ligne du Nord) or viâ Epernay (Ligne de l'Est). In the former case the journey takes 10 3/4-13 hrs., in the latter 11-13 1/4 hrs.

I. From Paris to Rheims.

1. Viâ Soissons.

99 1/2 M. Railway in 3-5 hrs., (fares 19 fr. 75, 14 fr. 85, 10 fr. 90 c.). The trains start from the Gare du Nord (Pl. B, C, 23, 24).

The train traverses the district of La Chapelle, quits Paris near St. Ouen, and at (2 1/2 M.) *La Plaine*, near St. Denis, diverges to the right from the main Ligne du Nord. 4 1/2 M. *Aubervilliers-la-Courneuve*. — 6 M. *Le Bourget* was the scene of sanguinary struggles between the French and Germans on Oct. 28-30th and Dec. 24th, 1870, in which the former were repulsed. — We now cross the Ligne de Grande Ceinture and reach (9 1/2 M.) *Aulnay-lès-Bondy* (p. 119). On the right is the forest of Bondy. The train skirts the Canal de l'Ourcq and passes a number of unimportant stations. — 26 1/2 M. *Le Plessis-Belleville*. In a pavilion near the château of

Ermenonville, 3 M. to the left, Jean Jacques Rousseau died in 1778. His tomb is still preserved on the *Ile des Peupliers*, but his remains were removed to the Panthéon at Paris in 1794. — 30 M. *Nanteuil-le-Haudoin*, with an ancient church.

40 M. *Crépy-en-Valois* was the ancient capital of a district which belonged from the 14th cent. to a younger branch of the royal family of France. Branch-railways to Chantilly and Compiègne, see pp. 86, 87.

42½ M. *Vaumoise*. — The small town of (48½ M.) *Villers-Cotterets* was the birthplace of Alexandre Dumas the Elder (1803-1870), to whom a statue was erected here in 1885. The ancient château is now a poor-house. Railway to Château-Thierry, see p. 120; to Pierrefonds and Compiègne, see p. 87. — 56 M. *Longpont* has a ruined abbey, dating from the 12th century. — Beyond (58½ M.) *Vierzy* the train traverses a tunnel, upwards of ¾ M. in length, and reaches (62 M.) *Berzy*. On the left runs the line from Compiègne to Soissons.

65 M. **Soissons** *(Buffet; Croix d'Or)*, an ancient town and strong fortress, with 11,850 inhab., is situated on the *Aisne*. It carries on a considerable grain-trade with Paris, and is noted for its haricot-beans. The town is ½ M. from the station.

Soissons is generally identified with *Noviodunum*, the chief town of the Suessiones, mentioned by Cæsar, called under the early empire *Augusta Suessionum*, and afterwards *Suessiona*. It is celebrated for the defeat of the Romans under Syagrius in 486 by Clovis. Under the Franks Soissons was an important town and became the capital of Neustria. It enjoys an unenviable notoriety for the great number of sieges it has undergone, the record only closing in October, 1870, when the Germans entered it after a bombardment of three days. SS. Crispin and Crispinian are said to have suffered martyrdom here in 297, and their successor St. Sinice is regarded as the first bishop of Soissons. In 829, and again in 833, Lewis the Debonair was imprisoned in the town by his undutiful sons.

Turning to the left as we enter the town proper, we reach the ancient *Abbey of St. Jean des Vignes*, in which Thomas à Becket spent some time in 1170. The only part now remaining is the **Portail* or W. façade, in the style of the 13th cent., flanked by handsome towers of a later date (15-16th cent.), rising with their spires to the height of 230 and 245 ft. — The first side-street to the left as we return from the abbey leads to the centre of the town.

The **Cathedral*, which rises on the right a little farther on, is a fine example of mixed Romanesque and Gothic of the 12-13th centuries. The W. façade, with three doors and a beautiful Gothic rose-window, is flanked on the S. side by a tower 215 ft. high. There is a curious antique portal on the S. side, terminating in an apse, and adjoined by a circular sacristy of two stories. The admirably proportioned interior of the church contains some tapestry of the 16th cent., an Adoration of the Shepherds, attributed to Rubens, and a few tombs of historical interest. The stained glass is good.

The *Theatre* is situated in the Grande Place, to which the street skirting the front of the cathedral leads. From the Place we next enter (to the right) a long street, traversing the entire town, and containing several edifices of interest. The *Abbaye St. Leger*, now

occupied by a seminary, was erected in the 13th cent., and still possesses remains of cloisters built in that and the following centuries. The façade of the church dates from the 17th century. — A few yards farther on, in the direction of the station, is the *Hôtel de Ville* (18th cent.), with a library of 50,000 vols. on the ground-floor, and a small *Musée* on the first floor. The court is embellished with a bronze statue, by Duret, of *Paillet*, the advocate (d. 1858), a native of Soissons. — The *Abbaye Notre Dame*, on the same side of the street, is now used as a barrack. Founded originally in 660, this convent contained in 858 no fewer than 216 nuns, who possessed a valuable collection of MSS. and various sacred relics, including a shoe and a girdle of the Madonna. The fame of St. Drausin, who was buried in the abbey, and whose tomb was said to render invincible all who spent a night upon it, rendered the church a favourite resort of pilgrims. — In the neighbouring Place de St. Pierre are the scanty remains of the Romanesque *Church of St. Pierre*, built in the 12th century. — A little farther on is the street leading to the station.

On the right bank of the Aisne is situated the suburb of *St. Vaast*, and a little farther down is the hamlet of St. Médard, famous for its once powerful and wealthy abbey. This abbey played a leading part even under the Merovingian and Carolingian kings, and in 1530 it was visited by 300,000 pilgrims. Its decline dates from the religious wars of the close of the 16th cent. (1568), and its site is now occupied by a *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*. Among the scanty remains of the old buildings are pointed out a cell in which Lewis the Debonair is said to have pined (833), and a tower reputed to have been the prison of Abelard. The inscription on the wall of the former is not older than the 14th century.

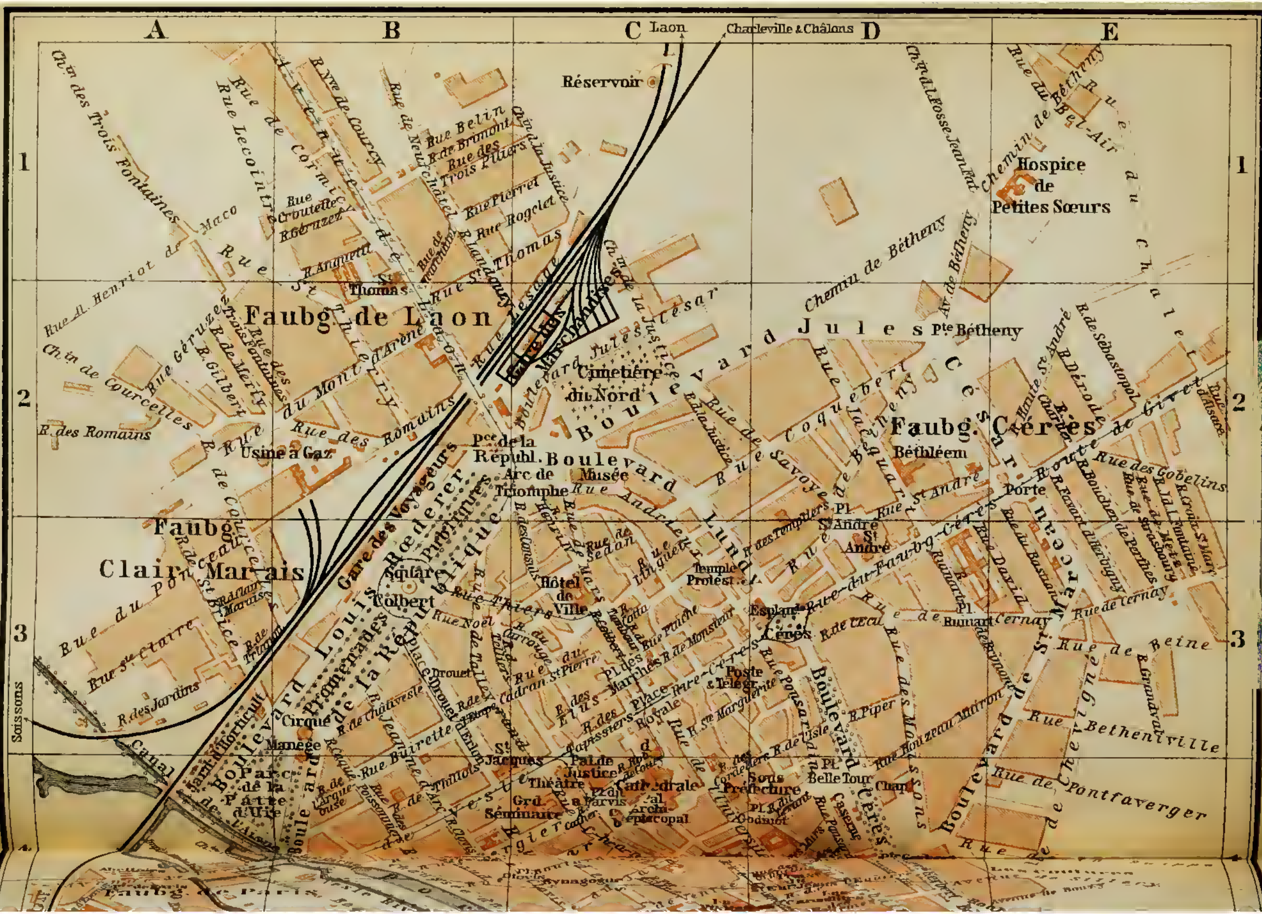
Railway to *Compiègne*, see p. 87; to *Laon*, see p. 93.

Beyond Soissons the line to Rheims diverges to the left from the Laon railway, and ascends the valley of the Aisne to (72 M.) *Ciry-Sermoise*, where it enters that of its tributary the *Vesle*. — 76 M. *Braisne*, a large village $^1/_2$ M. to the N.W., contains, in the **Church of St. Yved*, one of the most interesting examples of early French Gothic (12th cent.) as applied to country-churches in the N.E. of France. This abbey-church strongly resembles in style the cathedrals of Laon and Trèves; but unfortunately the beautiful façade and part of the nave have been destroyed. — 83 M. *Fismes*, a small town, the *Fines Suessionum* of the Romans; 87 M. *Breuil-Romain;* 89$^1/_2$ M. *Jonchery-sur-Vesle*; 94 M. *Muizon*. The railway from Epernay is seen on the right. — 99$^1/_2$ M. *Rheims*, see next page.

2. Viâ Epernay.

107 M. Railway in 3$^1/_2$-5 hrs. (fares as above). The trains start from the Gare de l'Est (Pl. C, 24).

From Paris to (88 M.) *Epernay*, see R. 12. — The railway to Rheims trends to the left and crosses the *Marne* and the parallel canal. At (90 M.) *Ay*, or *Aï*, champagne of excellent quality is produced, and we are now in the centre of the champagne vineyards. 92 M. *Avenay*. The country now becomes hilly and wooded. Beyond (97 M.) *Germaine* we thread a tunnel 2 M. long. 100 M. *Rilly-la-*


A
B
C
D
E
1
2
3
Laon
Charleville & Châlons
Réservoir
Hospice de Petites Sœurs
Faubg. de Laon
Faubg. Cérès
Faubg. Clair Marais
Boulevard Jules César
Boulevard Louis Rœderer
Promenades
Boulevard Cérès
Boulevard de St. Marceau
Boulevard de la République
Cimetière du Nord
Usine à Gaz
Pte. de la Républ.
Arc de Triomphe
Musée
Hôtel de Ville
Temple Protest.
Square Colbert
Gare des Voyageurs
Cirque
Manège
Poste & Télégr.
Sous Préfecture
Cathédrale
Théâtre
Grd. Séminaire
Pal. de Justice
Esplanade Cérès
Béthléem
Porte
Chemin de Bétheny
Rue de Courcy
Rue de Neufchâtel
Rue Lecointre
Rue des Romains
Rue de Savoye
Rue Coquebert
Rue de Cernay
Rue de Betheniville
Rue de Pontfaverger
Rue des Moissons
Rue des Gobelins
R. de Sébastopol
Route de Givet
Canal
Soissons

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Montagne is noted for its fine red and white wines. We now have a distant view of Rheims to the right, and on the same side rises a fortified hill. The train crosses the Vesle and the Aisne and Marne Canal. The railway from Soissons is seen on the left. — 107 M. *Rheims* (Buffet).

Rheims. — **Hotels.** *Grand Hôtel (Pl. a; C, 4), moderate charges; *Lion d'Or (Pl. b; C, 4); Maison Rouge (Pl. c; C, 4), R. & A. 3, D. 4 fr.; Hôtel du Commerce (Pl. d; C, 3, 4); these four near the cathedral. Hôtel de l'Europe, Rue Buirette 29, well spoken of.

Cafes. *Café de la Douane*, Place Royale; *Café du Palais*, Rue de Vesle, opposite the theatre; *Courtois*, Rue Talleyrand 24; *Café-Brasserie de Strasbourg*, Rue de l'Etape 20; *Café Chantant du Casino*, adjoining the last.

Restaurants. *Magnier*, *Déhu*, both in the Rue de l'Etape.

Cabs. *Per drive*, 1-2 pers. 90 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr.; with two horses, 1-4 pers. 1¼ fr.; at nigbt (10 p.m. to 6 a.m., in winter 7 a.m.) 1¼, 1½, & 1¾ fr. *Per hour*, 1 fr. 80 c., 2 fr., & 2½ fr.; at night 2, 2½, & 3 fr. Each box 20 c.

Tramways run from the Place Royale to the Porte de Paris; from tbe station to St. Remi; and from the suburb of Laon, on the N., to Fléchambault (see the Plan). Fares 10-15 c. per section.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Rue de Cérès.

U. S. Consul, *S. H. Keedy, Esq.*

English Church, Rue des Moissons; services at 11 and 6. Chaplain, *Rev. Joseph Gaskin, F. R. G. S.* — *French Reformed Church*, Boul. Lundy; French service at 10, Englisb at 5.

Rheims or *Reims*, one of the most historically interesting cities of France, with 97,900 inhab., is situated on the right bank of the *Vesle*, in a plain bounded by vine-clad hills. It is the chief centre of the trade in champagne, and also carries on very important manufactures of woollen and merino fabrics.

Rheims, the *Durocortorum* of Cæsar, was an important town even under the Romans. The Vandals captured it in 406, and martyred St. Nicasius, and Attila also destroyed the town. On Christmas Day, 496, Clovis was baptised here by St. Remigius, Bishop of Rheims, with great magnificence. 'Bow thy head meekly, O Sicambrian', was the bishop's exhortation to the king; 'adore what tbou hast burned, and burn what thou hast adored'. In the 10th cent. Rheims was a centre of learning, and from the 12th cent. it has been tbe place of coronation of the French kings (see p. 107). The English attacked the town in vain in 1360, but it was ceded to them by the Treaty of Troyes in 1420. Joan of Arc, however, again expelled them and caused Charles VII. to be duly crowned here like his ancestors. Rbeims sided with the League, but after the battle of Ivry it opened its gates to Henri IV. In the 16th cent. Rheims, where there was an English seminary, was a great entre of the Roman Catholic activity against Queen Elizabeth and England. In 1870-71 it was occupied by the Germans, wbo laid heavy requisitions upon it.

Tbe washing and combing of the fine wools used in the manufacture of merinos, cachmeres, and the fine flannel for which Rheims is celebrated, are almost exclusively carried on in establishments owned by English firms. Messrs. Holden & Son of Bradford, Yorkshire, have branches here and at Croix-Roubaix (p. 84). Connected with their Rheims establishment is a colony of about 100 English people, for whom the firm provides a church, schools, and a reading and recreation room.

In the square in front of the station is a bronze statue, by Guillaume, of *Colbert* (Pl. B, 3), the illustrious minister of Louis XIV., born at Rheims in 1619; and in the Place Drouet d'Erlon, flanked by arcades, which leads thence to the S.W. towards the town, is a

similar statue of *Marshal Drouet d'Erlon* (1765-1834), also a native of Rheims. Beyond the *Church of St. James* (Pl. B, C, 4), dating from the 12th cent., we reach the Rue de Vesle, in which, to the left, are the *Theatre* and the *Palais de Justice*. The short street between these two buildings leads direct to the cathedral.

The **Cathedral, or *Notre Dame de Rheims* (Pl. C, 4), one of the noblest and most magnificent examples of the early-Gothic style of architecture, was founded in 1212 and carried to its present state with hardly an interruption by the architects *Rob. de Coucy* and *J. d'Orbais*. The superb **W. Façade*, 'perhaps the most beautiful structure produced in the Middle Ages' (Fergusson), is adorned with three exquisite recessed portals, containing no fewer than 5-600 statues, some of which, however, have suffered from the ravages of time.

'Nothing can exceed the majesty of its deeply-recessed portals, the beauty of the rose-window that surmounts them, or the elegance of the gallery that completes the façade and serves as a basement to the light and graceful towers that crown the composition' *(Fergusson)*.

Though the tympana of the portals are, curiously enough, occupied by rose-windows in lieu of sculptures, the sides and overhead vaulting of the arches, as well as the gables above them, are most elaborately and beautifully adorned with statues and carving. Central Portal: at the sides and in the gable, Scenes from the life of the Virgin; in the vaulting, Angels, ancestors of the Virgin, martyrs, and holy virgins; on the lintel and jambs, the months and seasons, etc. — Left Portal: at the sides, Patron-saints of the cathedral, guardian angels, the arts and sciences; on the lintel, Conversion of St. Paul; in the gable vaulting and adjacent arch, Scenes from the Passion, and the Invention of the Cross. — Right Portal: at the sides, Patriarchs, Apostles, angels, vices, and virtues; on the lintel, History of St. Paul; in the vaulting and adjoining arch, End of the world (from the Apocalypse).

The façade above the portals is pierced by three large windows, the magnificent **Rose Window* in the centre being nearly 40 ft. in diameter. Sculpture is also lavishly employed: to the left, Christ in the guise of a pilgrim, to the right, the Virgin; then the Apostles, David, Saul, History of David and Solomon, David and Goliath. Still higher, extending quite across the façade, is a row of 42 colossal statues in niches, representing the Baptism of Clovis, in the middle, with the Kings of France at the sides. The two fine W. *Towers, with their large windows and aërial turrets, are 267 ft. high. The spires were destroyed in 1480 by a fire which consumed also five others above the transepts, sparing, however, that (50 ft.) on the ridge of the chevet, which is decorated with colossal statues.

The **N. Portal*, with statues of bishops of Rheims, Clovis, etc., is also very fine. Beside it is another doorway, now walled up, the tympanum of which is filled with a masterpiece of the early-Gothic period, representing the Last Judgment, the finest figure in which is the 'Beau Dieu', or Christ in an attitude of benediction. Many of the figures have been mutilated. The S. portal is concealed by the bishop's palace. Other noteworthy features of the exterior are the statues in niches crowning the buttresses, the fine flying buttresses themselves, and the open arcade just below the spring of the roof.

INTERIOR. The church, which is cruciform, is 453 ft. long, 98 ft. wide, and 125 ft. high. The transepts are short, and are divided into nave and aisles. They are placed nearer the E. apse than is usual in mediæval churches, a peculiarity which is counterbalanced by extending the choir so as to embrace not only the crossing, but also two bays of the nave. As a whole the interior is simpler than the exterior, except in the framework of the portals, which are embellished with 122 statues in niches. The statues at the principal portal represent the death of St. Nicasius, who was killed by the Vandals (p. 105). Most of the windows are filled with fine stained glass of the 13th century. — In the nave and transepts are preserved some valuable tapestry and several paintings. The former comprise the 'Tapisseries de Lenoncourt', fourteen pieces representing scenes from the life of the Virgin, and named after the donor (1530); two 'Tapisseries du Fort Roi Clovis', presented in 1573, but of a much greater antiquity; two 'Tapisseries de Pepersack' (fifteen others not shown), of the 17th cent.; and two elaborate modern pieces, after Raphael's cartoons of St. Paul at Lystra and St. Paul on Mars Hill. The following are the chief pictures: in the S. transept, Nativity, by *Tintoretto;* Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen, by *Titian;* Christ and angels, by *Zucchero;* Shower of Manna, by *Poussin.* In the N. transept; Baptism of Clovis, by *Ab. de Pujol;* Christ washing the Disciples' feet, by *Mutiano;* Crucifixion, by *Germain.* — The *Clock*, with mechanical figures, in the N. transept, dates from the 16th century.

The *Treasury* contains some costly reliquaries and church plate, a chalice and monstrances of the 12-14th cent., vessels and ornaments used at the coronations of different kings, and the *Sainte Ampoule.* The last is the successor of the famous Ampulla Remensis, which a dove is said to have brought from heaven at the baptism of Clovis. With the inexhaustible holy oil which this flask contained all the kings of France were anointed down to Louis XVI. During the Revolution the sacred vessel was shattered, but a fragment was piously preserved, in which some of the oil was said still to remain. This was carefully placed in a new Sainte Ampoule, and used at the coronation of Charles X. in 1825.

The possession of the Sainte Ampoule probably led to the choice of this cathedral as the coronation-place for the Kings of France; and within its walls the Archbishops of Rheims, as Primates of the kingdom, have crowned, almost without exception, the successive occupants of the throne from 1173 downwards. Henry IV., who was crowned at Chartres, Napoleon I., who was crowned at Paris, and Louis XVIII. and Louis Philippe, who were not crowned at all, are the only French monarchs who since that date have not been anointed with the miraculous oil.

To the S. of the cathedral is the **Archiepiscopal Palace** (Pl. C, 4; apply to the concierge), a large and handsome edifice dating from the 15-17th centuries. It contains the apartment used by the kings before their coronation, the hall where the royal banquet was given, and a fine double chapel of the 13th century. The lower chapel is occupied by a *Musée Lapidaire*, the most interesting objects in which are a Roman altar dedicated to four gods, a bas-relief of a workman with an easel, and the white marble *Cenotaph of Jovinus, prefect of Gaul in the 4th century. This last is hewn from a single block, 9 ft. long and 5 ft. broad, and is adorned with a beautiful bas-relief of a lion-hunt.

The short street running to the N. from the E. end of the cathedral leads us to the regularly-built *Place Royale* (Pl. C, 3), which is embellished with a bronze statue of *Louis XV.*, by Cartellier, erected in 1818. The first statue, by Pigalle, was destroyed at the Revolution, but the original figures of Mild Government and Popular Happiness, by the same sculptor, still adorn the base. — The broad

Rue Royale connects this square with the *Place des Marchés*, to the N., from which the Rue de Tambour issues to the N.W. In this street (Nos. 18 and 20) is the *House of the Musicians*, the most interesting of the many quaint old houses in Rheims. It is named from the figures of five seated musicians on its front.

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. C, 3), reached either by the Rue de Tambour or the parallel Rue Colbert, is a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style, begun under Louis XIII. (whose equestrian statue adorns the pediment), but only recently finished. It is surmounted by a lofty campanile, and contains a *Library* of 60,000 vols. and 1500 MSS. (open daily, except Mon., 10-4), and a small *Musée* of paintings and antiquities. The latter (open on Sun. and Thurs. 1-4 in winter, 1-5 in summer, but accessible on other days also) embraces a few German, Flemish, and Dutch paintings, a large triptych of the school of Rheims (15th cent.), and some modern works. On the second floor is a large Roman mosaic, discovered at Rheims, 35 ft. long by 26 ft. broad, representing the sports of the amphitheatre.

The chief Roman monument at Rheims is the **Porte de Mars** (Pl. B, 2), a triple gateway or triumphal arch, at the N.E. end of the promenades near the station, and reached from the Hôtel de Ville by the Rue de Mars, or the Rue Henri IV. It is referred to the 4th cent. of our era and still retains some remains of its ornamentation, including eight fine Corinthian columns, a graceful framework about an empty niche, four genii, a medallion with a head in high relief, and two caducei.

The modern church of *St. Thomas*, built in the style of the 14th cent., and situated in the suburb of Laon, beyond the railway, contains the tomb and statue (by Bonnassieux) of Cardinal Gousset, late Archbishop of Rheims (d. 1866).

The most ancient ecclesiastical building in Rheims is the abbey-church of ***St. Remi** (Pl. D, 5, 6), at the extreme S. end of the town (tramway from the station, comp. the Plan) which, though freely altered in modern times, 'retains the outlines of a vast and noble basilica of the early part of the 11th cent., presenting considerable points of similarity to those of Burgundy' *(Fergusson)*. The first church on this side was founded in 852, but this was practically rebuilt in the 11-12th cent., while the portal of the S. transept is as late as the end of the 15th century. The W. façade is in the Gothic style of the 12th cent., but both the towers are Romanesque. The nave also is Romanesque, but the choir is Gothic, and the S. transept Flamboyant.

The *Interior produces an effect of great dignity. The aisles are provided with galleries, that in the N. aisle containing tapestries presented by Rob. de Lenoncourt, the donor of those in the cathedral (p. 106). The choir, like the choir of the cathedral, is continued into the nave; part of it is surrounded by a tasteful marble screen of the time of Louis XIII. The choir-windows are still filled with magnificent stained glass of the 11-13th centuries. Off the apse open five chapels, with arcades supported by graceful columns. Behind the high-altar is the **Tomb of St. Remi* or *Remigius*, in the style of the Renaissance, but restored in 1847 for the

third time. It presents the form of a kind of temple in coloured marbles, with a group in white marble representing the saint baptising Clovis, surrounded by white marble statues of the Twelve Peers of France (the Bishops of Rheims, Laon, Langres, Beauvais, Châlons, and Noyon, the Dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, and Aquitaine, and the Counts of Flanders, Champagne, and Toulouse). — The S. transept contains a Holy Sepulchre of 1531, and three alto-reliefs of 1610, representing the Baptisms of Christ, Constantine, and Clovis. — There are also a few pieces of tapestry in the sacristy, and an enamelled cross of the 13th cent. and 30 Limoges enamels in the treasury. — The sacristan lives at Rue St. Remi 6.

The *Hôtel Dieu* or *Hospital*, adjoining the church, occupies the former abbey of St. Remi, the handsome cloisters of which (partly Romanesque) still remain.

The visitor to Rheims should visit one of the vast *Champagne Cellars*, among the most interesting of which are those of M. Rœderer (Rue de Châlons; Pl. E, 6) and Mme. Pommery (apply Rue Vauthier-le-Noir 7, near the Lycée, Pl. C, 4). For an account of the process of champagne-making, see p. 121.

II. From Rheims to Metz viâ Verdun.

(Rheims-Châlons).

135 M. Railway in 9-12¼ hrs. (fares 21 fr. 50, 15 fr. 90, 11 fr. 65 c.).

This line diverges to the right from that to Laon and Mézières-Charleville, and making a wide detour round the town, enters the valley of the *Vesle*, which it ascends to St. Hilaire. The monotonous plains of La Haute Champagne are traversed. 8½ M. *Sillery*, which gives its name to a well-known brand of champagne; 13 M. *Thuisy;* 15½ M. *Sept-Saulx*. To the left of (18½ M.) the station of *Mourmelon* stretches the immense *Camp de Châlons* (29,650 acres), established in 1857 by Napoleon III., and before 1870 a very important military centre. Since the war it has been used only for manœuvres and temporary purposes. — At (25 M.) *St. Hilaire-au-Temple* we join the railway to Metz viâ Châlons and Verdun (p. 100). The *Campi Catalaunici*, where Attila was defeated by Ætius in 451 at the famous battle of Châlons (p. 121), were probably in this neighbourhood.

d. Viâ Rheims and Mézières-Charleville.

(Givet, Namur, Luxembourg).

255½ M. or 263 M. according as Rheims is reached viâ Soissons or viâ Epernay. Railway in 13¼-16¼ hrs. in the former case, in 13-16½ hrs. in the latter. Fares to *Audun* (frontier-station) 44 fr. 20, 33 fr. 15, 24 fr. 35 c.; thence to *Metz* about 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 75 c. No through-tickets.

From Paris to (99½ or 107½ M.) *Rheims*, see pp. 102 and 104. At Rheims we leave the line to Laon on the left and that to Verdun and Metz on the right, and traverse the monotonous plains of Haute Champagne.— 112 M. (from Paris, by the Ligne de l'Est; 7½ M. less by the Ligne du Nord) *Vitry-lès-Reims*. — 117½ M. *Bazancourt*.

From Bazancourt to Challerange, 33 M., railway through the valley of the *Suippe*, with its active woollen industry. — 8½ M. *Pontfaverger;* 10½ M. *Bétheniville*. — 33 M. *Challerange*, see p. 110.

124 M. *Le Châtelet*. Beyond (125½ M.) *Tagnon* the train passes through a tunnel and enters the basin of the *Aisne*, where the scenery becomes more varied.

133 M. *Rethel*, a town with 7432 inhab., is partly situated on a hill to the right of the Aisne and of the *Canal des Ardennes*, which connects the Aisne and the Meuse. The railway crosses the canal. The principal church of Rethel is in reality formed of two churches, different both in size and style, and placed end to end. The oldest part, dating from the 13th cent., belonged originally to a priory.

136½ M. *Amagne-Lucquy*, the junction for a line to Hirson, see p. 95.

From Amagne-Lucquy to Revigny (Bar-le-Duc), 66½ M., railway in 5-6¼ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 50, 10 fr. 15, 7 fr. 35 c.). — 6 M. **Attigny** *(Cheval Blanc)*, an ancient and celebrated little town on the *Aisne* and the *Canal des Ardennes*. Wittikind, the duke of the heathen Saxons, was baptised here in 786; and here in 822 Lewis the Debonair performed his public penitence at the instigation of his prelates. The town was frequently the scene of public assemblies and state councils; and the Merovingian and Carolingian kings had a large and splendid palace here, built about the middle of the 12th cent., of which the *Dôme*, a sort of portico near the Hôtel de Ville, is the only relic. The *Church* of Attigny dates from the 13th century. — We now ascend the valley of the Aisne. 18 M. **Vouziers** *(Lion d'Or)* a town with 3737 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Aisne, has a church of the 15-16th cent., with a remarkable portal. — 25 M. *Challerange*. Branch-line to Bazancourt, see p. 109.

[A branch-railway also runs from Challerange to (15 M.) *Apremont*, following the attractive valley of the *Aire*, and passing (6 M.) *Grandpré*, which has given its name to a defile in the forest of Argonne, through which the line passes. *Apremont* is an iron-working village. About 4½ M. to the S.W. is the little town of *Varennes-en-Argonne*, where Louis XVI. was arrested in 1791 on his attempted flight from France (see the graphic account of the arrest in *Carlyle's 'French Revolution'*, Vol. ii.); and 7 M. farther on is *Clermont-en-Argonne* (p. 101).]

37 M. *Vienne-la-Ville*, which appears as *Axuenna* in the Itinerary of Antoninus, is on the road from Rheims to Metz viâ Verdun. — 41 M. *Laneuville-au-Pont* has a modern pilgrimage-chapel, picturesquely situated on a hill ¾ M. to the S. of the railway. The village-church, to the left, was built partly in the 14th, partly in the 16th century. — 44 M. *Ste. Menehould-Guise;* 45½ M. *Ste. Menehould* (see p. 100). The train then continues to ascend the valley of the Aisne, but finally diverges into that of its tributary, the *Ante*, and reaches (66½ M.) *Revigny* (see p. 125), on the *Ornain*.

Beyond (141½ M.) *Saulces-Monclin* the railway enters the wooded and mountainous district of the *Ardennes*, and the scenery increases in beauty. Several small stations are passed. To the left of the line, a little beyond (155 M.) *Boulzicourt*, rises the large powder-factory of St. Ponce. At (159 M.) *Mohon* are situated the workshops of the railway. We cross the *Meuse* twice, the river making a wide bend here to the left.

161 M. **Mézières-Charleville** *(Buffet)* is the station for the two towns of Mézières and Charleville, to the left and right respectively of the exit from the station.

Mézières (no good hotel), the chief town of the department of the *Ardennes*, with 6674 inhab., is situated in a peninsula formed by the Meuse, and until recently was strongly fortified.

Mézières has undergone several memorable sieges. In 1521 the Chevalier Bayard, with a garrison of 2000 men, successfully defended the town for 28 days against an Imperial army of 35,000. In 1815, after a siege of six weeks, the town was compelled to capitulate to the Germans, though not

before the general pacification. In 1870 Mézières was invested three times, and surrendered on Jan. 2nd, 1871, after a bombardment of three days.

The town lies about 1 M. from the station, to the S. To the right, near the bridge which connects the two towns, is a *War Monument*, commemorating the inhabitants of the Ardennes who fell in 1870-71. The only noteworthy building in Mézières is the *Parish Church*, a handsome Gothic edifice of the 15-16th cent., with a conspicuous Renaissance tower. It has been restored since the bombardment of 1870. The portal on the S. side is very richly ornamented. Within this church Charles IX. was married to Elizabeth of Austria in 1570.

Charleville (*Lion d'Argent*, Rue Thiers 20, not far from the station; *Grand Hôtel; Hôtel de l'Europe; Hôtel du Nord*, near the station, well spoken of), with 16,900 inhab., forms as it were the commercial and industrial portion of Mézières, the peninsular situation of which has effectually prevented its expansion. The chief industries are nail-making, type-founding, and the manufacture of other small hardware goods. The town derives its name from Charles of Gonzaga, Duke of Nevers and Mantua, and Governor of Champagne, who founded it in 1606. The road leading from the station is met at the bridge connecting the two towns by a fine boulevard, which extends to the *Place Ducale*, in the centre of Charleville, a square bordered by arcades like the Place des Vosges at Paris. The rest of the town is uninteresting. On the N. side of the town the Meuse forms another small peninsula, occupied by *Mount Olympus*, a height at one time fortified, but now private property.

Railways to *Hirson*, *Aulnoye*, *Valenciennes*, *Lille*, and *Calais*, see pp. 95, 91, 73, 77, and 83; to *Givet* and *Namur*, see p. 96.

Trains for Sedan, Thionville, and Metz, on leaving Mézières-Charleville, return in the direction of Rheims as far as the station of *Mohon* (p. 110), where they diverge to the left into the valley of the Meuse. 165 M. *Nouvion-sur-Meuse*. From (107 M.) *Vrigne-Meuse* a tramway runs to (3 M.) *Vrigne-aux-Bois*, where large quantities of hardware are produced. — 169 M. *Donchery* is the point where the German forces crossed the Meuse, at the battle of Sedan, in order to cut off the retreat of the French army to Mézières. The railway crosses the river, and immediately to the right is seen the *Château de Bellevue*, where Napoleon III. surrendered his sword, and where the capitulation of Sedan was signed on Sept. 2nd, 1870. The captured army were detained as prisoners for several days on the *Peninsula of Iges*, formed here by the Meuse. The bombardment of Sedan was begun by a battery posted on the heights of *Frénois*, to the right. The German army took up its position in that direction and still farther to the E., while the French posted themselves on the heights immediately surrounding Sedan. By the end of the day the French position had been turned by the Germans, who had made themselves masters of the hills commanding it on the N.

171 M. **Sedan** (*Hôtel de France*, Place Turenne; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, Grande-Rue; *Croix d'Or*), a town with 19,300 inhab., formerly

strongly fortified, is famous for the battle and capitulation of Sept. 1st and 2nd, 1870 (see below). Of no great antiquity, the town at one time belonged to the Dukes of Bouillon (p. 113), and the revolt of one of these noblemen in 1591 led to the siege and capture of Sedan by Henri IV. Sedan is well and regularly built, and carries on a prosperous manufacture of fine cloth; but it is uninteresting to the stranger. Within recent years the appearance of the town has undergone a remarkable change. The fortifications have been removed and their place largely taken by handsome houses; the station has been brought farther to the S.E., near the Meuse, and a new quarter has sprung up between it and the town. On quitting the station we cross the river above the meadows of Torcy (see below), and traverse the new suburb. The Avenue Philippoteaux leads to the Place d'Alsace-Lorraine, at the S. extremity of the town, in which are situated the *Collège* and the *Fondation Crussy*, embracing an asylum and a small Musée. Thence the Avenue du Collège leads to the Place d'Armes, in which rises the *Parish Church*. Beyond the church is the *Donjon*, of the 15th cent., the only relic of the ancient *Castle*. The Avenue du Collège is continued by the Grande Rue, which ends at the Place Turenne, embellished with a bronze statue, by Goix, of *Marshal Turenne*, erected in 1823. The marshal (1611-1675), born at Sedan, was the son of Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount of Sedan and Duke of Bouillon, an ambitious noble who took part in many plots against Cardinal Richelieu, and was finally forced to purchase his life by yielding up to Louis XIII. the barony of Sedan. — Crossing the Meuse, we again enter a new quarter, beyond which are fields traversed by the *Viaduc de Torcy*. The suburb of that name, beyond the canal, has a modern Gothic *Church* and *Convent*. The road which passes in front of the former leads back to the station.

The best point from which to visit the battlefield of Sedan is the village of *Bazeilles*, about 3 M. to the S.E. (station, see p. 114). It is reached by road by following the prolongation of the Grande Rue beyond the Place d'Armes, and turning twice to the right.

The **Battle of Sedan,** fought Sept. 1st, 1870, raged most fiercely in the neighbourhood of Bazeilles. Marshal MacMahon, acting under orders from Paris dictated hy political rather than military considerations, and endeavouring to march from the camp at Châlons (p. 109) to the relief of Bazaine in Metz viâ Montmédy (p. 114), had been forced back upon Sedan hy the victorious armies of the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Crown Prince of Saxony. The French crossed the Meuse at Mouzon (p. 113) and took up a position on the heights of *La Moncelle*, *Daigny*, and *Givonne* (p. 113), on the right bank of the *Givonne*, a small tributary of the Meuse, flowing to the E. of Bazeilles, while their line was continued to the E., viâ *Illy* and *Floing*, until it rested upon the Meuse near the peninsula of Iges (p. 111). The hattle hegan at daybreak, and from 4.30 to 10 a.m. Bazeilles and La Moncelle were the chief points of attack. Step hy step the fighting was forced farther to the N., to Daigny and Givonne, until finally, about 2 p.m., the right wing of the Saxons, who attacked from the E., and the left wing of the Prussians, who attacked from the W., effected a junction at Illy, and the ring of steel was closed round the French. Early in the afternoon some of the French troops hegan to retire in disorder upon the town, and not all the hrilliant gal-

lantry of the cavalry, who dashed themselves against the solid German lines in one desperate charge after another, could turn the tide of battle. When a German battery opened fire upon the town from the heights of Frénois (p. 111), there was nothing for it but surrender. Napoleon III., who was at Sedan, though not in command, delivered his sword to the King of Prussia; and 83,000 men (including 1 marshal, 39 generals, and 3230 other officers), with 10,000 horses, 4000 cannon, 70 mitrailleuses, and an enormous quantity of stores fell into the hands of the victors. The Germans are said to have lost 10,000 men and the French 11,000. The victory was mainly due to the superior strategy of the German commanders. The French were completely out-manœuvred by the Germans, who had managed to concentrate at Sedan a tried force of 240,000 men, and to coop up there the French army of 130,000 men, who had no time to recover from the disorganization of their previous retreat. The German attack was aided by the double change of command in the French camp. Mac Mahon was wounded early in the day, and was succeeded by Ducrot, who was in turn replaced by De Wimpffen.

Near the beginning of the village of Bazeilles, to the left of the road, is the small tavern *A la Dernière Cartouche*. The name recalls the fact that this was the last French position in the village, desperately defended by the marines under Martin des Paillères against Von der Tann's Bavarians. The inn, which was the only house in the whole village not burned down, now contains a small *Museum* of relics of the battle (fee), and one of the rooms on the first floor is still preserved in the same state as is depicted in A. de Neuville's painting of 'The Last Cartridge', the scene of which is laid in the house which has borrowed its name.

The street to the right of the road leads into the village, passing near the cemetery, rendered conspicuous by its *Ossuaire*, containing the bones of 2035 French and German soldiers removed from their temporary graves on the battlefield. Visitors obtain admission on applying at the nearest tavern, the keeper of which is the sexton. The small monument in front of the Ossuaire commemorates 500 Bavarians who fell in the battle; but the other large monument in the cemetery does not refer to the events of 1870. — The French soldiers and villagers who were killed in the defence of the place are commemorated by a truncated *Pyramid* in the village. — Farther down, near the Meuse, is the railway-station of Bazeilles (p. 114).

From Sedan to Bouillon, 12 M., diligence (2 fr.; railway under construction). The road ascends to the N.E. by the *Fond de Givonne*, and crosses part of the battlefield of 1870 (p. 112). 3 M. *Givonne*, on the streamlet of the same name, was the centre of the French position. At (5 M.) *La Chapelle* is the French custom-house; and beyond it we enter the *Forest of Ardennes*. After 3 M. more we enter Belgium. — 12 M. **Bouillon** (*Hôtel de la Poste*), a town with about 2600 inhab., was formerly the capital of an independent duchy. From 1795 till 1815 it belonged to France, afterwards it passed to Luxembourg, but since 1839 it has been united with Belgium. The town is prettily situated on a peninsula formed by the *Semoy*, an affluent of the Meuse, and is commanded by a *Castle* on an isolated rock. The valley as far as (28-30 M.) Monthermé may be explored on foot in one day. Road from Monthermé to the most attractive parts of the valley, see p. 97.

From Sedan to Lérouville, 91 M. (to Nancy, 127 M.), railway in 4¾-7¼ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 15, 13 fr. 65, 9 fr. 95 c.). — At (2½ M.) *Pont-Maugis* the line diverges to the left from that to Metz and begins to ascend the attractive valley of the *Meuse*. Branch-line to *Raucourt*, see

below. — 9 M. *Mouzon*, an old town which enjoyed a certain amount of importance down to the middle of the 17th cent., contains a church of the 13-15th cent. and the remains of an abbey founded in the 10th century. Marshal MacMahon crossed the Meuse at this point on Aug. 29th and 30th, 1870. — 15½ M. *Létanne-Beaumont* is the station for the little town of *Beaumont*, 1¼ M. to the S.W., where 3000 men under General de Failly, posted to guard the passage of the Meuse, were defeated and captured by the Saxon troops on Aug. 30th, 1870. — 24 M. *Stenay*, a small town in the Pays Messin in Lorraine, was at one time strongly fortified. At (32 M.) *Dun-Doulcon* the valley expands.

57 M. Verdun, see p. 101. Our line leaves the railway to Metz on the left and that to Châlons and Rheims on the right, and skirts the town of Verdun on the S.W. The valley again contracts and forms picturesque defiles, most of which are fortified.

80 M. St. Mihiel *(Hôtel du Cygne)*, with 6000 inhab., situated on the right bank of the Meuse, grew up round an ancient *Abbey of St. Michael*, now occupied by the municipal offices. Both the abbey and the *Church of St. Michael* date in part from the 17th century. The church contains a fine statue of the Madonna, by Ligier Richier (p. 125; in the choir); a child surrounded with skulls, perhaps by Jean Richier (in the 1st chapel on the right); and good choir-stalls, organ-case, and modern stained glass. The *Church of St. Stephen*, in the old town, contains a group of life-sized statues representing the **Entombment*, considered the masterpiece of Ligier Richier. Among the various quaint old houses in this part of the town is one formerly occupied by Ligier Richier, who has embellished it with an elaborate ceiling. Above the town rise the *Falaises de St. Mihiel*, a group of pointed limestone rocks, 60-70 ft. high.

91 M. *Lérouville*, on the line from Paris to Nancy, is 3½ M. from Commercy (p. 126).

Beyond Sedan the railway continues to skirt the Meuse for some distance. 174 M. *Pont-Maugis* is the junction for Verdun and Lérouville (see above) and for (6 M.) *Raucourt*, a town with manufactures of buckles. Crossing the Meuse the line now ascends the valley of the *Chiers*. 175½ M. *Bazeilles* (p. 112); 178 M. *Douzy;* 179½ M. *Pourru-Brévilly;* 182 M. *Sachy*. — 185 M. *Carignan*, a town with 2150 inhab., was at one time fortified. Formerly named Yvois, it changed its name when Louis XIV. made it a duchy in favour of Eugene Maurice of Soissons, son of the prince of Carignan. A branch-line runs hence to (4½ M.) *Messempré*, with metal works. — 186 M. *Blagny;* 189 M. *Margut;* 194 M. *Lamouilly;* 197 M. *Chauvency*. In the distance, to the right, is the citadel of Montmédy, beneath which the train passes by means of a tunnel, ½ M. long.

202 M. *Montmédy*, a fortress of the second class, with 3170 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the *Chiers*. The rocky and isolated hill (Mons Medius) from which the name is derived is occupied by the citadel. Montmédy was taken by Louis XIV. from the Spaniards in 1657. It was bombarded by the Germans in Sept., 1870, after Sedan; and returning in December, they forced it to capitulate by reducing it to a heap of ruins. — The church of *Avioth*, 4½ M. to the N., is a fine Gothic edifice of the 13-14th centuries.

A branch-railway runs from Montmédy, viâ *Velosnes-Torgny* (p. 115), *Ecouviez* (frontier-station, with the custom-house), and *Lamorteau* (with the Belgian custom-house), to (12½ M.) the little Belgian town of *Virton*. Virton has railway-connection with the lines from Longuyon to Arlon (p. 115), from Namur to Luxembourg (viâ Arlon), etc.

206 M. *Velosnes-Torgny* (see p. 114). Beyond (209 M.) *Vezin* we pass several bridges and two tunnels. — 214 M. *Longuyon* (Buffet Hôtel), an industrial town with 2750 inhab., pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Chiers and the *Crusne*, is the centre of the hardware trade in N.E. France.

FROM LONGUYON TO LUXEMBOURG, 34½ M., railway in 4-5 hrs. [This line is 15 M. shorter than that by Thionville. From Paris to Luxembourg the distance by this route is 250 M., while viâ Châlons, Frouard, and Metz it is 285 M., and viâ Rheims and Verdun 275-282½ M.] — We leave the line to Thionville and Metz on the right, and ascend the upper valley of the Chiers, traversing a picturesque region, studded with iron-mines and foundries. 5½ M. *Cons-la-Granville*, with a handsome Renaissance château (right); 8 M. *Rehon*.

9 M. **Longwy** (*Hôtel de Paris; Croix d'Or*), a town with 6800 inhab., and a fortress of the second class, has belonged to France since 1678. It was the first strong border-fortress taken by the Prussians in 1792, and its weak defence excited great indignation among the Revolutionaries at Paris. In 1815 it was again taken by the Prussians, this time after a siege of three months. In February, 1871, it surrendered to the Germans after a destructive bombardment of eight days. In the lower town (*Longwy-Bas*) there are several important factories and porcelain-works. The picturesque and fortified upper town (*Longwy-Haut*) lies nearly 1¼ M. from the station by the road (omnibus), though there are short-cuts for pedestrians. It occupies a height rising from the Chiers, and commands a fine view. — The branch-line from Longwy to (11 M.) *Villerupt* is chiefly of industrial importance.

11 M. *Mont St. Martin*, the last French station, with the custom-house, has a handsome Romanesque church and some steel-works. — The Belgian custom-house is at (15 M.) *Athus*, the junction of lines from Petange (3½ M.; see below) and from Virton (15 M.; see p. 114). 16 M. *Messancy*. — At (21 M.) *Autel* our line unites with that from Namur to Luxembourg (87 M.). *Arlon*, with 7200 inhab., lies 3 M. off, in the direction of Namur. — 23½ M. *Useterpigny*. — 24 M. *Bettingen* is the first station in the duchy of Luxembourg, but the custom-house examination does not take place until the town of Luxembourg is reached. We cross the railway running to the N. from *Bettembourg* (Luxembourg and Metz), viâ *Petange* (11 M.; see above), to (22½ M.) *Ettelbruck*. — Three unimportant stations.

34½ M. **Luxembourg** (**Hôtel Brasseur; Hôtel de Cologne*), a town with 16,700 inhab., at one time a fortress of the German Confederation, is the capital of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg, which is united to Holland by a personal union. The situation of the town is peculiar and picturesque. The upper part is perched upon a rocky tableland which is bounded on three sides by abrupt precipices, 200 ft. in height. At the foot of these flow the *Pétrusse* and the *Alzette*, which are bounded by equally precipitous rocks on the opposite bank. In this narrow ravine lie the busy lower portions of the town. Apart from its curious situation and pretty environs, Luxembourg offers little to detain the traveller. The station is connected with the town by means of a huge viaduct. The Hôtel de Ville and the Athénée contain small *Musées;* and the Place Guillaume, near the centre of the town, is embellished with a *Statue of William III.*, by Mercié. To the W. of the town lies a public *Park*. For further details and for the railways from Luxembourg to Spa, to Trèves, and to Thionville, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland* and *Baedeker's Rhine*.

FROM LONGUYON TO NANCY (and Metz, viâ Conflans-Jarny or Pagny-sur-Moselle), 79½ M., railway in 3¾-4¼ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 85, 11 fr. 90, 8 fr. 75 c.). This line forms part of the route traversed by the through trains from Calais to Nancy, Strassburg, and the S. of Germany, viâ Lille, Valenciennes, Hirson, Mézières-Charleville, Sedan, etc. It diverges to the right from the line to Thionville and runs to the S. E. through a monotonous district. — 26 M. *Conflans-Jarny* is also a station on the line from Verdun to Metz (p. 102). — At (31½ M.) *Mars-la-Tour* several sanguinary

cavalry-engagements took place during the battle of Rezonville, on Aug. 16th, 1870. A large *Monument*, passed before we reach the station, commemorates the French who fell, and is surrounded with vaults containing the bones of 10,000 soldiers. — From (4 M.) *Onville* a branch-line runs to (6½ M.) *Thiaucourt*, situated to the S.W. in the pretty valley of the *Rupt de Mad*, which the main line also traverses towards the E. — 46 M. *Pagny-sur-Moselle* (p. 99), where our line unites with that from Metz to Frouard (p. 127), is also a station on the line from Paris to *Nancy* (p. 127).

Beyond Longuyon the line to Thionville and Metz threads a tunnel and enters the valley of the *Crusne*, which it continues to ascend, crossing the stream several times. 220 M. *Pierrepont*, picturesquely situated; 223 M. *Mercy-le-Bas-Mainbottel*; 227 M. *Joppécourt-Fillières*. We quit the valley by a tunnel.

230 M. *Audun-le-Roman* is the frontier-station, with the French custom-house. The German custom-house is at (235 M.) *Fentsch* (Fr. *Fontoy*), where the time is 26 min. in advance of Parisian time. Beyond another tunnel we begin to descend the valley of the Fentsch. 240 M. *Hayingen* (Fr. *Hayange*), with important iron-works.

244½ M. **Thionville** (*Hôtel Lefebvre*, *St. Hubert*, both mediocre), or *Diedenhofen*, a small fortified town on the *Moselle*, with 7000 inhab., was captured in 1643 by the Prince of Condé, and on Nov. 24th, 1870, by the Germans, after a bombardment of two days.

From Thionville to *Luxembourg* (p. 115), see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland* or *Baedeker's Rhine*; to *Trèves* (43½ M.), *Saarbrücken*, *Saargemünd*, etc., see *Baedeker's Rhine* or *Baedeker's North Germany*.

The Metz line now ascends the valley of the Moselle. 245 M. *Ueckingen* (Fr. *Uckange*); 250 M. *Reichersberg* (Fr. *Richemont*): 251 M. *Hagendingen* (Fr. *Hagondange*), the centre of the iron-founding carried on in the valley of the *Orne*, which is traversed by a short goods-line (see p. 102); 253 M. *Maizières*; 261 M. *Devant-les-Ponts*, near Fort Moselle (p. 117). The line describes a curve to the W. and crosses the Moselle. To the right diverges the line to Verdun and Paris, then the lines to Frouard and Paris and to Saarbrücken and Strassburg. — 263 M. *Metz*.

Metz.— **Hotels.** *Grand Hôtel de l'Europe, *Grand Hôtel de Metz, Rue des Clercs 4 and 3, both of the first class and expensive; Hôtel de Paris, Hôtel de France, Place de Chambre, to the N. of the Cathedral.

Cafés on the Esplanade. — **Restaurants.** **Moitrier*, Rue Chapelrue 4; *Nachbaur*, Rue Fabert 2.

For details, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

Metz, the capital of German Lorraine, with 54,716 inhab., more than a fourth of whom are German settlers (pop. before the Franco-German war 55,000), and a German garrison of 16,000 men, lies in a wide basin on the *Moselle*, which flows in several arms through the town, at the lower end of which it is joined on the right by the *Seille*. It was the *Divodurum* of the Romans, the chief town of the Gallic tribes of the *Mediomatici*, and in the 5th cent. began to be known as *Mettis*. In 406 it was plundered by the Vandals, and in 451 it suffered the same fate from the Huns. It afterwards passed into the possession of the Franks, and in 512 became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia. Subsequently Metz was a free city of the

German Empire, until it was taken by the French in 1552, and successfully maintained by them against an army which besieged it under Charles V. By the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 it was ceded to the French together with Toul and Verdun, and in 1871 it was again incorporated with the Empire of Germany. Metz has always been strongly fortified (at one time by Vauban), and under the later French régime was rendered one of the greatest fortresses in Europe by the construction of forts on the neighbouring heights. Until its surrender to the Germans on 27th Oct., 1870, the fortress had never succumbed to an enemy, and even on that occasion it is probable that mismanagement on the part of the French contributed mainly to its downfall. The Germans have much extended the fortifications since 1870; and the outworks now form a girdle round the town of about 15 M. in circumference.

Behind the *Place Royale*, reached from the station, is the *Esplanade*, laid out in pleasant walks and embellished with a bronze statue, by Pêtre, of *Marshal Ney* (1769-1815).

The *Cathedral, the finest edifice in the town, is a magnificent Gothic structure, begun in the 13th century. The nave was completed before 1392, the choir dates from the 15th and 16th cent. and was consecrated in 1546, and the unsightly portal was added in the degraded taste of the 18th century. The whole was thoroughly restored in 1830-35. The choir contains fine stained-glass windows, the oldest of which, of the 13th cent., are on the S. side. The tower, 387 ft. high, commands a fine view of the town and the fertile '*Pays Messin*'. The Place d'Armes, adjoining the cathedral, is adorned with a *Statue* of *Marshal Fabert* (1599-1662), a native of Metz, who distinguished himself in the campaigns of Louis XIV.

The *Library* and the *Museum*, containing collections of Roman antiquities, natural history, and paintings, occupy the same building in the Rue Chèvremont, which leads from the Place d'Armes. — A little farther on we reach a branch of the Moselle, above the island on which are the former *Préfecture*, *Theatre*, etc. Near the opposite bank, farther down, is the *Porte Chambière* or *Schlachthaus-Thor*, to the N. of which is the cemetery, with a monument to French soldiers who fell here in 1870. The quarter on the *Ile Chambière* has a handsome new *Protestant Church* in the Gothic style. The farther side of the island is washed by the main arm of the Moselle, beyond which rises *Fort Moselle*, near Devant-les-Ponts (p. 116).

The **Battle Fields** of 16th and 18th August, 1870, lie to the W. of Metz, on the road to Verdun. A visit to them occupies a whole day (9-10 hrs.), and may be most conveniently accomplished either entirely by carriage (two-horse carriage 30-35 fr., the best at the principal hotels), or by taking the train to *Novéant* (p. 100) or to *Amanvillers* (p. 102), and proceeding thence on foot. The *Battle of Rezonville*, fought on the 16th Aug., was one of the bloodiest of the whole war. In the course of the day no fewer than 138,000 French troops and 476 guns were engaged at intervals, while the German forces amounted to 67,000 men with 222 guns. The French loss was estimated at 879 officers and 16,128 men, and the German loss at 711 officers and 15,079 rank and file. — The eight German Corps

d'Armée engaged in the *Battle of Gravelotte*, fought on the 18th Aug., numbered about 230,000 men, opposed to whom were 180,000 French. The Germans lost 19,260 men and 899 officers, the French 609 officers and 11,705 men.

To the E. of Metz lie the Battle Fields of 14th Aug. and of 31st Aug. and 1st Sept., 1870. The former battle began between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and ended at 9 p.m. by the French being driven back under the guns of Metz. The Germans have named it the battle of *Colombey-Nouilly*, as the ground between these villages was the principal object of attack (see Map). The result of the battle was to cause a fatal delay in the intended march of the French to Verdun.

The battle of 31st Aug. and 1st Sept. was fought on the occasion of the first and most determined attempt of Marshal Bazaine to break through the German army which had surrounded Metz since 19th August. The chief object of dispute was the small village of *Noisseville*, 5 M. from Metz, on the road to Saarlouis.

To the N. of Metz, not far from the road to Thionville, lies *Woippy*, where Bazaine's last *sortie*, on 7th Oct., terminated in the retreat of the French after a battle of nine hours' duration. — At the château of *Frescati*, 2¾ M. to the S. of Metz, on 27th Oct., was signed the capitulation of Metz, whereby the fortress, with 3 marshals, 50 generals, 6000 other officers, 173,000 men (including 20,000 sick and wounded), 53 eagles, 66 mitrailleuses, 541 field-pieces, and 800 fortress-guns, together with a vast quantity of other munitions of war, was surrendered to the Germans.

From Metz to Strassburg viâ Saarburg, 98 M., railway in 4¾-5 hrs. (express-fares 14 m. 60, 9 m. 30 pf., ordinary 12 m. 80, 7 m. 50, 5 m. 50 pf.). — 13½ M. *Remilly* is the junction for the line from Metz to Saarbrücken. 39 M. *Bensdorf* or *Benestroff* is also a station on the Nancy and Saargemünd line (p. 132). At (47 M.) *Berthelmingen* we join the line from Saarbrücken. From (54½ M.) *Saarburg* (Fr. *Sarrebourg*) our route coincides with that from Paris and Nancy to Strassburg (see p. 298).

From Metz to *Strassburg*, via Frouard and Nancy, 127 M. (no through-trains), comp. RR. 11a and 29.

12. From Paris to Nancy (Strassburg).

219 M. Railway (Gare de l'Est, Pl. C, 24) in 8¾-10 hrs. (fares 43 fr. 60, 32 fr. 70 c., 24 fr., passenger-duty included). — From Paris to *Strassburg*, 312 M., Chemin de Fer d'Alsace-Lorraine as far as Avricourt (p. 298), in 12-16¼ hrs. Express fares 1st class, 61 fr. 45, 2nd cl. 45 fr. 65 c.; ordinary 60 fr. 5, 44 fr. 25, 31 fr. 95 c; mixed tickets (1st cl. to the frontier, thence 2nd cl.) 58 fr. 35 c. The German second-class carriages are as good as the French first-class carriages.

Besides the ordinary express-trains, an *Oriental Express* leaves Paris every evening at 7.30, reaching Nancy in 5¾ hrs. and Strassburg in 9¾ hrs. This train, which is made up of a limited number of sleeping-carriages, saloons, and dining-carriages, takes passengers for all intermediate stopping-places, if there is room. Fares to Nancy (or Avricourt) 10 fr. 10 c., and to Strasshurg 12½ fr., in addition to the ordinary express-fares, besides 2 fr. 35 c. passenger-duty. Places may he booked in advance, for an extra fee of 3 fr., at the office of the Compagnie des Wagons-lits, Place de l'Opéra 3. Dinner 6 fr., wine extra. — *Passports* necessary in crossing the frontier.

Another line has been opened to *Vitry-le-François* (p. 123), viâ *Coulommiers* (p. 266), but though 1½ M. shorter it is served by slower trains (7¼-7¾ hrs. instead of 4-6 hrs.).

I. From Paris to Châlons-sur-Marne.

107 M. Railway in 3¼-4¾ hrs. (fares 21 fr. 40, 16 fr. 10, 11 fr. 80 c.). The train passes under several streets, intersects the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture, and crosses the Canal de St. Denis and the fortifications. — 3½ M. *Pantin* (19,170 inhab.). Beyond the Canal de

l'Ourcq we reach (5½ M.) *Noisy-le-Sec.* To the left is the large station of the Chemin de Fer de Grande Ceinture; to the right diverges the railway to Belfort (R. 24). — 7 M. *Bondy.*

A branch-line runs hence to (11½ M.) *Aulnay-lès-Bondy*, on the line to Soissons (p. 102), passing Le Raincy (see below) and the Forest of Bondy.

8 M. *Le Raincy-Villemomble.* Le Raincy, to the left, consists of a colony of modern villas, built in the park of the château, which belonged to the Orléans family and was pillaged in 1848. The *Plateau d'Avron*, beyond Villemomble, to the right, was occupied by the French during the siege of Paris to cover their sortie of Nov. 30th, 1870; but they were forced to abandon it on Dec. 28th and 29th. — 9½ M. *Gagny;* 11½ M. *Chelles*, to the left, formerly celebrated for its abbey, destroyed after 1790. Farther on is a new fort.

17½ M. **Lagny** (*Hôtel du Pont de Fer*, on the bank of the Marne), a commercial town of 5000 inhab., situated on the *Marne.* The early-Gothic *Church of St. Pierre*, with double aisles, is really the choir of an immense abbey-church, no more of which was ever built. In spite of its unimportant exterior it is worth a visit. In the square near the church is a curious old fountain; and not far off are some remains of the abbey. — In the neighbourhood of Lagny are the huge chocolate-factory and the model village founded by M. Menier.

A branch-railway runs from Lagny to (7½ M.) *Villeneuve-le-Comte.* The trains start from a local station on the left bank of the river, about 1 M. from the main station. To reach the former station, which is connected with the other by omnibus, we take the second turning to the left after crossing the bridge. *Villeneuve-le-Comte*, a place of little importance, contains a church of the 13th century. The line is to be prolonged to meet the branch-railway from Gretz to Vitry-le-François (p. 265).

Beyond Lagny the train crosses the Marne and enters a short tunnel. The river here makes a detour of 10 M., which vessels avoid by means of the *Canal de Chalifert* (to the right), which is also carried through a tunnel. — 23 M. *Esbly.* We recross the Marne.

28 M. **Meaux** (*Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel des Trois Rois*, Rue St. Remy, near the cathedral), a town with 12,300 inhab., situated on the *Marne* and carrying on an active trade in grain, flour and 'fromage de Brie'. The curious old *Mills* are situated in the bed of the river, behind the Hôtel de Ville.

We enter the town by a promenade adjoined on the left by handsome boulevards. The old buildings on the other side are the remains of a château (13th cent.) of the Counts of Champagne. Farther on are the *Hôtel de Ville* and the cathedral (to the left).

The **Cathedral of St. Etienne*, a fine edifice of the 12-16th cent., has long been undergoing restoration. The façade, well worth examination, is unfortunately marred by the slated roof of the still unfinished S. tower. The N. tower, which has no spire, is 250 ft. high and commands an extensive view. Bossuet, who was Bishop of Meaux from 1681 to 1704, is buried in this church, and a statue, by Ruxtiel, has been erected in his honour on the S. side of the choir. On the left are a handsome portal of the 15th cent. and the kneeling

statue of Philip of Castile (d. 1627). — To the left of the cathedral is the *Episcopal Palace*, dating from the 17th century.

The train passes close to the cathedral as it quits Meaux, and crosses the Canal de l'Ourcq and the Marne several times. Beyond (31½ M.) *Trilport* is a tunnel, 735 yds. long. 36 M. *Changis.*

41 M. *La Ferté-sous-Jouarre*, on the Marne, a town with 4650 inhab., is famous for its mill-stone quarries. The valley in which it lies is fertile and well-cultivated, and the hills are covered with woods or vineyards. The train crosses two bridges, threads a tunnel, 1030 yds. long, crosses a third bridge, and skirts the left bank. — 46 M. *Nanteuil-Saacy.* Beyond (52 M.) *Nogent-l'Artaud* is another tunnel. To the left diverges the line to La Ferté-Milon (see below).

59 M. **Château-Thierry** (*Elephant*, to the left, beyond the bridge, déj. 2¾ fr.; *Angleterre*, on this side of the bridge), an attractive town with 7300 inhab., is situated on the right bank of the Marne, about ½ M. from the station.

Beyond the bridge, to the right, is a mediocre *Statue of La Fontaine* (see below), by Laitié. Farther on is a *Belfry* dating from the 16th century. We ascend from the square by a flight of 102 steps to the ruined *Castle*, which we enter from the right. This castle, said to have been built by Charles Martel for King Thierry IV. in 720, was besieged and taken by the English in 1421, by Charles V. in 1544, by the Duc de Mayenne in 1591, and by other assailants on various other occasions. It has now almost completely disappeared, with the exception of its outer ramparts, and the plateau on which it stood has been converted into a pleasant and picturesque promenade.

Quitting the ruins by the small gateway in the tower on the outer wall, opposite the entrance, we descend in the direction of the *Collège.* The adjoining house (No. 12), protected by a railing, is the house in which *La Fontaine* (1621-1695), the fabulist, was born; it now contains a library and a small museum. In the Grande Rue, lower down, rises the uninteresting *Church*, dating from the 15th century. Farther on we again reach the bank of the Marne.

FROM CHÂTEAU-THIERRY TO VILLERS-COTTERETS, 38 M., railway in 1¾-2¾ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 45, 5 fr. 60, 4 fr. 5 c.). The line makes a wide curve to the W., passing the suburban station of *Château-Thierry-les-Chesneaux.* — 9½ M. *Coincy.* The railway turns to the W., and descends the valley of the *Ourcq*, crossing and recrossing the stream several times. — 29 M. **La Ferté-Milon** *(Lion d'Or)*, a small town on the slopes of a hill rising from the banks of the Ourcq, was the birthplace of *Racine* (1639-1699), the dramatist, to whom a statue, by David d'Angers, has been erected here. The hill is crowned by the ruins of a *Castle* of the 12th cent., including one entire side with four large towers. Some remains of the town-walls, dating from the 13th cent., are also preserved. — 38 M. *Villers-Cotterets* is the eighth station (see p. 103).

FROM CHÂTEAU-THIERRY TO ROMILLY, 54½ M., railway in 3-3½ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 90, 8 fr. 10, 5 fr. 90 c.). — This line diverges from the Châlons railway at (5½ M.) *Mézy* (p. 121), the first station, and ascends the valleys of the *Surmelin* and the *Dhuis.* Part of the water-supply of Paris is derived from the Dhuis by means of an aqueduct, 81 M. long, beginning at (15 M.) *Pargny-la-Dhuis*, the fourth station. — 21½ M. **Montmirail** *(Hôtel du Vert-Galant)*, a town of 2377 inhab., situated on a hill commanding the pretty

valley of the *Petit Morin*, is noted for a victory gained by Napoleon over the Allies in 1814. A column, a little to the W., commemorates the event. The *Château*, which lies to the S.W., surrounded by an immense park, was magnificently rebuilt in the 17th cent. by the Marquis de Louvois, the war-minister of Louis XIV. — 34 M. *Esternay*, also a station on the line from Paris to Vitry viâ Coulommiers (p. 265). — Beyond (51 M.) *Lurey-Conflans* we cross the *Seine* and join the line from Paris to Troyes. — 54½ M. *Romilly*, see p. 269.

At Château-Thierry begin the vineyards of Champagne. — 64½ M. *Mézy;* 66½ M. *Varennes-Jaulgonne*, with numerous cherry-trees; 72½ M. *Dormans*. A little farther on, to the right, is *Troissy*, with a handsome church of the 16th cent., and to the left are the ancient priory of *Binson* and the plateau of *Châtillon-sur-Marne*, where a colossal statue of Pope Urban II. (1042-1099), who was born in the neighbourhood, was erected in 1887, from a design by Roubaud. — 78 M. *Port-à-Binson*. Near (84 M.) *Damery-Boursault*, the next station, rises (to the right) the **Château of Boursault*, in the Renaissance style, erected by Madame Clicquot, a name familiar to the 'bon vivant', and now the property of her son-in-law.

88 M. **Epernay** *(Rail. Restaurant*, halts for luncheon and D.; *Hôtel de l'Europe)*, a town with 17,900 inhab., prettily situated on the left bank of the Marne, is one of the centres of the champagne-trade. The handsome houses in the suburb of *La Folie*, on the E., close to which the train passes as it quits the town, afford some indication of the lucrative nature of the local industry.

Either here or at Rheims (p. 105) a visit should be paid to one of the vast *Cellars* of the champagne-makers, consisting of long galleries, hewn in the chalk rock, containing hundreds of thousands of bottles and admirably adapted for the numerous delicate operations necessary for the production of the wine.

Champagne is said to have been invented at the beginning of last century. Its distinguishing quality of effervescence is due to the fact that its fermentation is arrested and recommences on fresh contact with the air. The wine may be made either from black or white grapes; but the product of the former contains more spirit and 'creams' rather than foams, while that of the latter is distinguished by its fine transparency and by active effervescence. The must produced by pressing the grapes is first placed in casks until it has deposited its lees. The liquid is then drawn off about the middle of December and fined by the addition of tannine and alum. Three months or so later it is again drawn off and put into bottles, where a second fermentation is induced by the addition of a liqueur containing sugar-candy and brandy. The bottles are made of very strong and thick glass, weighing 25-30 oz. each, but nevertheless many of them break during the fermentation. As the fermentation goes on, it becomes necessary to reduce the temperature by removing the bottles to a cooler cellar. The sediment resulting from this second fermentation is collected, in the second year, in the necks of the bottles by placing them in racks head downward, and is then got rid of by a process called 'disgorging' ('dégorger'), in which the cork is allowed to fly out. The bottles are then filled up with fined wine and liqueur, and the champagne is ready for sale.

From Epernay to La Fère-Champenoise (Romilly), 25½ M., railway in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 80 c.). — This line diverges to the right from the Strassburg railway at (4½ M.) *Oiry*, and traverses a monotonous district. 9 M. *Avize*, a village with important vineyards; 10 M. *Vertus*, an ancient place, capital of an old comté. The church of (19½ M.)

Colligny contains a fine altarpiece of the 15th century. — 25½ M. *La Fère-Champenoise* is also a station on the line from Paris to Vitry-le-François (p. 124), from which there diverges, at *Sézanne*, 6 M. to the W., a branch to *Romilly* (p. 269).

From Epernay to *Rheims* (Mézières; Metz), see p. 104.

Beyond Epernay four small station are passed.

107½ M. **Châlons-sur-Marne** (*Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel de la Cloche d'Or; de la Haute-Mère-Dieu; du Renard*, Place de la République), with 23,648 inhab., is the chief town of the department of the *Marne*, the headquarters of the VIth Army Corps, and the seat of a bishop. It is also an important centre of the champagne trade.

Châlons, the *Catalaunum* of the Romans, is mentioned as early as the 3rd century. In 451 the neighbourhood was the scene of the great defeat of Attila and his Huns by the Romans and the allied Franks and Visigoths (p. 109). This sanguinary and hard-won victory, reckoned by Sir Edward Creasy among the 'Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World', checked Attila's 'mighty attempt to found a new anti-Christian dynasty upon the wreck of the temporal power of Rome'. In 1430 and 1434 the town successfully defended itself against attacks by the English; but in 1814 it was occupied by the Prussians, in 1815 by the Russians, and in Aug., 1870, by the Germans.

Châlons was formerly celebrated for its woollen cloth, and in *Chaucer's 'Reeve's Tale'* the name is used as equivalent to blankets.

'And in his owne chambir hem made a bed,
With schetys and chalouns fair i-spred'.

In order to reach the town from the station, we turn to the left, cross the railway, the Marne (which flows in an artificial channel excavated in 1776), and finally the lateral canal, at the entrance of the town proper. Thence the Rue de Marne leads straight to the Hôtel de Ville. At the beginning of this street, to the left, is the *Hôtel-Dieu*, founded in the 16th cent., behind which is the *Ecole des Arts et Métiers*.

The *Cathedral*, also situated on this side of the town, to the right, is a handsome Gothic edifice, built in the 13th cent., with the exception of the large portal in the classic style, which was added in the 17th century. The fine interior contains some stained glass of the 13-16th cent., a handsome canopied high-altar, with six marble columns, and some noteworthy funeral monuments. The choir is prolonged into the nave, as at Rheims.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, erected in the 18th cent., presents few features of interest. The building to the right contains the *Library*, with about 30,000 vols., and the *Musée* (open daily, except Wed., 12 to 4 or 5), which, in spite of its recent origin, is already rich in works of art, owing to the munificence of its founder, M. Ch. Picot (d. 1861), mechanical inventor and collector.

On the first floor, beyond the library, is the *Collection Picot*, consisting chiefly of furniture, small works of art, and paintings. Among the last are a St. Jerome dating from 1419, two Old Men by *Holbein*, Still-life by *Michael Angelo*, an Old Woman ascribed to *Rembrandt*, and a Triumph of Diana by *Primaticcio*. — On the second floor are some mediocre modern French paintings, sculptures, an ancient piece of Gobelins tapestry (representing Perseus delivering Andromeda), and a Sèvres vase.

The church of *Notre Dame*, a few yards beyond the Hôtel de Ville, second in interest to the cathedral alone, dates from the

12-14th cent. and presents a union of the Romanesque and Gothic styles. It has two towers, surmounted by spires, on the façade, and two others to the E. of the transepts. The stained-glass windows (16th cent.) are fine, especially the first two on the left side. The aisles are provided with capacious galleries, and the three chapels in the apse are each preceded by two columns, from which the vaulting springs. There are several fine monuments.

Farther on towards the E., on the outskirts of the town, is the church of *St. Loup*, dating from the 15th cent., with a handsome and recently restored interior. It contains a statue of St. Christopher, referred to the 15th cent., and a few ancient paintings, including a small triptych (Adoration of the Magi; visitors may open it), by one of the *Francks*, in the 2nd chapel on the right. — The church of *St. John*, at the S.E. extremity of the town, unites a Gothic choir with Romanesque nave and aisles. — *Notre Dame de l'Epine*, see below.

To the S., not far from St. John's, rises the still unfinished *Porte Ste. Croix*, a triumphal arch, 60 ft. high, erected in 1770 to welcome Marie Antoinette. — In the Rue Ste. Croix, leading thence to the N. towards Notre Dame, are situated (on the left) the *Préfecture*, or old *Hôtel de l'Intendance*, erected in the 18th cent., and (on the right) the modern *Archives*, in front of which is a bust of the *Vicomte de Jessaint*, Prefect of Marne from 1800 to 1838.

Proceeding to the W. from the Préfecture we reach the *Cours d'Ormesson* and the *Jard*, the latter a fine park much injured in 1870-71. The canal which skirts this park passes at the other end beneath the *Château des Archers*, a small erection of the 17-18th cent., partly restored, and now occupied by a savings bank. The street in front of the château leads back to the town, passing on its way a handsome *Synagogue*, in theMoorish style, and a less pretentious *Protestant Church*. A side-street, farther on to the right, beyond the post-office, leads to the Place de la République, in which the principal hotels are situated.

To the left, between the Place de la République and the Hôtel de Ville, is the church of *St. Alpin*, dating from the 12th, 15th, and 16th centuries. It contains numerous ancient paintings, the chief of which are a Christ, in the style of Albrecht Dürer, signed Ant. Perot and dated 1551 (in the 3rd chapel to the right), a Christ at Emmaus, and a Bearing of the Cross (in the following chapels). This church has also some fine stained glass of the 16th century.

Not far from the station, from which its two towers are visible, is the former *Manor of Jacquesson*, now used as a distillery, brewery, and malt-house. Connected with it are 7 M. of cellarage, hewn in the chalk, which are generally shown on application.

About 5 M. to the E., on the road to Ste. Menehould, is the village of **Notre-Dame-de-l'Epine**, famous for its beautiful and much-frequented **Pilgrimage Church*, built in 1420-1529 to shelter a miraculous statue of the Virgin, found in a thorn-bush by some shepherds. The spires of the two W. towers are modern. The portal is especially elaborate. In the interior are two high-altars, the right dedicated to Our Lady of the Thorn. The choir-screen, the treasury, and the representation of the Holy Sepulchre should be noticed.

From Châlons-sur-Marne to *Troyes*, see p. 273 (local station near the main-line station); to *Metz* viâ Verdun, see p. 100.

II. From Châlons-sur-Marne to Nancy.

112 M. Railway in 3¼-5¾ hrs. (fares 22 fr. 25, 16 fr. 70, 12 fr. 30 c.).

The line skirts the chalk hills on the right bank of the Marne, traversing the wide plain known as the *Champagne Pouilleuse*. At (108½ M. from Paris) *Coolus* the line to Troyes (p. 273) diverges to the right. 116½ M. *Vitry-la-Ville*, with a château of the 18th cent., to the right; 123½ M. *Loisy*, with a handsome Gothic church of the 13th cent., to the left. We next cross the *Marne* and reach —

127 M. **Vitry-le-François** (*Cloche d'Or*, Rue de Frignicourt 44; *Hôtel des Voyageurs*, Rue de Vaux 34), a fortified town with 7670 inhab., founded in 1545 by Francis I. in place of *Vitry-le-Brûlé*, 2½ M. to the N.E., which wasdestroyed by Charles V. in 1544. The town is built on a regular plan with four chief streets (Rue de Frignicourt, Rue de Vaux, Rue du Pont, and Rue Dominé-de-Verzet) radiating from the handsome *Place d'Armes* in the centre. On the right side of the Place, as we approach from the station by the Rue de Frignicourt, is the church of *Notre Dame*, a large and handsome edifice of the 17th cent., containing two noteworthy monuments of the end of the 18th century. In a small square to the right is a bronze statue, by Marochetti, of *P. P. Royer-Collard* (1763-1845), philosopher and politician, born in the environs. The *Hôtel de Ville*, at the end of the Rue Dominé-de-Verzet, contains a small *Musée*, including natural history and antiquarian collections, and the picture-gallery and curiosities collected by the late Vice-Admiral Page.

From Vitry-le-François to Jessains (Troyes, Chaumont), 33½ M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 50 c.). The train follows at first the Châlons line, then, crossing the Marne, that to Coulommiers, but finally turns towards the S. — At (21 M.) *Valentigny*, the sixth station, a branch diverges to *St. Dizier* (p. 281).

25 M. **Brienne-le-Château** (*Croix Blanche*) is famous as the seat of a military school (suppressed in 1790), of which Napoleon I. was a pupil from 1779 to 1784. A bronze statue of *Napoleon* at the age of sixteen, in front of the Hôtel de Ville, commemorates the fact, while the town itself is sometimes called Brienne-Napoléon. It was also the scene of a sanguinary struggle on Jan. 29th, 1814, between Napoleon and Blücher, in which the latter was forced to retire, after narrowly escaping capture. Brienne has given name to a family of distinction, one of whose members, Jean, was King of Jerusalem in 1209 and Emperor of Constantinople in 1231-1237. Above the town rises the large *Château* of the Prince de Bauffremont-Courtenay, dating from the 18th century. The park is open to the public, and the collection of paintings (numerous portraits) in the interior may also be visited. The *Church* (16th cent.) contains some fine stained glass. — Railway to *Troyes* viâ Piney, see p. 273.

The railway to Jessains next ascends the valley of the *Aube*, which it crosses beyond (28½ M.) *Dienville*. We now join the line from Troyes to Chaumont, and reach (33½ M.) *Jessains* (p. 274).

From Vitry-le-François to *Paris* viâ *Coulommiers*, see p. 266.

Beyond Vitry the railway crosses the Marne for the last time and skirts the *Rhine and Marne Canal*, which begins at Vitry and ends at the Ill, near Strassburg, a distance of 195 M., diversified by 180 locks, 5 tunnels (together more than 5½ M. long), and numerous viaducts and cuttings. — The scenery now becomes monotonous. 135½ M. *Blesme-Haussignémont* (Rail. Restaurant) is

the junction for Chaumont and Epinal (see p. 281). 140 M. *Pargny*; 143 M. *Sermaize*, on the *Saulx*, with a small *Etablissement de Bains* (Hotel & Casino), 1/2 M. from the station, supplied by a mineral spring resembling that of Contrexéville (p. 288).

We next cross the Saulx, the Rhine and Marne Canal, and the *Ornain*, and reach (148 M.) *Revigny-aux-Vaches*.

Branch-railway to (17 1/2 M.) *St. Dizier*, see p. 231; to *Amagne-Lucquy*, viâ *Ste. Menehould*, see p. 110. Local railways also run to the S.E., through the valley of the Saulx, to (16 1/2 M.) *Haironville*, and to the N.E., to (21 1/2 M.) *Triaucourt*, viâ (14 M.) *Lisle-en-Barrois*, whence a branch diverges to *Rembercourt-aux-Pots* (p. 126).

152 M. *Mussey*; 155 M. *Fains*.

157 1/2 M. **Bar-le-Duc** (*Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel du Cygne et du Lion d'Or, Hôtel de Metz et du Commerce*, both in the Boul. de la Rochelle), the ancient capital of the Dukes of Bar and the chief town of the department of the *Meuse*, with 18,860 inhab., is situated on the *Ornain* and the heights rising on its left bank. It was the birthplace of the second Duke of Guise (1519-1563), Marshal Oudinot (1767-1847), and Marshal Exelmans (1775-1852). Bar-le-Duc is noted for its preserves, and it also produces good wine.

The busiest part of the town is the 'Ville Basse', which is intersected from E. to W. by the Boulevard de la Rochelle, the principal street. At the E. end of this boulevard is the new church of *St. Jean*, an imposing edifice in the Romanesque style, of which only the choir, with a canopied altar, and the transepts are finished. The choir is raised above a lofty crypt.

The street leading to the left at the other end of the boulevard passes the elaborate Renaissance façade of the *Theatre*. Behind the latter is the *Café des Oiseaux*, one of the sights of the town, the fine saloon of which is surrounded by glass-cases, containing stuffed birds and other animals. — Farther on is the Place Reggio, embellished with a bronze statue, by J. Debay, of *Marshal Oudinot*, Duke of Reggio (1767-1847). — Farther up, to the left, is the church of *St. Antoine* (14th cent.), with good window-tracery and stained glass. A canalized arm of the Ornain flows beneath the church.

The upper town is commanded by a *Clock Tower*, the only remains of the strong castle of Bar, destroyed in the 17th century. It may be reached by a flight of steps ascending to the right from the Rue de l'Horloge, beyond St. Antoine's; but it is preferable to ascend more gradually, to the right, by the Rue de l'Armurier.

The church of *St. Pierre*, reached by the last-named street, is the principal building in Bar-le-Duc. It dates from the 14th cent., with the exception of the portal, flanked by a tower, which was added at the end of the following century. The screens of the two chapels in the right aisle are noteworthy, but the chief object of interest in the interior is the sepulchral **Monument of René de Châlons*, Prince of Orange, who fell in 1544 at the siege of St. Dizier. The white marble statue by Ligier Richer, of St. Mihiel in Lorraine (p. 114),

a pupil of Michael Angelo, represents a corpse in which decay has already set in.

There are a number of other interesting old buildings in the 'Ville Haute', especially in the Rue des Ducs-des-Bar and the other streets near the church of St. Pierre. One of these, dating from the Renaissance period (to the right, near the church), contains a small *Musée*, open to the public on Sun., 1-4, and to strangers at other times also. The collections, occupying four saloons, comprise specimens of natural history, a small gallery of paintings (chiefly modern), some sculptures, a portion of an altarpiece (Death of the Virgin, and Assumption), and a handsome chimney-piece. Among the few ancient paintings are a portrait of Tintoretto by himself and some canvases of the old French school; the sculptures include antique busts of Trajan and Hadrian. — A house in which Prince Charles Edward Stuart lived for three years is also pointed out.

From Bar-le-Duc to Clermont-en-Argonne, 35 M. This railway has a local station in the Rue St. Mihiel, to the S.E., not far from the canal. It runs towards the W., and descends the valley of the *Aire*. There are twelve stations, all unimportant. At (12½ M.) *Rembercourt-aux-Pots* a branch-line diverges to *Lisle-en-Barrois* (p. 125). — 35 M. *Clermont-en-Argonne*, see p. 101.

161 M. *Longeville*; 164½ M. *Nançois-le-Petit.* Railway to Neufchâteau-Epinal, see p. 282. To the right is the Marne canal, which farther on makes a wide curve and enters the valley of the Meuse by means of a tunnel 2½ M. long, while the railway bends to the left. Beyond (171 M.) *Ernecourt-Loxéville* the train enters the cuttings (some over 60 ft. deep) by which the line pierces the heights between the valleys of the Seine and Meuse. — 178 M. *Lérouville.* Railway from *Sedan* viâ *Verdun*, see p. 113.

183 M. **Commercy** *(Hôtel de Paris)*, a town with 5514 inhab., is situated on an arm of the *Meuse*. The *Château* of the 17th cent., which the train passes on quitting the station, was at one time the residence of Stanislaus, King of Poland and Duke of Lorraine; and here Cardinal de Retz (d. 1679) wrote his memoirs. It is now used as barracks. In the town is a bronze *Statue of Dom Calmet* (1672-1757), the learned commentator and historian, who was born in the neighbourhood. Commercy is noted for its 'Madeleines', a kind of cake.

The train now crosses two arms of the *Meuse*. 188 M. *Sorcy*, beyond which a tunnel, 612 yds. long, is traversed. — 191 M. *Pagny-sur-Meuse.* Railway to Neufchâteau-Epinal, see R. 25.

We now enter the valley of the Moselle by a tunnel ¾ M. long, and once more approach the Rhine and Marne Canal. — 194 M. *Foug.*

199 M. **Toul** (*Hôtel de Metz*, Rue Gambetta; *Hôt. de la Cloche*, Rue de la République), the *Tullum Leucorum* of the Romans, is one of the most ancient towns in Lorraine and has been the seat of a bishop for 1200 years. It is a fortress of the first class, and was taken by the Germans on Sept. 24th, 1870, after a siege of twelve days. Pop. 10,459. The town is situated between the canal and the Mo-

selle, about 1/2 M. from the station. From the *Porte de France*, by which we enter from the station, the Rue Thiers and Rue Gambetta lead towards the centre of the town and are continued by the Rue de la République (to the right) in the direction of the *Porte de la Moselle*, where the river is spanned by a bridge dating from 1770.

The church of *St. Gengoult*, a fine Gothic edifice of the 13-15th cent., is reached by turning to the left at the end of the Rue Gambetta. The interior is unusually lofty; and some of the large windows are filled with fine stained glass of the 13th century. The finest part of the church is, however, the beautiful Flamboyant *Cloisters*, to the N. of the nave, dating from the 16th century. These are enclosed on both sides by six double arcades resting on very light and graceful columns and separated from each other by small truncated columns. The cloisters give on a small square, through which we may reach the church of St. Etienne, turning first to the left and then to the right.

**St. Etienne*, the former cathedral, is noteworthy for its size and its harmonious proportions, and still more for its beautiful W. front, which is flanked by two light and graceful towers, terminating in octagonal lanterns. The choir and transepts date from the 13th, the nave from the 14th, and the façade from the 15th century. The **Cloisters* which adjoin this fine church on the S. were built in the 13-14th cent. and are larger and even more beautiful than those of St. Gengoult. They form a rectangle, 75 yds. long and 55 yds. broad, and consist of 22 sections with four arches, each with four small clustered columns and two small isolated columns, besides the archway to the court. — The *Chapel of St. Jean*, entered from the cloisters, contains a large altarpiece, with figures in full relief, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds.

The large and imposing *Hôtel de Ville*, built in the 18th cent., was formerly the bishop's palace.

From St. Etienne the Rue d'Inglemure leads to the Rue and Place de la République, in the latter of which is a good café.

From Toul to *Mirecourt* and to *Epinal*, see p. 283.

As the train leaves Toul we enjoy a fine view, to the right, of both its churches and especially of the façade of St. Etienne. We cross the canal and then the *Moselle*. — 204 M. *Fontenoy-sur-Moselle*. The river and canal run parallel to the railway. We again cross the river and reach (210 M.) *Liverdun*, finely situated to the left, with ancient fortifications. The tunnel (to the left), 550 yds. long, by which the canal is carried beneath the town, and the bridge (to the right) by which it crosses the Moselle, near the railway-bridge, are striking examples of engineering skill. The scenery at this point is perhaps the most beautiful on the entire journey.

At (214 M.) *Frouard* (Rail. Restaurant), the railway to Metz (R. 11a) diverges to the left, while the line to Nancy quits the valley of the Moselle and enters the valley of the Meurthe. — 216 M.

Champigneulles, with iron-works. Railway to Château-Salins, Vic, etc., see p. 132. — In the distance, to the left, we now catch a glimpse of Nancy; and on the same side appears the Ligne de Ceinture, running between the Rhine and Marne Canal and the Meurthe, on the E. side of the town. — 219 M. *Nancy* (Rail. Restaurant).

Nancy. — **Hotels.** Hôtel de Paris (Pl. c; C, 4), Rue St. Dizier; Hôtel de France (Pl. a; B, 4), Rue Gambetta; Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. b; B, C, 4), déj. 3½, D. 4 fr.; Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. e; B, 4), near the station; Hôtel de Metz, at the station.

Cafés. *Café de l'Opéra*, at the beginning of the Promenade, beyond the Porte Royale; *Café de la Comédie*, Place Stanislas, near the Porte Royale. — *Brasserie Viennoise*, Rue des Michottes 6 (Pl. B, 3), déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. — *Rail. Restaurant.*

Cabs. With one horse, 1, luggage-cab 1¼, with two horses or superior cab with one horse 1½ fr. per drive; per hr. 1 fr. more. From midnight to 6 a. m. ¾ fr. more per drive or ½ fr. more per hr.

Tramways traverse the town from Maxéville (N.) to Bonsecours (S.) and from Pont d'Essey (E.) to Préville (W.), the two lines crossing in the Rue St. Dizier (comp. Pl. C, 4). Fare 10, 15, or 20 c.

Theatres. *Théâtre Municipal*, Place Stanislas (Pl. C, 3), open daily, except Mon. and Frid., from Sept. to May; *Casino*, Rue St. Georges, open every evening; *Eden Théâtre*, Place St. Jean.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Rue de la Constitution 9; also at the railway-station.

Baths. *Bains de Casino*, Passage de Casino (Pl. C, 4).

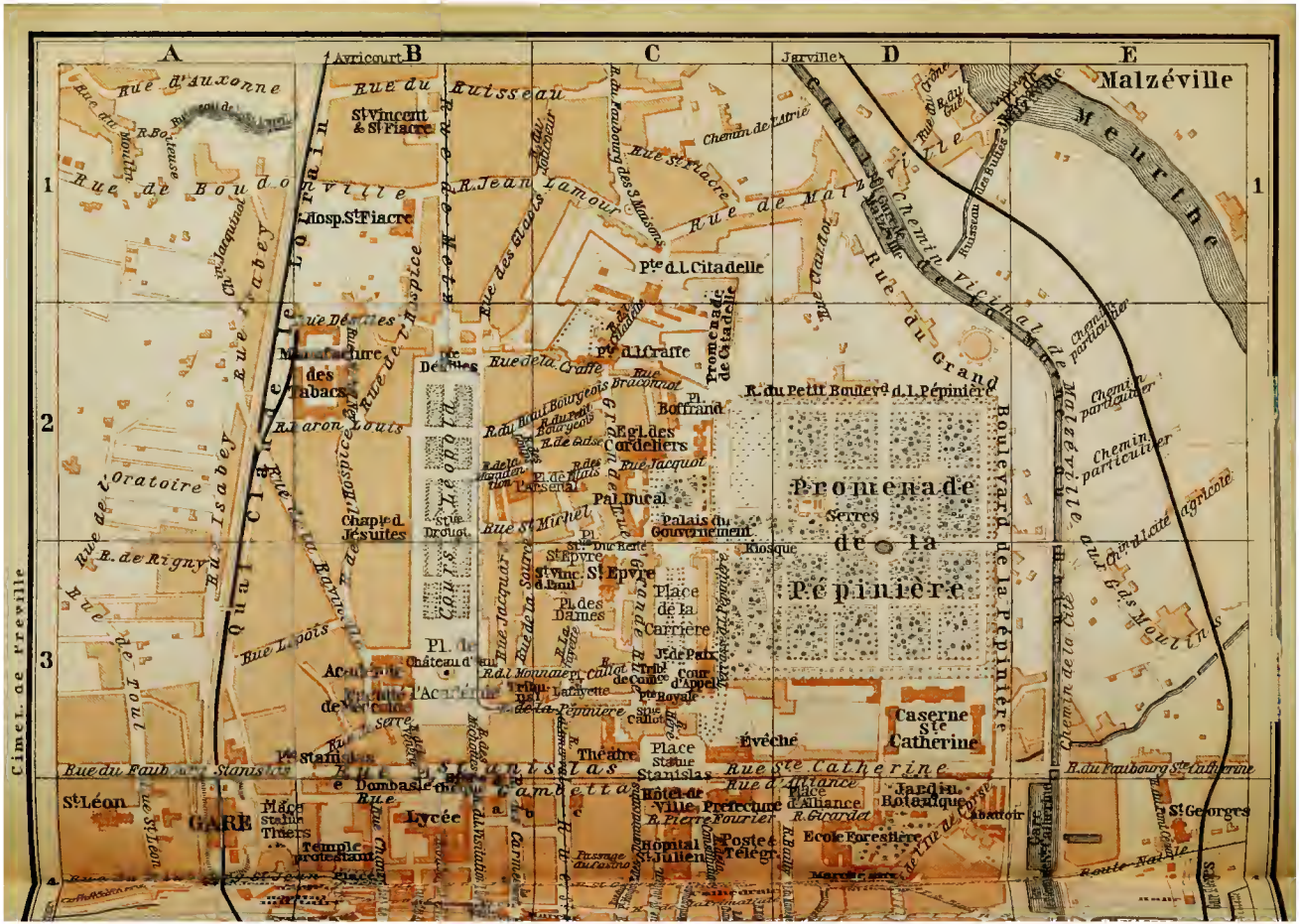
French Protestant Service in the *Temple*, Place St. Jean, at 10 a.m., German service at 3 p.m. — *French Methodist Chapel*, Rue Ste. Anne 6; services at 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Among the specialties of Nancy are *Embroidery*, *Macaroons*, and *Artistic Pottery and Glass* (Maison Gallé-Reinemer, Rue de Faïencerie 1, Rue St. Dizier, etc.).

Nancy, the capital of the *Département de Meurthe-et-Moselle*, and the seat of a bishop, formerly the capital of Lorraine and the seat of the dukes, of whom Stanislaus Leszczinski (d. 1766), ex-king of Poland, was the last, is situated on the *Meurthe*, and contains 80,000 inhabitants. It was greatly embellished by Leopold (d. 1720), predecessor of Stanislaus, and is one of the best-built towns in France. The surrounding vineyards contribute much to the beauty of the situation. The *Academy* of Nancy has risen in importance since the annexation of Strassburg to Germany, and its *Ecole Forestière*, or nursery for forest-trees, is the only establishment of the kind in France. Until quite recently the British Government regularly sent pupils to this school under the charge of an officer.

After taking Nancy in 1475 and losing it again in the following year, Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, was defeated and slain beneath its walls by the Duke of Lorraine and the Swiss on Jan. 5th, 1477 (new style). Nancy was one of the first places in which the Revolutionary spirit was shown by the troops in 1790, and Carlyle gives a vivid account in his '*French Revolution*' of the uprising of 'Château-Vieux' and its suppression by Bouillé. In 1870 the town was occupied by the Germans without resistance.

The *Place Thiers* (Pl. A, B, 4), in front of the station, is adorned with a statue of *Thiers*, President of the French Republic, by Guil-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Rue de Boudonville
Rue de Malzéville
Rue du Grand Bouleverd
Rue du Petit Bouleverd
Rue de la Craffe
Rue Isabey
Rue de l'Oratoire
Rue de Rigny
Rue Lionnois
Rue Jacquot
Rue St Michel
Rue St Epvre
Rue Jeanne d'Arc
Rue Stanislas
Rue Ste Catherine
Rue d'Alliance
Rue Gambetta
Rue Carnot
Rue Lafayette
Rue Royale
Rue Raugraf
Rue Pierre Fourier
Rue Girardet
Rue Mazagran
Rue Ste Marie
Rue Ste Cécile
Rue Claudot
Rue Jacquinot
Rue Dominicains
Rue Chanzy
Rue Bonsecours
Rue Mably
Rue Gustave Simon
Rue Ste Anne
Rue Ste Reine
Rue Ste Hélène
Rue Ste Thérèse
Rue Ste Julienne
Rue Ste Isabelle
Rue Ste Agnès
Rue Ste Sophie
Rue Ste Barbe
Rue Ste Claire
Rue Ste Marguerite
Rue Ste Madeleine
Rue Ste Geneviève
Rue Ste Blandine
Rue Ste Cécile
Rue Ste Agathe
Rue Ste Lucie
Rue Ste Rose
Rue Ste Valentine
Rue Ste Victoire
Rue Ste Véronique
Rue Ste Vierge
Rue Ste Vincent
Rue Ste Vivien
Rue Ste Wandrille
Rue Ste Xavier
Rue Ste Yolande
Rue Ste Zénaïde
Rue Ste Zita
Rue Ste Zoé
Rue Ste Zélie
Rue Ste Zénobie
Rue Ste Zénon
Rue Ste Zéphirin
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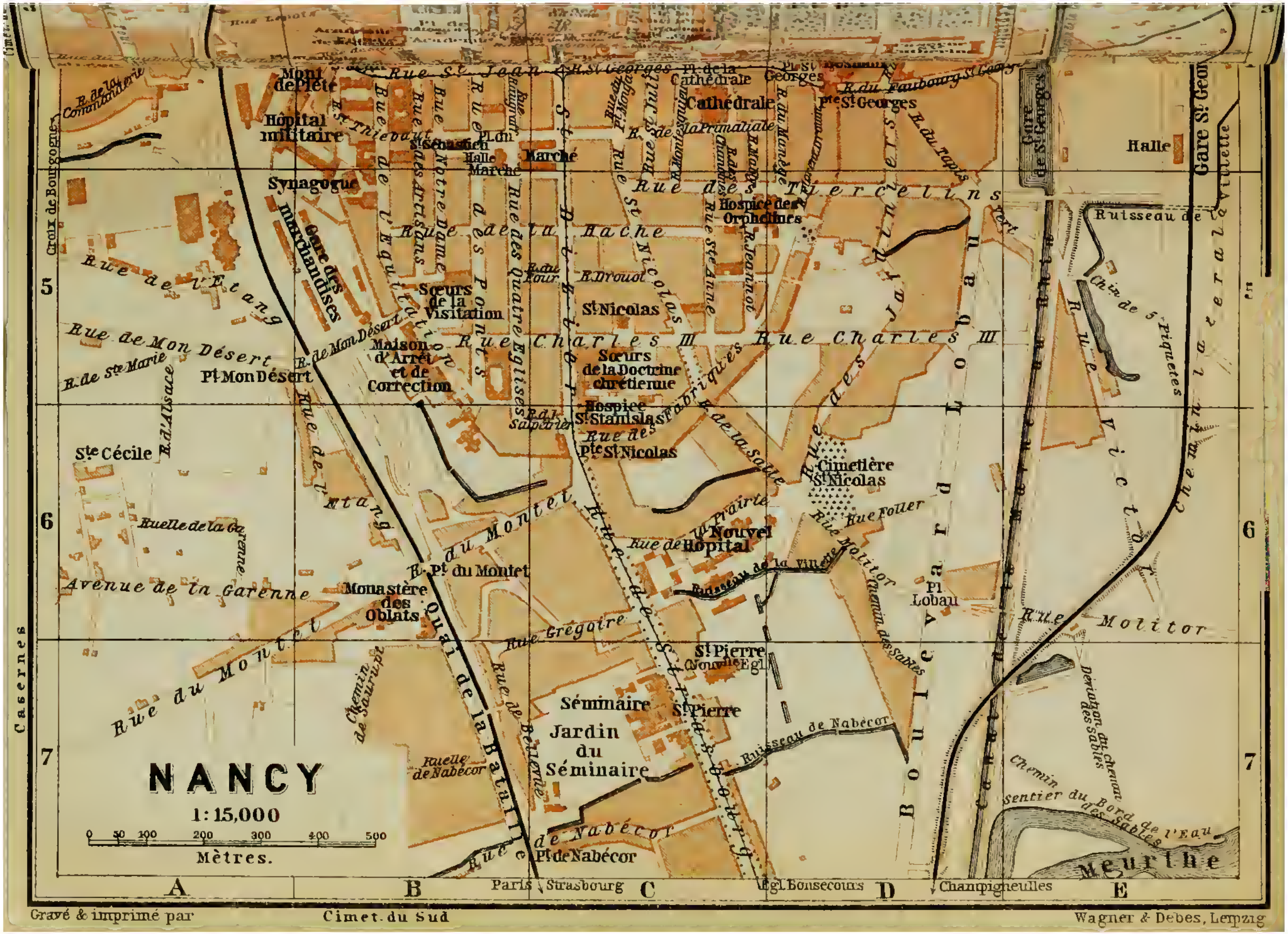
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Cimet. du Sud
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Croix de Bourgogne
Paris
Strasbourg
Egl. Bonsecours
Champigneulles
Gare St. Georges
Gare de St. Georges
Halle
Ruisseau de la Villette
Chin de St. Piquetes
Rue Victor
Chemin latéral
Rue Molitor
Canal de la Marne au Rhin
Déviation du chemin des Sables
Chemin du Bord de l'Eau
Sentier des Sables
Meurthe
Boulevard Lobau
Pl. Lobau
Chemin des Sables
Rue Foller
Cimetière St. Nicolas
Rue des Jardiniers
Rue des Fabriques
R. de la Salle
Ruisseau de Nabécor
St. Pierre
Nouvelle Egl.
Séminaire
Jardin du Séminaire
Rue de Strasbourg
Rue de Nabécor
Pt. de Nabécor
Rue de Bellevue
Rue Grégoire
Ruelle de Nabécor
Quai de la Bataille
Monastère des Oblats
R. Pt. du Montet
Rue du Montet
Rue de l'Hôpital
Nouvel Hôpital
Rue de la Prairie
Ruisseau de la Villette
Rue St. Dizier
Rue des Pt. St. Nicolas
Pte St. Nicolas
Hospice St. Stanislas
R. d. l. Salpêtrière
Sœurs de la Doctrine chrétienne
Rue Charles III
St. Nicolas
Rue St. Nicolas
R. Drouot
R. du Four
R. Jeannot
Rue Ste. Anne
Hospice des Orphelines
Rue des Tiercelins
Rue de la Hache
Rue des Quatre Eglises
Rue des Ponts
Rue Notre Dame
Rue des Artisans
Rue de l'Equitation
Sœurs de la Visitation
Maison d'Arrêt et de Correction
R. de Mon Désert
Rue de Mon Désert
Pt. Mon Désert
R. de Ste. Marie
Rue de l'Etang
Gare des marchandises
Synagogue
Hôpital militaire
Mont de Piété
R. St. Thiébaut
St. Sébastien
Pl. du Halle Marché
Marché
Rue Raugraff
Rue St. Jean
R. St. Georges
Pl. de la Cathédrale
Cathédrale
Rue St. Julien
R. de la Primatiale
R. Montesquieu
R. des Chanoines
R. Mably
R. du Manège
R. du Faubourg St. Georges
Pte St. Georges
R. du Tapis Vert
R. de la Commanderie
Ste. Cécile
R. d'Alsace
Ruelle de la Garenne
Avenue de la Garenne
Chemin de Saurupt
A
B
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7

bert, erected in 1879. The town is entered by the **Porte Stanislas,** one of the seven handsome gates of Nancy, leading to the *Place Dombasle* (Pl. 25; B, 3), where a statue of the eminent agriculturist of that name (d. 1843), by David d'Angers, rises in front of the Lycée. The former *Université*, to the left, now contains a *Public Library*, with 75,000 vols. and 5000 MSS. (open daily, except Sun. and holidays, 9-12 and 2-5). In the background rise the massive buildings of the *Lycée*, part of which is new. The Rue Stanislas leads hence to the square of that name, crossing the Rue St. Dizier, the busiest in the town.

The ***Place Stanislas** (Pl. C, 3, 4), the finest point in the town, is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Stanislaus* (Pl. 27), by *Jacquot*, erected in 1831 by the three departments (Meurthe, Meuse, Vosges) which formerly constituted the Duchy of Lorraine. The square is surrounded with handsome edifices by Héré, and adorned with tasteful iron railings (dating from last century) and two monumental fountains. To the E. rises the *Episcopal Palace*, to the W. the *Theatre*, to the N. (at a little distance) the Porte Royale (p. 130), and to the S. the Hôtel de Ville.

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. C, 4), built in the 17th cent., contains a very handsome ball or concert-room. The wrought-iron banisters on the staircase, by Lamour, should be noticed. The first floor is occupied by a *Musée*, containing ancient and modern paintings, open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., from 12 to 4, but accessible to strangers on other days also.

Room I. To the right, 77. *Guido Reni*, Death of Cleopatra; 33. *Carlo Dolci*, Descent from the Cross; 88. *A. Sacchi*, Sixtus V. at the 'Corpus Christi' procession; 82. *Tintoretto*, Christ at the Sepulchre; 104. *Miguel de Tobar* (imitator of Murillo), Monk at prayer; 106. *Perugino*, Madonna, Christ, St. John, and angels; 11. *P. da Cortona*, Cumæan Sibyl announcing to Augustus the birth of Christ; 201. *Hobbema*, Dutch landscape; 204. *Koeberger*, St. Sebastian; 233. *Rubens* (?), Transfiguration (painted in Italy under the influence of Caravaggio); 185. *Van Dyck*, Madonna and Child (replica of the painting at Dresden); 200. *Van Hemessen*, Expulsion of the money-changers; 203. *Jordaens*, Two female heads; 234. *Rubens*, Christ walking on the waters; 241. *J. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 190. *A. van Everdingen*, Landscape; 240. *J. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 178. *G. de Crayer*, Plague at Milan; 79. *Ribera*, Baptism of Christ; 107. *A. del Sarto*, Tobias and the Angel; 225. *J. van Ravesteyn*, Portrait; *Rembrandt*, 226. The Good Samaritan, 228. Portrait; 213. *Matsys*, Money-changers. — In the middle, Equestrian statue of Duke Charles III., in bronze, by *Chaligny*.

Room II., also to the right, contains the Poirel Collection, including many Italian cabinet pictures. No. 89. *A. Sacchi*, Trinity; 227. *Rembrandt* (?), Portrait; 30. *Cignani*, Infant Moses; 98. *Simonini*, Battle; 45. *Giordano*, Lot and his daughters; 215. *Fr. van Mieris*, Dutch interior; 72. *Bassano*, Christ at the house of Martha.

Room III. To the left of the entrance: No. 322. *Français*, Ravine of the Puits-Noir; 430. *Zuber*, Evening in autumn; no number, *Aimé Moris*, Christ; *Marchal*, Hiring-fair; 349. *Isabey*, Dieppe; 396. *Morot* (native of Nancy), Incident at the battle of Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix in Provence; 102 B.C.).

Room IV. From left to right: No. 417. *J. F. de Troy*, Diana bathing; 265. *Barbier*, Death of Désilles (see p. 131); 173. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Charity; 376. *Ch. A. van Loo*, Silenus intoxicated; 273. *Boucher*, Aurora and Cephalus; 302. *E. Delacroix*, Death of Charles the Bold at the battle of Nancy (p. 128);

276. *Callot* (? see below), Bearing of the Cross; 214. *Van der Meulen*, Army of Louis XIV. before Douai; 404. *N. Poussin*, Christ entering Jerusalem.

The **Cathedral** (Pl. C, 4), behind the Hôtel de Ville, beyond the Préfecture, was built in the 18th cent., after the model of St. Andrea della Valle at Rome. The façade consists of a row of Corinthian columns, surmounted by a row of the Composite order, and is flanked by towers terminating in domes, supporting lofty lanterns. In the interior is a cupola painted by Jacquart, some fine iron-work, and various paintings and sculptures of no great merit. The treasury is rich.

The **Porte Royale** (Pl. C, 3), on the other side of the Place Stanislas, is the finest of the seven triumphal arches which decorate Nancy. It was erected in 1750 by Stanislaus in honour of Louis XV., his son-in-law, of whom it bears a medallion; and consists of a triple gateway in the Corinthian style, embellished with statues of Ceres, Minerva, Mercury, and Mars, and bas-reliefs of Apollo. — To the left is a bronze *Statue of Callot* (1592-1635), the engraver, who was born at Nancy. The sculptor was Eug. Laurent (1877).

Outside the arch lies the *Place de la Carrière*, named from the tournaments formerly held here. At the farther end is the *Palais du Gouvernement* (Pl. C, 2), formerly the residence of the governors of the province, afterwards the préfecture, and now the headquarters of the 11th Division of the VIth Corps d'Armée.

By the gateway on the right we enter the *Pépinière* (Pl. D, 2, 3), an attractive and umbrageous avenue, with another entrance in the N.E. corner of the Place Stanislas, to the left of the fountain. A band plays here on Tues., Thurs., and Sun., at 8.30 p.m. in summer and 2.30 p.m. in winter.

A little to the W. of the Place de la Carrière rises the handsome modern Gothic church of **St. Epvre** (Pl. C, 3), designed by *Morey*, with a W. tower 285 ft. high, and a spire above the crossing. The interior, which is of very harmonious proportions, is elaborately decorated with fine stained glass and with mural paintings by *Art. Sublet*. The high-altar is embellished with a large polychrome altarpiece and statues, and the choir-stalls are artistically carved.

In front of the church is a small *Equestrian Statue of René II.*, Duke of Lorraine (1473-1508), who defeated Charles the Bold at the battle of Nancy (p. 128). The present statue is a reproduction of the original by *Lépy* of Nancy (1828), now preserved in the Musée Lorrain.

In the Grande Rue, to the left of the Palais du Gouvernement, is the **Palais Ducal** (Pl. C, 2). The handsome porch, between the oriel windows, dates from the early 16th cent. and is embellished with a modern equestrian statue of Antoine de Lorraine (d. 1544), by Viard. It illustrates the latest form of domestic Gothic in France. Within is the *Musée Lorrain*, partly destroyed by fire in 1871, but still deserving of a visit. It is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 1-4, and to strangers at other times also (ring briskly).

Two rooms on the ground-floor are dedicated to the antiquities and to the sculptures and other objects dating from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. — A small room, on the first floor, to the right, with a Renaissance chimney-piece, contains the couch of Antoine de Lorraine and the tapestry discovered in the tent of Charles the Bold after the battle of Nancy. The large adjoining hall contains portraits and other paintings, ancient weapons, pottery, medals, etc. Near the middle of the left side, as we return, are a Portrait and a Temptation, by *Callot* (Nos. 803 and 283), and an astronomical clock. In the centre, Model of one of the fountains in the Place Stanislas; locksmith's work; a series of engravings representing the funeral of Charles III. of Lorraine (1603). Then a collection of medals in glass-cases; MSS.; miniatures; mediæval religious vessels; gems, cameos, enamels, seals, etc.

The **Franciscan Church** (*Eglise des Cordeliers;* Pl. C, 2), adjoining the ducal palace, was built by René II. in memory of his victory over Charles the Bold in 1477, and still belongs to the Emperor of Austria, the descendant of the dukes of Lorraine. It contains a few interesting monuments (bell to the left of the portal). On the left side of the church are monuments of *Antoine de Vaudémont* (d. 1447) and of *Marie d'Harcourt* (d. 1476), his wife; *Philippe de Gueldres*, second wife of René II. (d. 1547), with a fine statue by Ligier Richier, representing the deceased in the costume of a nun; *Jacques Callot; Charles V.*, Duke of Lorraine; and *Leopold I.* The third monument on the right side of the church is the curious mausoleum of *René II.* (d. 1508). The magnificent polychrome framework is antique, but the statues of the duke and the Madonna have been restored. Adjacent is the tomb of *Charles of Lorraine, Cardinal de Vaudémont* (d. 1587), with a statue by Drouin, a native of Nancy. To the left of the choir is the *Chapelle Ronde*, or ducal mortuary chapel, of the 17th cent., with seven black marble sarcophagi.

The Grande Rue, which traverses the 'old town', ends at the old *Porte de la Craffe* (Pl. C, 2), a structure of the 14-16th cent., with two round towers.

The Rue de la Craffe leads to the left to the **Cours Léopold** (Pl. B, 2, 3), a handsome tree-shaded square, 360 yds. long and 130 yds. wide, at the N. end of which is the Doric *Porte Désilles*, built in 1785 in honour of the birth of the Dauphin, son of Louis XVI., and the alliance with the United States of America. The present name commemorates the devotion of a military officer, killed in 1790 by the mutinous soldiery (comp. p. 128). — In the centre of the Cours Léopold stands a bronze *Statue, by David d'Angers, of *Marshal Drouot* (1774-1847), a distinguished native of Nancy. — The *Place de l'Académie* (Pl. B, 3) takes its name from the *Académie*, which possesses the four faculties of law, medicine, science, and literature. The architect of the Academy buildings was Morey, the designer of St. Epvre. The *Natural History Museum* of this institution is open to the public in summer (April-Sept.) daily from 12 to 4.

A little farther on is the Rue Stanislas, not far from the Place de Dombasle (p. 129).

The *Ecole Forestière* (Pl. D, 4), on the E. side of the town, to the

right of the Rue Ste. Catherine, which forms the continuation of the Rue Stanislas, contains some excellent scientific collections. Adjacent is the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. D, 4), a little beyond which runs the Marne and Rhine Canal.

One of the chief objects of interest in the suburbs of Nancy is the **Eglise de Bon-Secours**, situated about 1¼ M. to the S. and reached by the tramway plying through the Rue St. Dizier and Rue de Strasbourg (Pl. C, 7). This Renaissance church is frequented by pilgrims, and contains the mausoleums of King Stanislaus and his wife.

The new church of *St. Peter* (Pl. C, 7), in the Rue Strasbourg, was finished in 1885, in a style less elaborate but bolder and more striking than that of St. Epvre.

The E. suburb of *St. Jean*, not far from the railway-station, is built on the site of the marsh where the body of Charles the Bold was found after the Battle of Nancy (see p. 128). The *Croix de Bourgogne* which is probably a successor to that originally erected here by the victorious Duke René, bears the following inscription: —

En l'an de l'incarnation
Mil quatre cent septante six
Veille de l'Apparition
Fut le Duc de Bourgogne occis
Et en bataille ici transcy
Ou croix fut mise pour mémoire
René Duc de Loraine me(r)cy
Rendant à Dieu pour la victoire.

The church of *St. Léon* (Pl. A, 3), a handsome modern Gothic edifice, a little to the N., beyond the station, is dedicated to Pope Leo IX., once Bishop of Toul, who was born at Dabo in Lorraine. — *St. Vincent & St. Fiacre*, in the N. suburb, is another fine modern Gothic church.

Among other pleasant points for excursions near Nancy are *Bellefontaine* (carr. there and back in 3 hrs.) and *Maron* (drive there and back 3½ hrs.).

From Nancy to Château-Salins (Vic; Saargemünd), 24 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 45, 2 fr. 50 c.). We follow the line to Paris as far as (3 M.) *Champigneulles* (p. 128), where we turn to the right and cross the Meurthe. — 17½ M. *Moncel* (Buffet) is the frontier-station, with the French custom-house. 20 M. *Chambrey*, with the German custom-house. From (21 M.) *Burthécourt*, on the *Seille*, a branch-line runs to (2½ M.) *Vic-sur-Seille*, a small town with the ruins of an old castle and some disused salt-works. 24 M. *Château-Salins* also has some abandoned salt-works, from which it derives its name. — Continuation of the railway to *Dieuze* (p. 295) and *Saargemünd*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

From Nancy to *Metz*, see R. 11 and p. 127; to *Dijon*, see R. 26; to *Epinal*, see R. 25 e; to *Strassburg*, see R. 29.

Les numéros (4, 5, etc.) désignent les départements. Les noms des chefs-lieux sont soulignés.

4, Seine-Inférieure; 5, Oise; 10, Seine-et-Oise; 11, Seine; 12, Eure; 13, Calvados; 14, Manche; 15, Orne; 16, Eure-et-Loir; 17, Yonne; 28, Loir-et-Cher; 29, Sarthe; 30, Mayenne; 31, Ille-et-Vilaine; 32, Côtes-du-Nord; 33, Finistère; 34, Morbihan; 35, Loire-Inférieure; 36, Maine-et-Loire; 37, Indre-et-Loire; 38, Indre; 50, Creuse; 52, Deux-Sèvres; 53, Vienne; 54, Vendée; 55, Charente-Inférieure

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13. From Paris to Caen and Cherbourg.

I. From Paris to Caen.

149 M. Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, Rive Droite (Gare St. Lazare, Pl. C, 18), in 5-8½ hrs. (fares 29 fr. 50, 22 fr. 20, 16 fr. 25 c.). See also Map, p. 2.

From Paris to (36 M.) *Mantes* (Rail. Restaurant), see R. 3. — At the second station beyond Mantes our line diverges from that to Rouen, quits the valley of the Seine, and begins to traverse a monotonous district. Tunnel. 44 M. *Bréval.* — 50 M. *Bueil.*

From Bueil to Elbeuf, 40 M., railway in 1¼-2¾ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 70, 4 fr. 15 c.). As far as Louviers the line follows the valley of the *Eure*, which presents no very striking scenery. The stations are unimportant. — 7 M. *Pacy-sur-Eure*, a small but ancient village, from which a branch-line runs to Vernon (p. 47). 21½ M. *Acquigny*, the terminus of a line from Evreux (p. 136). 25 M. *Louviers* is also connected by a branch-line with the Rouen railway (see p. 136). — 40 M. *Elbeuf*, see p. 46.

From Bueil to Dreux, 18½ M., railway in 1-1¾ hr. (fares 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 75 c., 2 fr.). This line continues the preceding down the valley of the *Eure*. — 3 M. *Ivry-la-Bataille*, famous for the victory gained in 1590 by Henri IV. over the League, celebrated by Macaulay in a stirring lay. A pyramid commemorates the event. In the neighbourhood are the remains of an abbey of the 11th century. — 5½ M. *Ezy-Anet*. The famous *Château d'Anet*, 1 M. to the S.E., was built in 1548-1552 for Diana of Poitiers by Philibert Delorme at the command of Henry II. Only a few remains of the original building are preserved, including the portal, one wing forming the present château, and the chapel, which still retains some sculptures by Jean Goujon and a marble mosaic. There is also a second chapel built by Diana, in which she was buried. At the Revolution, however, when the château was seriously damaged, her tomb was rifled and her monument destroyed. — 8 M. *Croth-Sorel*. At (10½ M.) *Marcilly-sur-Eure* there is a ruined abbey, dating from the 12th century. 13½ M. *St. Georges-sur-Eure*. — 18½ M. *Dreux*, see p. 160.

Beyond Bueil we cross the *Eure*. 57 M. *Boisset-Pacy*. After traversing a short tunnel we have a good view of Evreux to the right.

67 M. **Evreux** *(*Grand Cerf; Cheval Blanc)*, on the *Iton*, is the chief town of the *Département de l'Eure* and the seat of a bishop. Pop. 16,755.

Evreux is a place of considerable antiquity, though the *Mediolanum Aulercarum* of the Romans is represented by the village of *Vieil Evreux*, 5 M. to the S.E., where various Roman remains have been found. This Roman settlement was destroyed by the Franks under Clovis, and the town which succeeded was overthrown by the Norsemen at the end of the 9th century. Henry I. of England burnt Evreux, with the consent of the bishop, on condition of rebuilding the churches; and at the close of the 12th cent. it was once more given to the flames, on this occasion by Philip Augustus. The town gives name to the English family of Devereux. — There are two railway-stations at Evreux, about 1 M. apart. The station of the line to Louviers (see p. 136) is a terminus.

The *Cathedral*, not far from the station, is a building of great interest, though it confuses all styles of architecture in vogue from the 11th to the 18th cent., and is, unfortunately, not quite detached from other buildings. The main portal, which has two towers of unequal height, dates from the close of the Renaissance period; but the most interesting feature of the exterior is the Flamboyant N. portal, built in the 16th century. The crossing is surmounted by a handsome Gothic

tower, with an open-work spire. The effect produced by the interior is very imposing. The lower portion of the nave, which is remarkably narrow (21 ft.), is Romanesque, the remainder Gothic, of the 13-16th centuries. The chapels of the choir and ambulatory are closed with beautiful Renaissance screens of carved wood, and the stalls and delicate iron-work in the choir and treasury (to the S.) date from the 15th cent.; but the chief glory of the interior is the **Stained Glass* in the large Lady Chapel and the transepts, dating from the 15th and 16th cent. respectively. The rose-window of the S. transept is a fine example of flowing tracery, with the peculiarity of having all the mullions of the same thickness.

The cathedral is adjoined by some remains of Gothic *Cloisters*, containing a small collection of inscriptions *(Musée Epigraphique)*, and by the *Bishop's Palace*. To the N. is the *Tour de l'Horloge*, a belfry of the 15th cent., surmounted by a graceful spire.

The recently-built *Musée*, at the corner of the Rue de l'Horloge and the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, contains antiquities discovered at Vieil-Evreux (p. 135), some modern French pictures, and mediæval relics. Among the antiquities are a bronze figure of Jupiter, a Hermaphrodite, a winged Cupid, a fawn, a horse with eyes inlaid in silver, a Bacchus, and a faun. — The Place de l'Hôtel de Ville is embellished with a fountain bearing allegorical figures by Decorchemont.

In the extreme W. of the town, reached by a street beginning nearly opposite the main portal of the cathedral, is the former abbey-church of *St. Taurin*, a Romanesque edifice of the 11th cent., with a few Gothic additions of later date. It contains a crypt, some antique stained glass, and some good modern wood-carving. The above-mentioned street passes the *Préfecture* and an ancient Renaissance church, now used as a law-court.

A branch-railway runs from Evreux to (16 M.) *Louviers* (p. 46), following the valley of the *Iton*, and joining the railway from Bueil at *Acquigny* (see p. 135). — Branch-lines also run to *Damville* (Verneuil; p. 162) and to (29 M.) *Glos-Montfort* (p. 137), passing (15 M.) *Le Neubourg*, a small town with the ruins of a castle and a bronze statue of *Dupont de l'Eure* (1767-1855), the politician, by Decorchemont.

Beyond Evreux the train traverses a grazing district. Tunnel. Near (72½ M.) *La Bonneville* is the ruined *Abbaye de la Noe*, founded in 1144 by Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England and wife of the Emperor Henry II.

Another tunnel carries the railway under the small town of (78 M.) *Conches*, near which is a ruined castle (11th cent.). The church of *Ste. Foy* (15th cent.) has some fine stained glass, designed by Aldegrever. — Conches is the junction for (20½ M.) *Laigle* (p. 163), in the picturesque valley of the *Rille*.

82½ M. *Romilly-la-Puthenaye*. At (88 M.) *Beaumont-le-Roger* are a ruined abbey (12-13th cent.) and an interesting church (14-15th cent.). — The church of (92 M.) *Serquigny* (Rail. Restaurant) is adorned with a fine portal of the 11th century.

A branch-railway runs from Serquigny to (31 M.) *Elbeuf* (p. 46), (36½ M.) *Oissel*, and (43 M.) *Rouen*, following the attractive valley of the *Rille* as far as (12 M.) *Glos-Montfort*, and passing the small and ancient town of (7 M.) *Brionne*, where some Roman remains have been found. About 2½ M. from Brionne is *Bec-Hellouin*, with the scanty remains of the *Abbey of Bec*, of which Lanfranc and Anselm, the first two archbishops of Canterbury after the Norman Conquest, were inmates before their elevation. — From Glos-Montfort a branch-line which is to be extended to Honfleur continues to descend the valley of the Rille to (10 M.) **Pont-Audmer** *(Lion d'Or)*, a picturesquely situated industrial village of 6163 inhab., on the Rille. The church of *St. Ouen*, the chief building, dates from the 11th, 15th, and 16th cent. and contains some good stained glass and some curious wood-carvings. The church of *St. Germain* is also referred to the 11th century. The neighbouring hills command picturesque views. A steamboat plies daily on the Rille from Pont-Audmer to (12 M.) *Havre*, in 2½ hrs. (fare 2½ fr.).

98½ M. **Bernay** *(Cheval Blanc)*, a commercial and industrial town with 8310 inhab., is situated on the left bank of the *Charentonne*. The church of *Ste. Croix* (11-15th cent.) has an elegant tower and contains a fine high-altar of red marble, dating from 1685, and some curious sculptures, including an Infant Jesus, on the tabernacle of the altar, ascribed to *Puget*. Remains of the *Abbey*, round which the town grew up in the 11th cent., and of the *Abbey Church* are still extant, the former occupied by the *Sous-Préfecture*, *Hôtel de Ville*, and other public offices, the latter serving as a market. The horse-fair of Bernay, held in the 5th week of Lent, is the most important in France. On a hill outside of the town, to the left of the railway, stands the handsome church of *Notre Dame de la Couture*, built in the 14-16th centuries.

A branch-railway runs from Bernay to (33 M.) *Ste. Gauburge*, following at first the valley of the *Charentonne*. At (10 M.) *La Trinité-de-Réville* it is joined by the line from Lisieux (see p. 138), and at (29 M.) *Echauffour* merges in the railway from Le Mesnil-Mauger to Ste. Gauburge (p. 138).

Beyond a short tunnel we reach (107 M.) *St. Mards-de-Fresne*.

118½ M. **Lisieux** *(Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel de France*, dear and mediocre; *Hôtel de Normandie; Hôtel de la Gare)*, the ancient capital of the *Lexovii* and formerly the seat of a bishop, is a prosperous industrial and commercial town with 16,267 inhab., situated on the *Touques*. The leading industry is the manufacture of woollen cloth and flannel. Lisieux still possesses many quaint old houses of the 14-16th centuries.

The imposing *Cathedral of St. Pierre* lies about ½ M. to the left of the station, closely adjoined by the former episcopal palace (see p. 138) and other buildings. The greater part of the church dates from the 12-13th cent., but the S. tower, the only one with a spire, was rebuilt in the 16-17th centuries. The transept is surmounted by a lantern-tower. The façade is severely simple, but the S. side is embellished with a striking portal, which Mr. Ruskin calls 'one of the most quaint and interesting doors in Normandy', the work of which is 'altogether rude, but full of spirit' *('Seven Lamps of Architecture')*. The nave, the most ancient portion, was built at a single epoch and by a single architect, and is distinguished in consequence by the harmony of its style and proportions. The various

chapels were added at various dates. The *Lady Chapel* was erected in the 15th cent., by Pierre Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais, one of Joan of Arc's judges, in expiation of his condemnation of that heroine. It contains an elaborate modern altar; and there is another modern altar, in silver repoussé-work, in the third side-chapel to the right. The pulpit, the choir-stalls (in the style of the 14th cent.), and six large paintings by *Lemonnier*, pupil of Vien, in the chapels of the nave, representing scenes from the lives of SS. Peter and Paul, are also noteworthy. Henry II. of England married Eleanor of Guienne in this cathedral in 1152.

The *Episcopal Palace*, built in the 17-18th cent., is now used as a court-house, and contains a beautiful hall called the 'Salle Dorée'. Behind it is a pretty *Public Garden*, to the right of which is a small *Musée* (open on Thurs. and Sun., 11-4), containing among other pictures a fine example of *Carracci* (The Plague-stricken).

The church of *St. Jacques* (15th cent.), a little to the S., contains some good stained glass and some ancient paintings and wood-carving, but the only interesting feature of the exterior is the balustrade which runs all round it.

From Lisieux to *Trouville* and *Honfleur*, see p. 152. — A branch-line also runs to (20 M.) *La Trinité-de-Réville*, passing the small town of (12 M.) *Orbec*.

At *St. Ouen-le-Pin*, 7 M. to the W. of Lisieux, is the ancient *Abbey of Val Richer*, of which Thomas à Becket was for a time abbot. It was transformed into a château by Guizot, who died here in 1874.

Beyond Lisieux we pass through a tunnel, 1¾ M. long, and reach (130 M.) *Le Mesnil-Mauger*.

A branch-railway runs from Le Mesnil-Mauger to (39 M.) *Ste. Gauburge* (p. 137), passing (9½ M.) *Livarot*, noted for its cheese, (15 M.) *Vimoutiers*, a small town with bleaching-works, and (35½ M.) *Echauffour*, the terminus of a branch-line from Bernay (see p. 137).

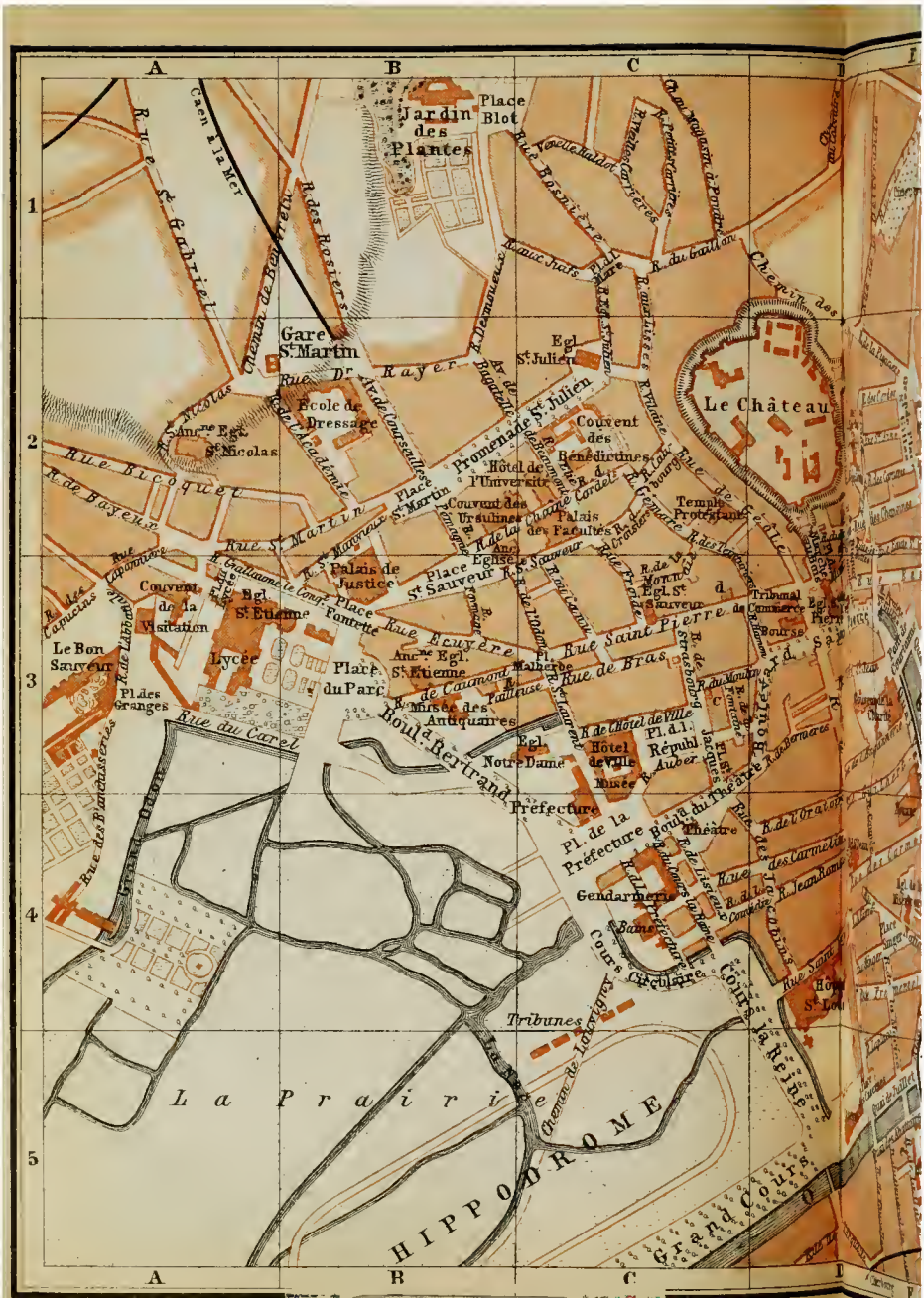
We now cross the *Dives*. — 134 M. *Mézidon* (Rail. Restaurant). Railway to Argentan, etc., see p. 169.

From Mézidon to Trouville, viâ Cabourg, Beuzeval-Houlgate, and Villers-sur-Mer, 31½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 45 c.). The train descends the *Vallée d'Auge*, which is watered by the *Dives* and noted for its pastures. — 8½ M. *Hottot* has an interesting church of the 15th cent., with a Renaissance tower, and a small château, also of the Renaissance period. 10 M. *Beuvron*, with picturesque houses. At (12½ M.) *Dozulé* a line diverges to Caen (p. 144). — 17½ M. *Cabourg*. Thence to (31½ M.) *Trouville*, see p. 155.

140 M. *Moult-Argences*. A column at the neighbouring village of *Vimont* commemorates the battle of *Val-ès-Dunes* (1047), in which Duke William (William the Conqueror), aided by Henry of France, defeated his rebellious barons. — 144 M. *Frenouville-Cagny*. Then to the right appears the picturesque town of (149 M.) *Caen*.

Caen. — **Railway Stations.** *Gare de l'Ouest* (Pl. F, 5), the chief station (Buffet), to the S.E., used by all trains, including those to the coast (but comp. p. 155); *Gare de St. Martin* or *de la Mer* (Pl. B, 2), to the N.W., connected with the former by a suburban junction-line. — *Omnibuses*, see below. No hotel-omnibuses.

Hotels. Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. a; D, 3), Rue St. Jean 77, R. 2½-5, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Hôtel d'Espagne (Pl. b; D, 3), Rue St. Jean 71, similar



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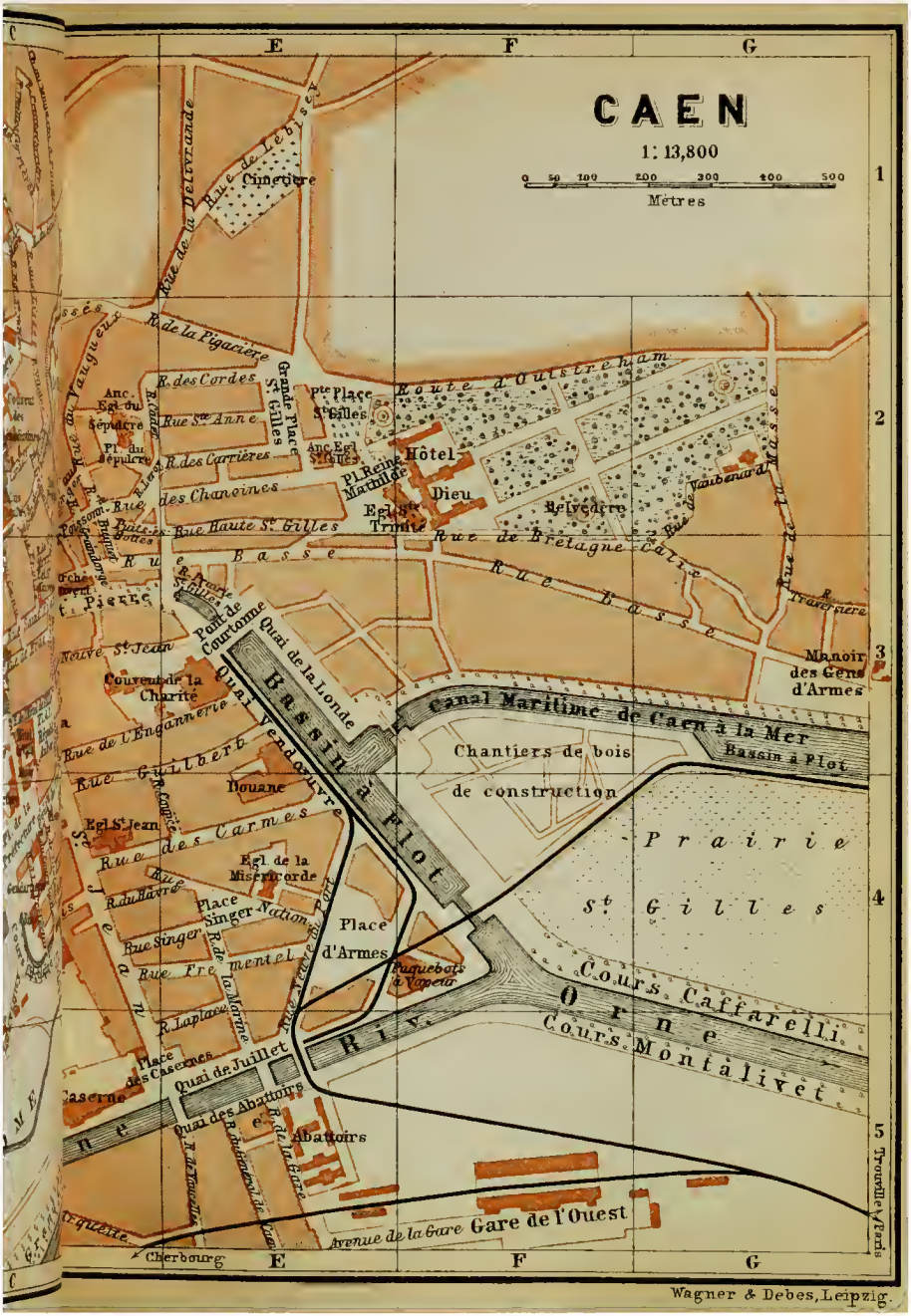


Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

charges; HÔTEL DE LA PLACE-ROYALE (Pl. c; C, 3), Place de la République, opposite the Hôtel de Ville and the Musée, déj. 2¾, D. 3¼ fr.; ST. PIERRE (Pl. d; C, 3), Rue St. Pierre 42, a curious old-fashioned house, R. 2 fr., déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; HÔTEL DE LONDRES (Pl. C, 3), Rue Quatre Vents; STE. BARBE, Rue Ecuyère (Pl. B, 3); DE FRANCE (Pl. e; E, 5), near the station.

Cafés. *Du Grand Balcon*, Rue St. Pierre 50; *De la Bourse*, Rue St. Jean 28, with garden; *De Madrid*, at the Hôtel d'Espagne (see above), with garden.

Cabs. Per drive 1 fr., per hr. 2 fr.; ½ fr. more at night (11-7). — **Omnibus** from the Gare de l'Ouest to the omnibus-bureau 30, to the traveller's destination 50 c.; at night 50 and 70 c.; luggage 20 c. per 65 lbs. (at night 25 c.) to traveller's destination.

Post Office at the Hôtel de Ville (Pl. C, 3), Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville.

Steamboat daily to Havre (quay, see Pl. F, 4); see p. 53.

English Church *(St. Michael's)*, Rue Richard Lenoir (left bank of the Canal); services at 8.10 a.m. (H. C.), 10.10 a.m., and 3.10 p.m.; chaplain, *Rev. B. King*, LL. D., R. N., Petites Carrières, St. Julien, 12 bis. *Mission Service* at 7 p.m. at the *British Seamen's Institute*, Quai Vendœuvre (Pl. E, 3). [About 2000 British sailors visit the port annually.].

Caen, the chief town of the department of *Calvados*, with 43,800 inhab., and next to Rouen the most interesting town in Normandy, is situated on the *Orne*, about 9 M. from the coast, with which it is connected by a canal and a railway (p. 155).

Caen, mentioned as *Cadomum* in the early part of the 11th cent., first rose to importance in the time of William the Conqueror, under whom were built the castle and the two abbeys whose beautiful churches are still the chief ornaments of the town. In 1346 Caen, at that time 'a city greater than any in England save London', was taken and pillaged by Edward III. of England; and Henry V. again captured it in 1417. France did not succeed in finally wresting it from the English until 1450. Caen suffered much in the religious wars of France and was well-nigh ruined by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Two centuries, however, of comparative peace have largely restored its prosperity, and it now carries on extensive manufactures of colza and rape oil, lace, and other articles, while its port is the centre of the timber trade in the N. of France. In 1793 Caen was the focus of the Girondist movement against the Convention; and it was from this town that Charlotte Corday, born in the neighbourhood, set out to assassinate Marat. *Auber* (1782-1871), the composer, and *Malherbe* (1555-1628), the poet, were natives of Caen, and *Beau Brummel* (consul at Caen) and *Bourienne* (secretary of Napoleon I.) died here in the Hospice du Bon-Sauveur. The famous Beau is buried in the Protestant Cemetery, Rue du Magasin à Poudre (Pl. C, 1).

The celebrated *Quarries* of Caen stone, which have for centuries afforded excellent building-material for the churches and other important edifices of France and England, lie to the W. and S. of the town.

On leaving the station (Pl. F, 5) we turn to the right, take the first street to the right again, which leads under the railway and over the Orne, and then follow the quay to the left to the Place des Casernes, whence the Rue St. Jean runs to the right, ending at the Boulevard St. Pierre. — On the right side of the Rue St. Jean rises the handsome late-Gothic church of *St. Jean* (Pl. D, 4), with an elegant but unfinished tower. The church is unfortunately much hidden by the adjoining houses, and its fine portal has been disfigured by an unsuccessful restoration.

***St. Pierre** (Pl. D, 3), in the boulevard of the same name, is a most interesting example of Gothic architecture, though dating from various epochs from the 13th to the 16th century. The chapels and

the turret of the *Apse*, both very elaborately decorated, were added in the Renaissance period. The most striking feature is the **Tower* (255 ft.), to the right of the main portal, a masterpiece of the bold and graceful style of art which prevailed at the beginning of the 14th century. The spire is pierced, and its base is surrounded by eight small turrets. There is a portal in the side of the tower, but the church has no transepts.

The general impression of the interior is one of great harmony. The capitals of the massive pillars in the nave are carved with a curious miscellany of sacred, profane, and grotesque subjects. (Note especially the third capital on the left.) The vaulting and keystones of the E. half of the nave are noteworthy. The ornamentation of the five **Chapels* of the apse is especially lavish, including unusually large keystones and fine modern stained glass by *Marette* of Evreux. The pulpit, in a florid modern Gothic style, and the organ-case are handsome.

Opposite the tower of the church is the *Exchange* (16th cent.), the most noteworthy part of which is the court.

On an eminence beyond the small square in front of the main portal of St. Pierre are situated the remains of the *Castle* (Pl. C, D, 2), begun by William the Conqueror and finished by Henry I., and several times altered. It is now used as barracks, and presents few points of interest. The castle was held by the English after the rest of the town was taken (see p. 139), but in 1459 the garrison of 4000 men was compelled to surrender to Dunois.

The street leading to the left from the church, as we return from the castle, runs to the E. extremity of the town, passing the almost ruined church of *St. Gilles* (Pl. E, 2), which is built in the transition style from Gothic to Renaissance.

A little farther on is **La Trinité** (Pl. E, F, 2), the church of the *Abbaye aux Dames*, founded in 1066 by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, while the latter at the same time founded the church of the Abbaye aux Hommes (p. 141). These acts of beneficence were intended as an expiation of the sin which the pious founders had committed in marrying within the forbidden degrees of consanguinity. La Trinité, with the exception of one chapel, on the right of the choir, in the Transition style, is Norman-Romanesque; it has undergone a thorough restoration in modern times. Two square towers rise on the W. façade and another from the transepts; all three, long deprived of their spires, were provided with balustrades in the 18th century. The majestic simplicity of the interior is no less striking than the dignity of the exterior. Small galleries surmount the aisles, and there is an interesting crypt beneath the choir. The choir, which is reserved for the nuns who manage the Hôtel-Dieu (see below), is closed to the public; but it and the crypt are shown to visitors to the hospital. It contains the modest tomb of the foundress.

The *Hôtel-Dieu* or *Hospital* (Pl. F, 2), adjoining the church, is established in the former nunnery, rebuilt in the 18th century. The nuns of La Trinité were generally daughters of noble families and enjoyed considerable privileges. The abbess was known as Madame

de Caen. Visitors, generally admitted on application, are expected to make a contribution to the poor-box. The extensive park commands attractive views.

As we retrace our steps to St. Pierre, we have a view of the distant towers of St. Etienne (see below). Beyond St. Pierre we follow the Rue St. Pierre (Pl. C, 3), Nos. 52 and 54 in which (near the beginning) are quaint houses with wood-carving. [Among the numerous other interesting old houses may be mentioned the *Maison Quatrain*, 17 Rue de Géôle (Pl. C, D, 2).] Farther on, to the right, is *St. Sauveur* (Pl. C, 3), consisting of two churches placed side by side and forming an immense nave. The building is in the Gothic style, and has a handsome belfry of the 14th cent., a richly decorated apse of the 15-16th cent., and some old stained glass.

The Rue Froide, skirting the church, leads to the *Université* (Pl. C, 2), the seat of an important academy. The *Palais de l'Université*, partly dating from last century, but recently much enlarged, contains a *Natural History Museum*. In front of it, in the Rue de la Chaîne, are bronze statues of *Malherbe* (1555-1628), the poet, by the elder Dantan, and *Laplace* (1749-1827), the mathematician, by Barre. The former was born at Caen, the latter at Beaumont-en-Auge, in the department of Calvados. — Near the Université are the modern Gothic *Benedictine Church*, attached to a convent, and the *Promenade St. Julien*. — At the W. end of the Rue de la Chaîne is the Place St. Sauveur, in which is another church of *St. Sauveur* (Pl. B, 2, 3), dating from the 12th, 14th, and 18th cent., and now used as a corn-market. On the right side of the square rises the *Palais de Justice* (18th cent.). In the centre is a bronze statue, by L. Rochet, of *Elie de Beaumont* (1798-1874), the geologist, a native of the department.

The Rue Ecuyère, continuing the Rue de St. Pierre to the W. from the Palais de Justice, leads to —

***St. Etienne** or *St. Stephen* (Pl. A, B, 3), the church of the *Abbaye aux Hommes*, founded by William the Conqueror at the same date as La Trinité (p. 140). St. Etienne is in the same style as La Trinité, though larger, but its unity of style was destroyed by alterations in the 12th cent., when the choir was rebuilt in the Pointed style. It is difficult to obtain a satisfactory view of the church, on account of the buildings which hem it in. The W. façade, with two elegant towers of the 12th cent., 295 ft. high, is remarkably plain; and the interior also, like that of La Trinité, is distinguished by its dignified simplicity. The aisles here too are provided with galleries; the S. aisle is adjoined by a Gothic chapel added in the 14th century. The transepts are shallow and have no doorways. A lantern-tower of the 17th cent. replaces the pyramidal spire, 400 ft. high, which formerly surmounted the crossing. A black marble slab in front of the high-altar marks the tomb of William the Conqueror (d. 1087); but the bones of the monarch were rudely scattered by the Hugue-

nots in 1562, and again in 1793, so that the tomb is now empty. The sacristy, itself an interesting specimen of architecture, contains an ancient portrait of the Conqueror. Other noteworthy features are the choir-stalls, the carved clock-case in the N. transept, the pulpit, and the organ-case, supported by colossal figures.

Professor Freeman writes as follows of this highly interesting church, which he describes as perhaps the noblest and most perfect work of its time. 'The choir has given way to a later creation; but the nave of William and Lanfranc is still there, precisely such a nave as we should expect to arise at the bidding of William the Great. Erected at the moment when the Romanesque of Normandy had cast aside the earlier leaven of Bernay and Jumièges, and had not yet begun to develope into the more florid style of Bayeux and Saint Gabriel, the church of William, vast in scale, bold and simple in its design, disdaining ornament, but never sinking into rudeness, is indeed a church worthy of its founder. The minster of Matilda (La Trinité; see p. 140), far richer, even in its earliest parts, smaller in size, more delicate in workmanship, has nothing of that simplicity and grandeur of proportion which marks the work of her husband. The one is the expression in stone of the imperial will of the conquering Duke; the other breathes the true spirit of his loving and faithful Duchess'. ('*Norman Conquest*', Vol. iii., p. 109).

The Abbaye aux Hommes was rebuilt in the 18th cent., and is now occupied by the *Lycée* (Pl. A, 3). To reach the façade, which is turned away from the church, we retrace our steps to the Palais de Justice, and enter the Place du Parc, to the right, where there is a bronze *Statue of Louis XIV.*, by the younger Petitot.

A little to the N. of this point is the secularised *Church of St. Nicolas* (Pl. A, 2), an interesting Norman edifice of the 11-12th century. Mr. Fergusson believes it to be the only church in Normandy which retains the original covering of the apse, consisting of a lofty pyramidal roof of stone (visitors not admitted).

In the Rue de Caumont, leading E. from the Place du Parc, is the *Old Church of St. Etienne* (Pl. B, 3), of the 15th century. No. 33, nearly opposite, formerly a Jesuit college, contains the **Antiquarian Museum** (Pl. B, 3), open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 2-4, but accessible to strangers on other days also.

Though the collections are not large, they contain some interesting objects, including an antique bronze tripod; Merovingian ornaments, found in a tomb near Caen; a goblet called 'William the Conqueror's', but in reality an Italian work of the end of the 15th cent.; and embroidered chasubles, etc., of the 16th century.

The Boulevard Bertrand, running to the S.E. from the Place du Parc (see above), passes the rear of *Notre Dame* or *La Gloriette* (Pl. C, 3), a church built by the Jesuits in the 17th cent., and skirts the *Prairies*, in which is situated the racecourse (p. 144). It ends at the Place de la Préfecture, in which are the *Préfecture* and the *Gendarmerie* (Pl. C, 4), ambitious modern erections of no special interest.

Adjoining the Préfecture is an ancient seminary, now occupied as the **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. C, 3). The entrance is on the E. side, in the Place de la République (Pl. C, 3), where a marble *Statue of Auber* (1782-1871), the composer, a native of Caen, was erected in 1883, from a design by Delaplanche. The ***Musée**, in the Hôtel

de Ville, occupies six rooms on the first floor and one on the ground-floor. It is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 11-4, but is accessible to strangers on other days also. Explanatory labels are attached to the paintings.

On the staircase is a large painting, by *H. J. Forestier*, representing the Burial of William the Conqueror, interrupted by the former owner of the soil, who had been unjustly dispossessed to secure a site for the church (p. 141).

Room I. At the door, No. 1. *Vital de Bologna*, Virgin and Child with an angel; to the right, 219. *Fr. Gérard*, Death of Patroclus (unfinished); 266. *Odier*, Incident on the retreat from Moscow; 88. *Franck the Younger*, Massacre of the Eleven Thousand Virgins; 285. *Giraud*, Procession of the Circumcision at Cairo; 284. *Lanoue*, The Tiber; 287. *Phil. Rousseau*, Market in the 18th cent.; 286. *Morel-Fatio*, Shipwreck.

R. II. No. 131. *Hondecoeter*, Hen and chickens; *151. *Dürer* (?), Madonna and three saints; 33. *Feti*, Nativity of the Virgin; 102. *Quellin the Elder*, The Virgin presenting a stole to St. Hubert; **3. *Perugino*, Marriage of the Virgin, from the cathedral of Perugia, one of the chief works of this master; 85. *Rubens*, Portrait; 83. *Calvaert*, St. Sebastian; 153. *Denner*, Head of an old man; 96. *J. van Oost*, Virgin and Child; 294. *J. Bertrand*, Cinderella; 132. *Zustris*, Baptism of Christ; 133. *Moyaert*, Moderation of Scipio; 92. *Momper*, Landscape; 134. *Ferd. Bol*, Magistrate; 179. *Coypel*, Mme. de Parabère (the flowers by *Fontenay*).

R. III. No. 200. *Horace Vernet*, Portrait of Friar Robustien; 81. *Fr. Floris* or *De Vriendt*, Portrait; 110. *Van Dyck* (?), Communion of St. Bonaventura; 150. *Moucheron*, Landscape; 63. *Ribera*, Head of St. Peter; 145. *Lairesse*, Conversion of St. Augustine; 130. *Brakenburg*, Interior; 94. *Teniers the Elder*, Interior; 206. *Lesueur*, Solomon before the Ark; 273. *Luminais*, Breton shepherd; 236. *After Gérard*, Louis XVIII.; 275. *Legrip*, Nic. Poussin at Paris; 187. *H. Rigaud*, Fr. de Neuville, Duc de Villeroy; 290. *Ribot*, The litigants and the oyster; 103. *Bosschaert*, Portrait; 101. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Head of Christ; 263, 262. *Debon*, Battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror; 169. *J. Courtois of Burgundy*, Results of a contest; 64. *Ribera*, Head of St. Peter; 291. *Thirion*, St. Severinus giving alms; 109. *Flemalle*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 36. *Guerchino*, Dido; 136. *Koning*, Portrait of a physician; 98, 99. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Vow of Louis XIII., Annunciation; 166. *Lebrun*, Baptism of Jesus Christ; 186. *H. Rigaud*, Mme. Desjardins, wife of the sculptor. — In the middle of the room: *Gayrard*, Daphnis and Chloe, a marble group; *Rivière*, Music.

R. IV. No. 7. *And. del Sarto*, St. Sebastian; 111. *Van Dyck* (doubtful), The Crown of Thorns; 38. *Neapolitan School*, A gesture of derision; 5. *Leon. da Vinci*, Reduced replica of the 'Vierge aux Rochers' at the Louvre; 192. *Tournières*, Chapelle and Racine; 26. *Strozzi*, Mercury and Argus; 190. *Tournières*, Portrait of a magistrate; 53. *Panini*, Reception of 'cordons bleus'; *84. *Rubens*, Melchisedec offering bread and wine to Abraham; 229. *Rob. Lefèvre*, Mlle. Caffarelli; 48. *Lauri*, Return of the Prodigal Son (architectural accessories by *Bibiena*); 28. *Strozzi*, Fauns and Bacchantes; 129. *Cornelis*, Venus and Adonis; no number, *Murillo*, The Messiah; 42. *Sassoferrato*, Virgin and Child; 173. *Jouvenet*, St. Peter healing the sick; no number, *Cima da Conegliano*, Triptych (Virgin, St. James, and the donor); 138. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 100. *Phil. de Champaigne*, The Samaritan Woman; 12. *Tintoretto*, Descent from the Cross; 97. *Jordaens*, Beggar; 56. *Tiepolo*, Ecce Homo; *Paolo Veronese*, 14. Judith, 16. Flight into Egypt, 15. Temptation of St. Anthony; 4. *Perugino*, St. Jerome in the desert; 17. *Paolo Veronese*, Christ giving the keys of heaven to St. Peter; 62. *Ribera*, The Crown of Thorns; 172. *Jouvenet*, Apollo and Tethys.

R. V. *Franck*, 90. St. Ursula, 89. Adoration of the Shepherds. Then some copies from the old masters, and some modern canvases of no great interest. In the middle of the room, *Schoenewerk*, Child and tortoise, in marble. — Here, too, is the *Collection Mancel*, including a library, paintings, engravings, and other works of art.

R. VI. No. 87. *Franck the Younger*, Slaves to the passion of love; 61.

Italian School, St. Sebastian; 66. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Flemish festival; 194. *Oudry*, Boar-hunt; 105. *P de Vos*, Horse attacked by wolves; 141. *S. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 91. *Snyders*, Interior; 142. *S. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 120, 119. *J. van Bloemen*, Landscapes; 104. *P. de Vos*, Bear-hunt; 272. *Melin*, Huntsman letting hounds loose.

The *Montaran Bequest*, on the ground-floor, consists of 60 paintings, including Holy Families by *L. Carracci* (No. 7) and by *Franck* and *'Velvet' Brueghel* (13), portraits by *Van Dyck* (10) and *Van der Helst* (38), marine-pieces and landscapes by *Gudin* (15-35), a Child by *Guido* (37), and a Monk by *Zurbaran* (58).

The *Library*, also in the Hôtel de Ville, partly in the former chapel of the seminary, contains upwards of 80,000 vols. and 250 MSS., besides portraits of illustrious natives of Normandy and a copy of the celebrated Bayeux tapestry (p. 145).

The Rue de la Préfecture leads to the S. to the fine promenade known as the *Cours la Reine* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), near the *Hippodrome* or racecourse.

About 1/2 M. to the E., near the canal, is the *Manoir des Gens d'Armes* (Pl. G, 3), a picturesque ruined edifice, of the 16th cent., so called from two statues of armed men on the main tower. Both towers and the crenelated wall which connects them are ornamented with curious medallions in good preservation, and the main tower still retains a fine grated window.

The interesting *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. B, 1) contains numerous hothouses and a shady avenue. Unfortunately, however, it lies at some distance (to the N.) from the centre of the town, to the right of the railway to Courseulles. It is open to the public all day.

A branch-railway runs from Caen to (15 1/2 M.) *Dozulé*, where it joins the line from Mézidon to Cabourg, Dives, Beuzeval-Houlgate, Villers-sur-Mer, and Trouville (p. 138).

From Caen to Vire, 47 1/2 M., railway as far as (21 M.) *Aunay-Saint-Georges*. About 12 1/2 M. farther on a branch-line will diverge to (14 M.) *St. Lô* (p. 146). — *Vire*, see p. 164.

II. From Caen to Cherbourg.

82 M. Railway in 3-5 1/2 hrs. (fares 16 fr. 45, 12 fr. 35 c., 9 fr.)

A little beyond Caen the railway crosses the *Orne*. Fine retrospect of the town. To the right diverges the branch to the coast-railway (p. 155), to the left the railway to Laval. Farther on, to the right, is *La Maladrerie* (p. 155), with a prison. — 153 M. (from Paris) *Carpiquet*. To the right and left rise the picturesque towers of Bretteville and Norrey. 157 M. *Bretteville-Norrey;* 163 M. *Audrieu*, to the left, with a fine church of the 13-14th centuries.

167 M. **Bayeux** (*Grand Hôtel Achard*, Rue St. Jean 46; *Hôtel du Luxembourg*, Rue des Bouchers, both at a distance from the station), a town of 8347 inhab. and the seat of a bishop, is situated to the right of the railway. The site of the town was occupied by the capital of the *Baiocassi*, called by the Romans *Augustodurum*. Ausonius, the poet, mentions it under the name of *Baiocassis* in the 4th century. Subsequently the town became the capital of the

Bessin. In the wars with England it was taken by Edward III. in 1346, by Henry V. in 1417, and by Dunois in 1450, after the battle of Formigny.

The *Cathedral or *Notre-Dame*, about $^1/_2$ M. from the station, from which it is visible, is a striking Gothic edifice of the 12-15th cent., built on the site of an earlier church founded in the 11th cent. by Bishop Odo of Bayeux, half-brother of William the Conqueror. The two Romanesque towers of the W. façade are surmounted by Gothic spires; the Flamboyant E. tower has a modern dome. The chevet, with its graceful turrets, is one of the most beautiful examples of the early-Gothic style in France. The lateral portals are also noteworthy features of the exterior, which is still elaborately decorated, though many of the sculptures have been mutilated.

The Interior produces an equally dignified impression. The Romanesque arcades of the nave belonged to a church of the 12th cent.; the spandrils of the lower arches are covered with rich diapering. The exceedingly graceful Pointed arches of the apse, constructed in the 13th cent., are among the chief beauties of the church; while, on the other hand, the windows of this part of the building fail of effect on account of their small size. The windows of the transepts and above the organ-loft are, however, large and fine. There are 22 chapels in the cathedral, and a large crypt, under the choir, dating from the 8-11th centuries. The first chapel to the left contains a magnificent altarpiece in stone; and the stalls and four sedilia in the choir should be examined.

The Rue de la Maîtrise, beginning opposite the principal portal, leads to the handsome Place du Château or Place du St. Sauveur, in which (to the right) is the *Public Library*, containing a small *Musée*. In the latter is preserved the famous *Bayeux Tapestry, which is conveniently exposed to view, under glass, in the second room. The first scene is in the middle of the left side of the room.

This famous *Tapestry* consists of a strip of linen cloth, now somewhat brown with age, 230 ft. long and 18 inches wide, embroidered in coloured worsteds with scenes illustrating the events which led to the conquest of England by William in 1066. Most of the scenes are explained by Latin inscriptions, the letters of which, about an inch long, are also stitched in worsted. The main subjects occupy the centre of the tapestry, and above and below run ornamental borders, filled with scenes from Æsop's Fables, farming and sporting scenes, fabulous animals of the most grotesque description, and (towards the end) the bodies of the slain at Hastings. Eight colours appear in the worsted used, but there is little attempt to distribute these according to verisimilitude. The flesh-parts of the figures are merely outlined; the English are uniformly depicted with moustaches and the Normans without; and there is an evident effort made to retain a general resemblance in the recurring figures of William and Harold.

The origin of this interesting work has given rise to much controversy. A favourite opinion ascribes it to Matilda, wife of the Conqueror, and tradition has it that it was her death alone that prevented the final scene of William's coronation appearing on the tapestry. Though possibly not by Matilda, the work is undoubtedly a contemporary work of William's reign; so that its importance as a historical document far outweighs its interest as a specimen of the domestic art of the 11th century. It is mentioned in an inventory of goods belonging to Bayeux cathedral in 1476; but general attention was not drawn to it until 1724, when it was locally known as the 'Toilette du Duc Guillaume'. In 1803 Napoleon I. exhibited it at the Louvre in Paris in order to incite the French to another conquest of England; but it was afterwards restored to Bayeux. — There are 58 scenes:

1. Edward the Confessor despatches Harold to announce to William that he will one day be king of England. 2. Harold sets out. 3. Church. 4. Harold at sea. 5. Harold driven by a storm to Ponthieu. 6. Harold prepares to land. 7. Guy, Count of Ponthieu, arrests Harold. 8. Guy and Harold ride to Beaurin. 9. Interview between Guy and Harold. 10. Messengers from William arrive to request the release of Harold. 11. They threaten Guy. 12. William receives a messenger. 13. William receives Harold at Eu. 14. William takes Harold to Rouen. 15. A priest and Elgiva, daughter of William. 16. William and his army, accompanied by Harold, reach Mont St. Michel, on a campaign against Conan, Duke of Brittany. 17. They cross the river Couesnon; Harold rescues several Normans from the quicksands. 18. Conan put to flight at Dol. 19. William attacks Dinan. 20. Conan surrenders the keys of the town on the point of a lance. 21. William knights Harold. 22. They return to Bayeux (*Bagias*). 23. Where Harold takes the oath. 24. Harold returns to England. 25. And reports to Edward the result of his embassy. 26. Funeral of Edward at St. Peter's Church (Westminster Abbey). This scene seems out of order, as Edward lies on his death-bed in No. 27, and dies in No. 28. 29. The crown is offered to Harold. 30. Harold is crowned by Stigand. 31. The people pay homage. 32. Portentous appearance of the comet of 1066. 33. Harold arms himself. 34. English ship on the Norman coast. 35. William orders a fleet to be built. 36. His ships are launched. 37. The fleet is armed and provisioned. 38. William sets sail and arrives at Pevensey. 39. The horses are landed. 40. The Normans march towards Hastings. 41. Wadar, whose name appears in Domesday as a vassal of Odo, William's brother, acts as commissariat-officer. 42. The viands are prepared. 43. Banquet of William. 44. William, Odo of Bayeux, and Robert of Mortain take council. 45. The camp is fortified. 46. William is informed of Harold's approach. 47. A house is burned. 48. The Normans advance. 49. William questions Vital, the scout. 50. William's advance is announced to Harold. 51. William harangues his troops and the battle begins. 52. Death of Leofwine and Gyrth, Harold's brothers. 53. The thick of the fight. 54. Odo encourages the Normans. 55. William raises his visor to shew his men that he is not dead as reported. 56. Harold's army is cut to pieces. 57. Death of Harold. 58. Flight of the English.

The entrance-hall, as well as that in which the tapestry is shewn, contains a few interesting pictures, including the Court of Charles IX., by *Pourbus;* Madonna, by *Mignard;* and a Cleopatra of the *Italian School.*

The Hôtel de Ville adjoins the Cathedral. In the garden is a marble statue, by Harivel Durocher, of *A. de Caumont* (1802-1873), the archæologist, who was born at Bayeux. — Bayeux still retains many quaint old houses which will delight the antiquarian.

Omnibuses ply from Bayeux to the small sea-bathing places of *Asnelles* (8½ M.; Grand Hôtel), *Arromanches* (7½ M.; Hôt. du Chemin de Fer), and *Port-en-Bessin* (6 M.; Hôt. de l'Etoile du Nord). — To *Courseulles* see p. 157.

172½ M. *Crouay;* 175 M. *Le Molay-Littry;* 184 M. *Lison* (Rail. Restaurant).

From Lison to Coutances (Granville, Avranches, etc.), 29½ M., railway in 1½-2¾ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 55, 4 fr. 15 c., 3 fr.). The train enters the valley of the *Vire*, and ascends it to St. Lô. Views to the right.

12 M. **St. Lô** (*Cheval Blanc*), a very ancient community, with 10,580 inhab., and the chief town of the department of the *Manche*, is picturesquely situated on a slope on the right bank of the *Vire*. It derives its name from St. Laudus, one of its early bishops. The town was fortified by Charlemagne, and was taken several times by the Normans and English. The stained glass in the cathedral was presented by Louis XI., in memory of a successful repulse of the Bretons by the town in 1467. The chief object of interest is the *Church of Notre Dame*, formerly the cathedral, built in the 14th and restored in the 17th century. It has two handsome towers; and outside

the choir is a fine Gothic stone pulpit. The *Hôtel de Ville* (a modern structure), the *Palais de Justice*, and the *Préfecture* are situated in a square near the cathedral. In the vestibule of the first, to the right, is the 'Torigny Marble', an antique pedestal with an important inscription. Above it is a bust (by Pradier) of the astronomer *Le Verrier* (1811-1877), a native of St. Lô. — The *Halle* in the Rue Basse, to the right, contains a small *Musée* (adm. on Sun. 12-3, on Thurs. 1-4). In the principal room are paintings of no great value (one by *Jordaens*), various works of art (triptych with five large enamelled scenes), antiquities, medals, etc. Another hall on the first floor contains a *Natural History Collection;* and in a room below are nine old pieces of tapestry and some sculptures. — *Ste. Croix*, to the left, behind the Palais de Justice, is a fine modern church in the Romanesque style, with noteworthy altars and a handsome large window in the choir.

From St. Lô to Coutances the railway traverses an undulating district. Views to the left. — 29½ M. *Coutances*, see p. 157.

To the left flows the *Elle*, an affluent of the Vire. — 187½ M. *Neuilly.*

A branch-railway runs from Neuilly to (5 M.) *Isigny*, a village with 337 inhab. and a small harbour, noted for its butter, large quantities of which are exported to England. — An omnibus (1 fr.) plies from Isigny to (6 M.) *Grandcamp* (Hôtel de la Plage), which has a fine beach.

Crossing the *Vire*, we now enter the *Cotentin*, a flat and marshy region, famous for its cattle. The name is said to be a corruption of *Pagus Constantinus*. Many of the followers of William the Conqueror came from this part of Normandy; and some of the most illustrious names among the English aristocracy are derived from those of humble villages in the Cotentin. The hedges here give quite an English aspect to the country.

195 M. *Carentan* (to the right), a town with 3232 inhab. and a small harbour on the canalized *Taute*. The church dates from the 15th century. — 202 M. *Chef-du-Pont;* 206 M. *Fresville.*

From the station of (208 M.) *Montebourg* a branch-line runs to the town of the same name, 2½ M. to the S.E., and to (2½ M. farther on) the railway from Valognes to Barfleur (see below).

213 M. *Valognes* (Hôtel du Louvre), a small decayed town with 5718 inhab. and a church, part of which dates from the 15th century.

From Valognes to Barfleur, 22½ M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 40 c.). This line has a special station on the other side of the town, for, though connected with the Cherbourg line, it belongs to a different company. — 5½ M. *St. Martin-d'Audouville-Vaudreville.* Branch to Montebourg, see above. — 8½ M. *Lestre-Quinéville.* At *Quinéville* (Hotel), a sea-bathing place with a good beach, is a curious hollow stone monument, 27 ft. high, known as *La Grande Cheminée*, but of doubtful origin and use. King James II. of England watched the battle of La Hogue (see below) from the neighbourhood of Quinéville. — 13½ M. *Quettehou*, with 1300 inhabitants. — 15 M. **St. Vaast de la Hogue** *(Hôtel de Normandie)*, a sea-bathing town with 2844 inhabitants. The harbour is defended by forts on the *Ile Tatihou*, to the N., and on the *Ile La Hogue* or *La Hougue*, to the S. La Hogue is famous for the defeat of the French admiral De Tourville by the united English and Dutch fleets, under Russell and Rooke, which took place off the coast in May, 1692. Twelve French ships which were beached at La Hogue by the admiral to save them from the enemy, were attacked and burned by boating-parties the next day.

22½ M. **Barfleur** *(Hôtel Foucher* or *du Phare)* is a small seaport and sea-bathing resort, which was of considerable importance in the middle

ages as a port of communication between Normandy and England. In 1120 Prince William, only son of Henry I., with 140 young noblemen of the English court, set sail here in the ill-fated 'White Ship', which struck on one of the rocks outside the harbour and went down with all on board, except a poor butcher of Rouen. King Henry is said never to have smiled again after hearing the sad tidings. The *Pointe de Barfleur* or *Raz de Gatteville*, 2½ M. to the N., the E. extremity of the peninsula of the Cotentin, is marked by a *Lighthouse*, nearly 245 ft. high. — A public conveyance plies from Barfleur to (17 M.) Cherbourg.

219 M. *Sottevast*, to the left, has a château of the 17th century. Branch to Coutances, etc., see p. 157. — 223 M. *Couville*. Beyond a hilly tract lies (226 M.) *Martinvast*, with a château and stud-farm belonging to Baron Schickler. Near Cherbourg we pass through a short tunnel. To the right is the *Montagne du Roule* (p. 151).

231 M. **Cherbourg.** — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DE L'AMIRAUTE ET DE L'EUROPE (Pl. a; E, 4), Quai de Paris; HÔTEL DE L'AIGLE ET D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. b; E, 4), Place Bricqueville 42; HÔTEL DE FRANCE ET DU COMMERCE (Pl. c; E, 4), Rue du Bassin; HÔTEL DES BAINS (Pl. d; E, 3), beyond the Avant-Port du Commerce, inconveniently situated for all but sea-bathers.

Cafés on the Quai de Caligny and at the new theatre.

Boats for expeditions within Cherbourg Roads; to the *Digue* (see below; 2 hrs. there and back) about 10 fr. for 5 pers.; a bargain should be made.

Steamboats to *Southampton* on Mon., Wed., and Frid., returning from South mpton on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. (fares 20*s*., 14*s*.; return-tickets, available for one month, 33*s*., 23*s*.; from London to Cherbourg viâ Southampton 29*s*. 6*d*., 20*s*., return-tickets 45*s*., 35*s*.); to *Alderney* and *Guernsey* on Wednesdays.

Sea-Baths to the E, beyond the commercial harbour, 50 c., with costume and towel 75 c. Good beach. — **Casino**, attached to the Hôtel des Bains, containing ball, billiard, card, and sitting rooms, and a large restaurant. Balls weekly during the bathing-season (adm 1 fr.).

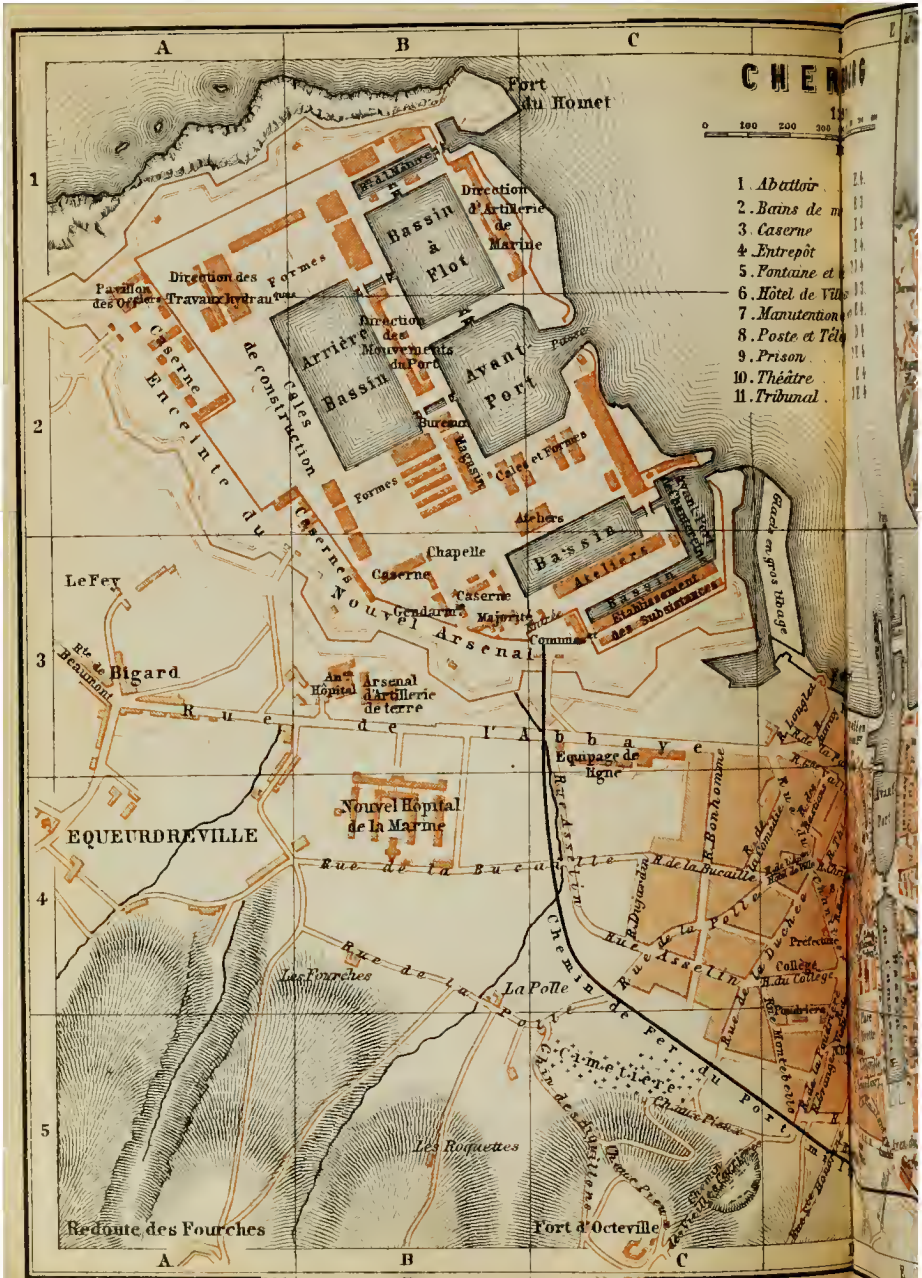
British Consul, *Hon. H.P. Vereker, LL.D.* — **American Consul,** *Mr. A. Postel.*

French **Protestant Church**, Place Divette; service at 11 a.m. *English Church Services* held here in Aug. and Sept. at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Cherbourg, a town with 37,013 inhab. and a fortress of the first class, is the third naval harbour of France, a position which confers upon it almost its entire importance. It is situated at the N. extremity of the peninsula of the *Cotentin* (p. 147), in a bay embraced between Cap Lévi on the E., and Cap de la Hague on the W., and directly facing the coast of England, which is about 70 M. distant.

Cherbourg is supposed by some authorities to occupy the site of the Roman station of *Coriallum* or *Coriallo;* others regard the name as a corruption of *Caesaris Burgus* (Cæsar's Castle) and it has also been suggested that the name is the same as the English Scarborough. The site of the town seems to have been early occupied by a baronial castle; and a Count of Cherbourg followed William the Conqueror to England in 1066. Its proximity to England exposed it to frequent attack; and it was taken by the English in 1295, 1346, and 1418. In 1355 it became the capital of Charles the Bad of Navarre, and it continued to be a favourite landing-place for English expeditions against France until 1450, when it was taken by Charles VII. Finally, in 1758, the English fleet under Lord Howe landed a force here under General Bligh, who destroyed the fortifications and burnt the shipping and all the naval stores, though he left the town and its inhabitants unmolested. In April, 1814, the Duc de Berri landed here, and in Aug., 1830, Charles X., the ex-king, embarked at Cherbourg for England.

The town, most of which is modern, well-built, and clean, is comparatively uninteresting. On quitting the station (Pl. E, 5) the



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visitor finds himself at the S. end of the *Commercial Harbour*, which is situated at the mouth of the *Divette* and the *Trotebec*. This harbour, of quite secondary importance to the military port (see below), comprises an inner basin, 445 yds. long and 140 yds. wide, an outer basin, and an entrance-channel, 650 yds. long, flanked by granite breakwaters. Large quantities of butter, eggs, and poultry are exported hence to England.

The **Roadstead** of Cherbourg, which lies in front of the two ports, has a total superficies of 4 sq. M., but as certain parts of it are too shallow for large ships at low water, the total available anchorage is about one-fifth of that, or about 500 acres. Though sheltered on three sides, this roadstead is naturally exposed to the full force of gales from the N., and Vauban, the great military engineer, seemed almost to be flying in the face of nature when he proposed to establish a naval port here. His design was to protect the anchorage by means of a 'digue' or breakwater, placed about $2^1/_2$ M. from the town. The efforts to construct this work were twice baffled by winds and waves, but a third attempt, begun in 1832, has succeeded in rearing a gigantic barrier which seems likely to withstand the fury of the tempest. The present **Digue* is a substantial breakwater, 4130 yds. long, from 160 to 220 yds. broad at the base, and 65 yds. broad at low water-mark. It is formed of huge blocks of granite, carefully fitted together and presenting a sloping face to the sea on each side. On this base rests a mass of masonry, 30 ft. high and 30 ft. thick, rendered practically monolithic by the use of hydraulic cement. The works cost upwards of 2,790,000*l.* Visitors are permitted to land on the Digue (boats, see p. 148), which is fortified with four forts and twelve batteries. The excursion is one of the pleasantest at Cherbourg, and visitors enjoy an opportunity of viewing at close quarters some of the men-of-war which are usually lying in the roads. The view from the breakwater to the W. of the central fort is finer than that from the E. The channels at the ends of the Digue are commanded by forts on the mainland, as well as by detached forts on islets. The defences of the town are completed by a chain of detached forts on the surrounding heights.

The **Naval Harbour,** or *Dockyard* (Pl. B, C, 1, 2, 3), is strongly defended on the landward side by a special line of redoubts and a ditch, which practically render it quite separate from the rest of the town to the S.W. It is entered by way of the Rue de l'Abbaye, beyond a barrack. Visitors are admitted daily, except Sun. and holidays, from 1 to 4 (1-5.30 in summer) on presentation of a pass, obtained between 1 and 3 at the *Majorité*, to the left of the entrance. Visitors are accompanied by a sailor as a guide, but are not shown the workshops without a special permission. The visit takes about 2 hours.

Louis XIV., with the aid of Vauban, first conceived the idea of

establishing a naval harbour at Cherbourg, in opposition to Portsmouth, which lies about 80 M. distant. The works were, however, soon abandoned; and nothing was done until Napoleon I. took up the project with vigour. Its completion was reserved for Napoleon III., who opened the port in presence of Queen Victoria in 1858, exactly 100 years after the last English attack on the town. The harbour and its buildings cover an area of 54 acres, and comprise three principal basins hewn in the solid rock, several smaller basins, well-equipped workshops, magazines, and storehouses of every sort, and innumerable sheds, barracks, and other military and naval establishments. The three chief basins (the *Avant-Port*, *Bassin Charles X.*, and *Bassin Napoleon III.*) have a minimum depth of 30 ft. at low water and can easily accommodate 40 ships of the line at one time.

Between the Bassin Charles X. and the sea is situated the *Direction de l'Artillerie* (Pl. B, 1), with an extensive *Arsenal*, perhaps the most interesting point in the dockyard for the ordinary visitor. It contains about 50,000 weapons (20,000 muskets), artistically arranged in geometrical patterns and in the shape of porticos, palm-trees, baskets, etc. Visitors are generally conducted over one or more of the *Men-of-War* lying in the harbour; but as these are usually dismantled they are not so interesting as when lying outside in the roads. The *Museum* (in which the mode of constructing the breakwater is illustrated) and a *Collection of Models* are also shown, the latter interesting to naval visitors only.

The town lies to the left or W. of the station (Pl. E, 5). Not far from the latter and near the commercial harbour lies the *New Theatre* (Pl. 10; E, 4), a handsome edifice in the classical style, with a richly decorated interior. In a small square adjoining the Avant-Port is a bronze *Bust of Bricqueville*, a colonel of the first empire, by David d'Angers. The *Place Napoléon* (Pl. D, 3), to the left, farther on, is embellished with a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Napoleon I.*, by A. Le Véel. The inscription, 'J'avais résolu de renouveler à Cherbourg les merveilles de l'Egypte', refers to the construction of the Digue, which the emperor compared to the Pyramids.

The *Church of La Trinité* (Pl. D, 3, 4), on the S. side of the square, dates from the 15th century. The nave is decorated with polychrome paintings, and above the arches are painted and gilded reliefs representing scenes from the Passion and a Dance of Death.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 6; D, 3), on the W. side of the Place d'Armes, contains a *Musée* of some importance (open on Sun., 12-4, free; other days, 12-2, for a fee). Many of the small ancient paintings in this collection are unfortunately hung too high.

Principal Room. From right to left, *76. *Roger*, Descent from the Cross, with the Virgin, St. John, and the Holy Women; 66. *Quentin Matsys*, Peasants; 42. *Bril*, Landscape; 83. *Teniers*, Apes carousing; 50. *Van Eyck*, Madonna; 2. *Albano*, The Circumcision; 47. *Dietrich*, Portrait; 75. *Rochman*, Landscape; 139. *Poussin*, Pyramus and Thisbe; 52. *Fyt*, Genre-scene; 35.

Murillo, Bearing of the Cross; 198. *Leleux*, The Grandfather; 17. *Guercino*, The wounded Tancred aided by Herminia; 5. *Bassano*, Autumn and Winter; 61. *Jordaens*, Adoration of the Magi; 88. *Wyck*, Interior; 8. *Florentine School of the 14th cent.*, Hermitage; 135. *Oudry*, Eagle and hare; 37. *Ribera*, Philosopher; 12. *Fra Angelico*, Entombment; 157. *J. Vernet*, Landscape; 60. *Hondecoeter*, Ape and parroquet; 45. *Cranach*, Electors Frederick III. and John of Saxony; 79. *Rottenhammer*, Madonna and Child attended by angels; 228. *Sienese School*, Madonna; 7. *Caravaggio*, Death of Hyacinth; 51. *Franck the Younger*, The Woman taken in adultery; 1. *Albano*, Annunciation; 14. *Galbiani*, Madonna; 148. *Lesueur*, Justice; 11. *Fontana*, Adoration of the Magi; 101. *Coypel*, Scene from Don Quixote; 96. *Borgognone*, Cavalry engagement; 70. *Van Mol*, Preparation for the Entombment; 65. *J. van Loo*, Melancholy; 123. *Lafosse*, Presentation in the Temple; 216. *Leonardo da Vinci*, Portrait of the artist; 180. *Flinck*, St. Jerome; 143. *Rigaud*, Portraits; 147. *Lesueur*, Sermon on the Mount; 211. *Soyer*, Sacristy; *Schiavone*, 27. Joseph interpreting Pharoah's dreams, 28. Joseph's messengers finding the cup in Benjamin's sack; 39. *Aelst*, Flowers; 80. *Ruysch*, Flowers; 138. *Poussin*, Pietà; 16. *Giordano*, St. Peter; 74. *Fr. Pourbus*, Francis II. de Médicis and his daughter, afterwards wife of Henri IV. — In the centre: *Flemish School*, The head of John the Baptist presented to Herod; *Lefèvre*, Gretchen in church, in marble.

On the S. side of the town is the noteworthy modern church of *Notre Dame du Voeu* (Pl. D, 5), in the Romanesque style, with two towers and spires at the W. end, built in fulfilment of a solemn vow taken by the parishioners in 1870.

The *Montagne du Roule* (Pl. F, 5), beyond the railway, to the S.E., commands a fine view of the town and the roadstead. The summit, reached in 1/4 hr., is occupied by a fort, to which visitors are not admitted.

Environs. Pleasant excursions (carr. 2 fr. per hour) may be made from Cherbourg to the (2 1/2 M.) *Château de Tourlaville*, belonging to the Vicomte de Tocqueville; to the (4 1/2 M.) *Château de Nacqueville*, formerly the residence of Count Alexis de Tocqueville, the great political writer and historian, and now the property of Mr. George Hersent; to the bathing-beach of (6 M.) *Landemer* (a pretty drive along the coast); and to the *Cliffs of Jobourg*, near Cape La Hague (16 M.), from which the Channel Islands are visible.

From Cherbourg to *Coutances*, *Folligny* (Granville), *Pontorson* (Mont St. Michel), *Dol* (St. Malo), and *Brest*, see R. 15.

14. Watering-Places in Calvados.

a. From Paris to Trouville-Deauville, Villers-sur-Mer, Beuzeval-Houlgate, and Cabourg.

136 1/2 M. Railway in 4-8 1/2 hrs. (fares 27 fr. 20, 20 fr. 45 c., 15 fr.). — From Trouville to *Villers-sur-Mer*, 7 M., Railway in 1/4-1/2 hr. (fares 1 fr. 35, 95, 75 c.); to *Beuzeval-Houlgate*, 12 1/2 M., in 30-50 min. (fares 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 35 c.); to *Cabourg*, 14 1/2 M., in 1-1 1/4 hr. (fares 2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 50 c.). — Another route, see p. 138.

From Paris to (118 1/2 M.) *Lisieux*, see R. 13. We leave the line to Caen on the left, pass through a tunnel 1/2 M. long, and descend the valley of the *Touques*. 2 1/2 M. *Le Grand Jardin*; 6 M. *Le Breuil-Blangy*.

10 1/2 M. *Pont-l'Evêque*, a small town on the Touques.

From Pont-l'Evêque to Honfleur, 15 1/2 M., railway in 40-50 min. (fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 75 c.). — The train passes through a tunnel

1¼ M. long. From (7½ M.) *Quetteville* a visit may be paid to Château d'Hébertot (see p. 154). The train skirts the *Seine*.

15½ M. **Honfleur** (*Cheval Blanc*, at the harbour; *Hôtel de la Paix*, close beside it, on the left; *Hôtel-Pension Maison du Mont-Joli*, well spoken of), a seaport town with 9726 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank and at the mouth of the Seine, has declined since the foundation of Havre, and also owing to the silting up of its harbour. Considerable efforts, however, have recently been made to improve and extend the latter. Honfleur is connected with Havre by a regular service of steamboats; and it exports large quantities of eggs, poultry, vegetables, and fruit to England.

The station is situated near the harbour. The *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a small *Musée*, and the *Lieutenance*, with a portal of the 15th cent., stand near the outer harbour. The curious timber *Church of St. Catherine*, dating from the end of the 15th cent. and now being restored, consists of two parallel naves with aisles. It contains a good organ-loft, a painting of Christ in Gethsemane by *J. Jordaens*, and a Bearing of the Cross by *Erasmus Quellyn* (in the nave). The *Côte de Grace*, to the W. of the harbour, is so named from a pilgrimage-chapel much resorted to by sailors. It commands a fine view of the mouth of the Seine; and the plateau forms an agreeable and shaded promenade. The hotel and restaurant on the top may be reached in about ¼ hr. from the harbour. We pass the left side of St. Catherine's, follow the Rue de Grace to the right, and then take a path to the left, beside a customs-office. Below, on the road to Trouville, is a *Sea-bathing Establishment*, but the beach is muddy and little frequented.

An omnibus leaves the Cheval Blanc for (10 M.) *Trouville* regularly in the season at 8 and 11 a. m. and 4 p. m., performing the journey in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares, inside 1 fr. 60, outside 2 fr. 10 c.). The road runs partly among trees and the view is confined until we reach (5 M.) *Criqueboeuf*, with its pretty ivy-covered church. 6 M. *Villerville*, see p. 154. — 10 M. *Trouville*, see below.

16 M. *Touques*, a small river-port about 2½ M. from the mouth of the Touques. Then, to the left, appear the railway to Cabourg (p. 154) and the racecourse of Deauville (p. 154).

18 M. **Trouville.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel des Roches-Noires, a large establishment, at the N.W. end of the town and beach; Hôtel de Paris, also of the first class, better situated, near the casino; Bellevue, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; Hôtel de la Mer; Hôtel du Helder, déj. 2½, D. 3½ fr.; Hôtel de la Plage, same charges; the last four are all in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, near the beach; Tivoli, with garden, at the end of the Rue de la Mer, open all the year round; d'Angleterre, Rue de la Plage, Meurice, Rue des Dunes, these two behind the casino; Bras d'Or, Plat d'Or, Rue des Bains; de France, near the station but at some distance from the beach, unpretending, R. 1½, A. ½, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Frascati, at the station. — *Furnished Houses* and *Lodgings* are easily obtained. — The touts at the station should be disregarded.

Sea-Baths at the Casino and the Hôtel des Roches Noires; 'Cabine de luxe' 2, 'à flot' 1 fr., ordinary 60 c.; costume 50, 'peignoir' 25, bathing-drawers 20, towel 10, 'guide baigneur' 50 c.

Casino. Admission for one day 2 fr. (between July 16th and Sept. 16th 3 fr.); per fortnight, for 1 pers. 30, 2 pers. 50; per month, 40 & 60 fr.; per half-season (July 1st to Aug. 10th, or Aug. 10th to the close) 50 & 75; three months 60 & 100 fr.

Cabs. With one horse, per drive 1½ (luggage included), per hr. 3 fr.; with two horses, 3 and 4 fr.; double fare from midnight till 6 a.m.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue Pellerin 7, the third cross-street to the left in the Rue de la Mer, as we come from the harbour.

Steamboat to *Havre*, daily during the season, in ¾ hr., see p. 53.

Omnibus to *Honfleur*, twice or thrice daily during the season, starting from the Rue des Bains 40, opposite the railway-office (fares 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 60 c.; see above.

Trouville, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the *Touques*, is now the most fashionable watering-place on the coast of Normandy. The season lasts from June to October and is at its height in August, when living here is extremely expensive. Forty years ago Trouville was a humble fishing-village with a small harbour; now it has 6300 inhab., and the beach and adjacent slopes are covered with handsome villas and country-houses.

The railway-station is situated on the left bank of the river, between Deauville and Trouville. We cross a bridge to reach the latter. The *Harbour* comprises an inner and an outer basin, with an entrance-channel; it is much used by fishing-boats and also carries on some trade in timber. The church on the hill to the right of the harbour, *Notre-Dame-des-Victoires*, is a modern erection. The *Fish Market*, near the end of the quay, presents an interesting spectacle when the fishing-boats come in. Thence the important Rue des Bains leads to *Notre-Dame-de-Bons-Secours*, another small modern church, with a fine façade and a Renaissance tower. Beyond the fish-market rises the *Hôtel de Ville*, in the style of Louis XIII.

The **Beach (Plage)* of Trouville, stretching from the harbour to the Hôtel des Roches Noires, a distance of about $^2/_3$ M., is one of the finest in France, and during most of the day in the season is thronged with a gay crowd of holiday-makers and bathers in fashionable and attractive costumes. It is bordered for nearly its entire length by a broad paved or boarded promenade, and behind is a row of pleasant villas. It has been epigrammatically described as the 'Summer Boulevard of Paris'.

The *Casino*, known also as the *Salon*, may be entered from the beach or from the Rue de la Plage, on the landward side. It consists of a large edifice of brick and stone, rising on a terrace overlooking the beach, and offers all the attractions common to fashionable institutions of the sort. It contains ball-rooms, concert-rooms, card-rooms, private club-rooms, and a theatre. Theatrical performances take place twice a week, and a grand ball is usually given on Sundays.

Deauville. — **Hotels.** Grand Hôtel du Casino, Hôtel de la Terrasse, on the beach, near the harbour-entrance; Hôtel de l'Europe, Frascati, both near the station. — *Houses* and *Furnished Apartments* may be obtained. — **Sea-Bathing** as at Trouville. — **Casino.** Adm. for one day 1 fr. (when balls are given and during the race-week 2 fr.); per week, for 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 15, 3 pers. 24 fr.; per fortnight 16, 25, & 34 fr.; per month 25, 40, & 52 fr.

Deauville, which shares the railway-station with Trouville, may be reached from the right bank of the harbour either by ferry (10 c.) or by the bridge near the station. Founded in modern times as a sea-bathing resort, it has broad and straight streets, but the original plan was never carried out and the town presents the general appearance of a half-filled canvas. The beach is distinctly inferior to the beach at Trouville, and at low water the tide recedes too far.

The *Terrasse* skirts a number of fine houses, situated somewhat far apart; and the large *Casino* has nothing beyond its size to recommend it. — From the beach a tramway runs to *Tourgéville* (see below; 25 c.).

During one week in August Deauville is the scene of a highly fashionable race-meeting.

About 3½ M. to the N.E. of Trouville, by the Honfleur road, is the watering-place of *Villerville* (omnibus 1 fr.; private carr. according to bargain). The road ascends a steep hill, passing the fine *Château Cordier* and several pretty villas. 1¾ M. *Hennequeville.* — 3½ M. **Villerville** *(Hôtel de Paris; de Bellevue; des Bains)* is a picturesquely-situated bathing-place of more humble pretentions than Trouville or Deauville. It is also surrounded by attractive country-houses.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Trouville to the **Château d'Hébertot**, a castle of the 13th cent., situated at *St. André-d'Hébertot.* The road intersects the picturesque *Forest of Touques* and passes (5 M.) *St. Gatien* and (9½ M.) *St. Benoît-d'Hébertot.* The station of Quetteville (p. 152) lies 2½ M. to the N.W. of the château.

From Trouville to *Havre*, see p. 53; to *Honfleur*, see p. 152.

The RAILWAY TO CABOURG diverges to the right from that from Lisieux to Paris. On the right lies the racecourse of Deauville. — 3½ M. *Tourgéville.* To the right rises *Mont Canisy* (330 ft.), surmounted by a ruin. From Tourgéville a visit may be paid to the *Château de Glatigny* (16-17th cent.), which has a fine carved wooden façade. — 8 M. *Blonville*, with several country-houses.

7 M. **Villers-sur-Mer.** — **Hotels.** BRAS D'OR, in the village; HÔTEL DES HERBAGES, on the beach; DE PARIS, adjacent; DU CASINO, near the Bras d'Or. — **Sea-Baths** 1½ fr.; bathing-box and foot-bath 60, costume 50, peignoir 25, towel 10 c.

Villers-sur-Mer is a picturesquely situated watering-place, with baths resembling those at Trouville. The environs are undulating and prettily wooded; the sandy beach, a mile from the station, is very extensive and flanked by tasteful villas. The *Casino*, at some distance to the left, was closed in 1888 and replaced by a wooden structure. The church, on the cliff, also to the left, has been partly rebuilt in the Gothic style of the 13th cent. and is embellished with stained glass by Duhamel-Marette.

The railway now ascends a steep incline, passing the station of *St. Vaast* and traversing woods.

12½ M. **Beuzeval-Houlgate.** — **Hotels.** At *Houlgate*, to the right on arriving from Trouville: GRAND HÔTEL D'HOULGATE, Rue Baumier, a large house of the first class, with sea-view, separated from the casino by a garden; BEAUSÉJOUR, BELLEVUE, Rue des Bains, the continuation of the Rue Baumier towards Beuzeval. — At *Beuzeval:* GRAND HÔTEL IMBER, HÔTEL DE LA MER, on the beach.

Sea-Baths. Charges similar at both places: bathing-box 60, costume 40, peignoir 30 c., etc. — **Casino.** At *Houlgate*, adm. 50 c.; subscription for a week 12 fr., fortnight 20 fr., month 30 fr.; for 2 pers. 20, 30, & 50 fr. At *Beuzeval* (a primitive wooden structure), subscription per fortnight 14, month 25 fr., etc.

Beuzeval and *Houlgate* form practically one long village, stretching along a fine sandy beach. Houlgate is of recent origin and consists mainly of villas with shady gardens. Beuzeval, through which

the railway runs, extends to within 1/4 M. of the E. end of Dives and to the vicinity of Cabourg (see below).

The railway now approaches the sea, and passes between the last few houses of Beuzeval and the shore. A little farther on the *Dives* enters the sea. Walkers to Cabourg cross the small harbour at its mouth by a ferry.

13 3/4 M. **Dives** (*Hôtel Guillaume le Conquérant*, a curious antique building) was formerly a town of some consequence, with a harbour from which William the Conqueror first set sail for England in 1066 (comp. p. 11). A column on a neighbouring height commemorates the event; and the names of his companions, so far as known, have been inscribed inside the porch of the *Church*, which dates from the 14th and 15th centuries. The timber *Market Buildings*, not far from the church, also date in part from the 14th century. Some of the visitors who bathe at Beuzeval lodge at Dives. Cabourg is only 3/4 M. distant.

14 1/2 M. **Cabourg.** — **Hotels.** GRAND HÔTEL DE LA PLAGE, adjoining the Casino, at the end of the Rue de la Mairie; DES DUCS DE NORMANDIE, also on the beach; DU CASINO, DU NORD, in the Avenue de la Mairie; DE LA MAIRIE.

Sea-Baths. Five classes, at 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 50, 1 fr. 40 c., and 1 fr. — **Casino.** Adm. 1 fr.; subscription for a week 7, fortnight 12, month 22 fr.; for 2 pers. 12, 22, & 40 fr.

Cabourg, the station for which lies halfway between it and Dives, is of modern origin, at least so far as the sea-baths are concerned. It is laid out on a fan-shaped plan, which, however, as at Deauville, is far from being completed. It has several fine avenues, but the wide sandy beach is bare. There is, of course, the usual huge *Casino*, with its *Terrasse*.

About 2 1/2 M. to the W. (omnibus 1 fr.) is the small watering-place of **Le Home** (*Grand Hôtel; Hôtel Ste Marie*), with several villas.

The railway, quitting the sea, runs to the S. to (5 M.) *Dozulé*, where it forks, one branch leading to (17 1/2 M.) *Mézidon* and the other to (20 M.) *Caen*. See pp. 138, 144.

b. From Caen to Luc-sur-Mer (Lion), Langrune, St. Aubin-sur-Mer, and Courseulles.

Several trains start from the *Gare de l'Ouest* in connection with the trains on the main line to Caen (from the S.). Special trains (comp. the *Indicateur*) start from the *Gare St. Martin* (p. 138). The distances, times, and fares are here calculated from the former station; from the latter they are respectively 3 1/2 M., 1/2 hr., and 75, 55, and 40 c. less. To *Luc-sur-Mer*, 14 M., in 1 hr. 10 min. (fares 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 35 c.); to *Langrune*, 15 M., in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 40 c.); to *St. Aubin-sur-Mer*, 16 M., in 1 1/3 hr. (fares 2 fr. 75, 2 fr. 5, 1 fr. 50 c.); to *Courseulles*, 19 1/2 M., in 1 1/2 hr. (fares 3 fr. 30, 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 80 c.). — From Luc-sur-Mer to *Lion-sur-Mer*, 1 3/4 M., omnibus in 25 min. (fare 60 c., coupé 80 c.; at night 3/4 and 1 fr.).

Caen, see p. 138. After leaving the Gare de l'Ouest the train makes a wide circuit to the W. of the town, passing the station of *La Maladrerie*, and reaches the *Gare de St. Martin* (Buffet), where carriages are changed. After a halt of 8 min. the train starts again and

runs towards the N. — 6 M. *Couvrechef;* 7½ M. *Cambes;* 9½ M. *Mathieu.* Before reaching the station of (12 M.) *Douvres-la-Déliverande* we have a view, to the right, of its graceful tower (12th cent.), surmounted by a spire in open stone-work, flanked by turrets. — 12½ M. *Chapelle-de-la-Déliverande*, a hamlet with the famous pilgrimage-church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Déliverande.* The present handsome church, with two towers, in the style of the 13th cent., is modern.

14 M. **Luc-sur-Mer.** — **Hotels.** De la Belle Plage, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; du Petit-Enfer; Ste. Hélène, all on the beach. — **Sea-Baths** 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 40 c.; bathing-box 40, costume 60, 'peignoir' 40 or 30, towel 10 c. — **Casino.** Adm. in Aug. 1 fr., in July and Sept. 50 c.; subs. for a week 7 & 3½, fortnight 15 & 6, month 20 & 10 fr.; family-tickets less.

Luc-sur-Mer, which has a small harbour, is the leading watering-place on the W. coast of Calvados, though it is even less pretentious than Houlgate or Cabourg. The whole coast to the W. of Caen, though a little shingly, is very suitable for bathing, and at places it rises in cliffs of some height. At certain points, though not at Luc, the end of the season is apt to be accelerated by the smell of the sea-weed cast up in large quantities by the sea, which though used as manure by the peasants, is seldom wholly carted away before it begins to decay. There are few distractions at these watering-places beyond those offered by the sea and the beach, though Luc boasts a tolerable *Casino.* The bathing-boxes are large enough to be let (from 25 fr. per month) as day-quarters for visitors. — The Faculté des Sciences of Caen maintains a *Maritime Laboratory* at the E. end of the beach of Luc, in the direction of Lion.

The footpath to Lion-sur-Mer along the shore (2 M.) is shorter than the road past the railway-station, which lies 5-600 yds. from the beach. The same remark applies to the walk to Langrune and St. Aubin, which are respectively ¾ M. and 2 M. to the W. of Luc. — Diligence and railway, see below and p. 155.

Lion-sur-Mer *(Hôtel du Calvados; de Bellevue; de la Plage)*, a village with a sea-bathing establishment, has no casino and is therefore simpler and cheaper than Luc. The beach is as good as at Luc, but the sea-weed annoyance is felt here. Bathing-box 20 c. *Café* on the beach.

15 M. **Langrune.** — **Hotels.** Du Casino, on the shore outside the village, halfway to St. Aubin (see below); de Bellevue, D. 3 fr.; de la Mer, with café. — Bathing-box 30 c.

Langrune resembles Lion in its general characteristics, but it is only ¾ M. by the shore from Luc and 1 M. from St. Aubin, both of which have casinos. The *Church* has an elegant stone spire dating from the 13-14th cent. and it contains a fine stone pulpit.

16 M. **St. Aubin-sur-Mer.** — **Hotels.** Du Casino, halfway to Langrune (see above); St. Aubin, Bellevue, well-situated on the beach; de la Marine, on the outskirts. — **Sea-Baths** as at Langrune. — **Casino**, or *Salon des Familles*, in a villa near the E. end of the beach, adm. 50 c. and 1 fr.; subscriptions cheaper. — *Café de l'Univers*, near the Casino.

St. Aubin-sur-Mer, though only a village like Langrune, with a shingly beach, is on the whole a better sea-bathing place. It has a long 'Terrasse', on the beach, backed by attractive villas. The *Church*, in the style of the 13th cent., is modern.

17½ M. *Bernières* (Hôtel de la Mer) also has a few bathing-boxes and an interesting church dating from the 13th century.

19½ M. **Courseulles** (*Hôtel des Etrangers; de Paris*, on the beach, near the station), a small town at the mouth of the *Seulles*, carries on an active trade in oysters. Its sea-baths are, however, the most primitive on this coast and the most exposed to the sea-weed annoyance. They are at some little distance from the town, and the beach is still in its pristine roughness. The oyster-beds are situated between the station and the harbour.

At *Creully*, 5½ M. up the valley of the Seulles, there is a fine old château of the 12-16th cent.; the ruined *Priory of St. Gabriel*, 1½ M. farther on, dates from the 11th, 13th, and 16th centuries.

Omnibuses ply from Courseulles to (7½ M.; 1 fr.) *Ver-sur-Mer* (Hôtel Pélin), with sea-baths; to *Asnelles* (p. 146; 2 fr.); and to *Arromanches* (p. 146; 2½ fr.).

15. From Cherbourg to Brest.

(Granville, Mont St. Michel, St. Malo.)

262 M. Railway in 13½ hrs. (fares 51 fr. 95, 38 fr. 95, 28 fr. 60 c.). — To *Granville*, changing carriages at Folligny (p. 166), 91 M., in 4½ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 95, 12 fr. 75, 9 fr. 25 c.). — To *Mont St. Michel*. Railway to (100 M.) *Pontorson* in 5½ hrs. (p. 159; fares 19 fr. 95, 14 fr. 95, 10 fr. 95 c.); thence (5½ M.) by railway-diligence (return-fare 2½ fr.) or the omnibus of the Hôtel Poulard (return-fare 2 fr.). — To *St. Malo*, changing carriages at Dol (p. 199; halt of 1 hr. 40 min.), 126 M., in 9½ hrs. (fares 25 fr. 45, 19 fr. 10, 13 fr. 5 c.).

Cherbourg, see p. 148. The train follows the line to Paris as far as (11 M.) *Sottevast* (p. 148), where it diverges to the S., traversing an undulating and wooded district.

16 M. **Bricquebec** *(Hôtel du Vieux-Château)*, a small town with an imposing ruined *Castle* of the 14-16th cent., and an interesting *Church*, uniting the Norman and Gothic styles. Near the former is a bronze statue, by Canova, of *General Lemarois* (1776-1836), a native of the town.

22½ M. *Néhou*. — 25 M. *St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte* is a picturesque village commanded by the ruins of a *Château* and an *Abbey*, dating from the 10-11th centuries.

29 M. *St. Sauveur-de-Pierre-Pont;* 33 M. *La Haye-du-Puits*, with an old ruined castle; 36½ M. *Angoville-sur-Ay;* 38 M. *Lessay*, with a fine abbey-church of the 11th cent.; 43 M. *Millières;* 45 M. *Périers*, with an interesting church, built in the 14-16th centuries. Beyond (48½ M.) *St. Sauveur-Lendelin* we join the line from Lison (p. 146).

57½ M. **Coutances** *(Hôtel de France)*, a picturesquely-situated town with 8100 inhab. and the seat of a bishop, is of ancient origin. Its name is derived from Constantius Chlorus, who is believed to have fortified it in the third century. It suffered much from the incursions of the Normans, as well as subsequently in the English wars. From 1417 till 1449 it was occupied by the English. The Huguenots captured Coutances in 1561, 1562, 1563, and 1566. In the 17th

cent. this town was also affected by the rising of the *Nu-Pieds* (see below). The most conspicuous building is the fine Gothic **Cathedral*, dating in great part from the 13th cent., with two W. towers, and a beautiful central **Tower* of great boldness, which forms a fine lantern in the interior. Mr. Ruskin, in his 'Lectures on Architecture', singles out the W. towers of this church as showing one of the earliest examples (if not the very earliest) of the fully developed spire, and points out 'the complete *domesticity* of the work; the evident treatment of the church spire merely as a magnified house-roof'. The tower should be ascended both for the sake of inspecting it and for the sake of the view from the top, which embraces St. Malo and the island of Jersey. In the interior the chief points of interest include the triforium and the beautiful rose-windows in the nave, the double ambulatory in the choir, with its coupled columns, the Gothic high-altar of last cent., and some Gothic bas-reliefs in the last chapel on the right before the choir. — A little to the S.E. of the cathedral is the Gothic *Church of St. Pierre*, built chiefly in the 15-16th cent. but finished in the 17th century. — To the N.E. of the cathedral, behind the Palais de Justice, is a fine *Public Garden*, with a statue of *Lebrun, Duc de Plaisance* (1739-1824), who was born near Coutances. To the W. of the town is a ruined *Aqueduct*, erected in the 13th cent., and restored in the 16th century.

An excursion may be made from Coutances to the picturesque ruined *Abbey of Hambye*, about 14 M. to the S.E. The ruins seem to date mainly from the 15th century.

As the train quits the station we enjoy a fine retrospect of the town. 62 M. *Orval-Hyenville.* Beyond (64 M.) *Quettreville* the *Sienne* is crossed. 68 M. *Cérences;* 72 M. *Hudimesnil.*

75 M. *Folligny* is the junction of the line from Paris to Granville (R. 16).

78 M. *La Haye-Pesnel.* Beyond (82 M.) *Montviron-Sartilly* we catch a distant glimpse of Mont St. Michel to the right. The *Sée* is crossed.

86½ M. **Avranches** (*Hôtel de Londres*, high charges; *de France; d'Angleterre*, less pretentious; *Bonneau*, near the station, moderate, well spoken of), one of the oldest towns in Normandy, with 8000 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a hill on the left bank of the *Sée*, commanding an exquisite and justly famed *View of the Bay of St. Michel. The direct footpath to the town leads to the right from the station, but carriages must make a detour to the left (omnibus 50 c.).

The name of the town is derived from the *Abrincatae*, who are mentioned by Pliny. The *Civitas Abrincatum* was one of the important cities in the Second Lugdunensis in the 5th century. The bishopric of Avranches was probably founded in the 6th century. From 1421 till 1450 the town was occupied by the English. Avranches suffered severely at the hands of the Huguenots; and in 1591 it stubbornly resisted the troops of Henri IV., on the ground that he was a Protestant. In July, 1639, the revolt of the *Nu-Pieds*, or armed rising of the peasantry against the 'Gabelle', broke out at Avranches. The rising was put down with relentless cruelty.

Avranches is a favourite resort of English visitors, and English

church service is held here at 11 and 5 in summer, and at 11 and 3.30 in winter (chaplain, *Rev. J. H. Milne*).

Avranches at one time possessed a beautiful Norman-Gothic cathedral, but it was destroyed in 1790, and only a few shapeless ruins in front of the Sous-Préfecture are left to recall it. An inscription on a broken column indicates the spot where Henry II. of England did humble penance in 1172 for the murder of Thomas Becket. The *Place* command a fine view. The *Bishop's Garden*, to the right, farther on, contains a marble statue, by Cartellier, of *General Valhubert* (1764-1805), who was born at Avranches. The old *Bishop's Palace*, dating from the 15th cent., is now occupied by law-courts and by a small *Musée* of antiquities, paintings, and natural history. A little to the S. is *Notre-Dame-des-Champs*, the principal church in the town, recently rebuilt in a mixed Gothic style of the 13-14th centuries. The stained windows are fine. The church of *St. Saturnin*, a few yards to the left of the apse of Notre Dame, has also been restored in a similar style. The interesting *Jardin des Plantes* (good view) is entered from the E. side of the square in front of Notre Dame. The church of *St. Gervais*, nearer the centre of the town, dates from the 17th century.

Beyond Avranches the railway recrosses the Sée, and beyond (91 M.) *Pontaubault* it crosses the *Sélune* by a lofty bridge. 96 M. *Servon-Tanis.*

100 M. *Pontorson.* Pontorson and Mont St. Michel, see p. 204. Railway to *Fougères* and *Vitré*, see p. 187.

Our line crosses the railway to Vitré and the river *Couesnon.* 104 M. *Pleine-Fougères;* 109½ M. *La Boussac;* 116 M. *Dol* (Buffet), the junction of the line from Rennes to St. Malo (see p. 199); 121 M. *Plerguer.* At (124 M.) *Miniac* a branch-line diverges to La Gouesnière (see p. 206). 127 M. *Pleudihen.* Near (129½ M.) *La Hisse* the railway crosses the picturesque valley of the *Rance* (p. 207) by a viaduct, 100 ft. in height.

133½ M. **Dinan,** see p. 207.

139 M. *Corseul*, an important strategic point held by the Romans, is identified with the ancient capital of the *Curiosilites* or the *Fanum Martis* of the Theodosian Itinerary. 144½ M. *Plancoët*, pleasantly situated to the right in the valley of the *Arguenon*, which is now crossed. 148½ M. *Landébia.* The train now traverses a wood.

158 M. *Lamballe*, and thence to Brest, see pp. 192-196.

16. From Paris to Granville.

Jersey.

205 M. Railway (*Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, Rive Gauche*) in 7¾-11½ hrs. (fares 40 fr. 50, 30 fr. 40, 22 fr. 30 c.). The trains start from the Gare Montparnasse (Pl. G, 16). — From Granville to Mont St. Michel, see p. 167. A direct route to Mont St. Michel, viâ Pontorson, diverges at Folligny (change carriages), 9½ M. before Granville. Comp. the Map, p. 2.

5½ M. *Bellevue* is the only station between Paris and Versailles at which the trains stop.

11 M. *Versailles*, see *Baedeker's Paris*. The palace and park are seen to the right, beyond a tunnel. To the left is the fortified plateau of *Satory*. Farther on the Ligne de Grande Ceinture diverges to the right.

14 M. *St. Cyr*, famous for its military school, founded in 1806, numbering 600-700 cadets between the ages of 16 and 20. About 350 officers annually join the French army from this school. The building, which is well seen from the train (to the right), was originally occupied by a school for daughters of the nobility, founded by Mde. de Maintenon, and for these 'Demoiselles' Racine wrote his dramas of 'Esther' and 'Athalie'. Railway to Brittany, see R. 19. — To the left rises the fort of St. Cyr.

18 M. *Villepreux-lès-Clayes*. — 21 M. *Plaisir-Grignon*. Grignon possesses a well-known *Agricultural Institute*, established in a fine château of the 17th century. — 25 M. *Villiers-Néauphle*.

28 M. *Montfort-l'Amaury*. The little town, which lies about ¾ M. to the left of the station, contains an interesting church of the 15-16th cent., and the ruined castle of the Comtes de Montfort, which was the birthplace of Simon de Montfort, the able though cruel leader in the campaign against the Albigenses and the father of the famous Earl of Leicester. — 31½ M. *Garancière-la-Queue*; 35 M. *Tacoignières*.

The castle at (39½ M.) *Houdan*, of which the donjon and a round tower with four turrets still stand, also belonged to the counts of Montfort. It was built in 1105-1137; the Gothic church dates from the previous century. — 46 M. *Marchezais-Broué*. The river *Eure* is now crossed. The railway diverging to the left runs to Maintenon; that to the right, to Rouen. To the right appears Dreux, with the conspicuous Chapelle Royale.

51 M. **Dreux** (*Hôtel du Paradis*, in the Grande Rue), with 8719 inhab., is situated on the *Blaise*, a tributary of the Eure, at the base of a hill on which rise the ruined castle and the Chapelle Royale.

Dreux is a place of high antiquity. Known to the Romans as *Durocassis* or *Drocae*, in the territory of the Carnutes, it was annually the scene of a great meeting of the Gauls. In the middle ages it gave name to a famous family of counts, which, however, became extinct in 1378. In 1562 the Roman Catholics under the Duc de Guise defeated the Protestants in a most sanguinary battle near Dreux, and captured their leader, the Prince of Condé. In 1590, and again in 1593, Henri IV. besieged the town; and on the second occasion he destroyed the castle. The Germans made themselves masters of the town in Nov., 1870, after a short resistance.

Quitting the station and crossing the river, we soon reach the *Place Métézeau*, named in honour of two famous architects of Dreux, who flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries. Opposite us are the church of St. Pierre and the Hôtel de Ville.

The *Church of St. Pierre*, a Gothic edifice of the 13-15th cent.,

also shews traces of the handiwork of the Métézeaus. Only one of its two towers has been finished (in the 16th cent.); and the exterior generally has been much injured by the flight of time. The Lady Chapel and the chapels of the aisles contain some good old stained glass, restored in modern times. The former has also a fine organ-case, designed in 1614 by Clément Métézeau, the constructor of the breakwater at La Rochelle.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, which resembles a large square donjon, was built between 1502 and 1537 and illustrates the transition from the mediæval to the Renaissance style in architecture. The façade on the side farthest from the Place Métézeau is flanked by two turrets with crow-stepped angles, and is embellished with blind arcades and elaborate carving round the door and windows. The staircase and the vaulting in the interior should be noticed. A clock of the 16th cent., a few works of art, and the small library are also shown to visitors.

The route to the Chapelle Royale crosses the square in front of the Hôtel de Ville (to the left, the *Hospital Chapel*, of the 17th cent.) and follows the Grande Rue and the Rue des Tanneurs (leading to the left to the modern Palais de Justice). We next turn to the right, follow a lane behind the Palais de Justice, and finally pass through a small gateway to the left. The remains of the *Castle*, part of which is seen as we ascend, are insignificant. The Chapelle occupies part of the outer ward, which has been converted into a fine public promenade.

It is advisable to examine the exterior of the chapel before applying at the gate for admission (fee). The visitor should not hurry over his inspection of the interior, especially as he quits the building by a side-door in the crypt, without returning to the nave.

The *Chapelle Royale, or *Chapelle St. Louis*, is an imposing and highly interesting erection, in spite of the medley of architectural styles which it presents. It was begun in 1816 by the Dowager Duchess of Orléans, mother of Louis Philippe, and it was enlarged and completed by her son as a burial-place for the Orléans family. It was not included in Napoleon III.'s decree of confiscation of the property of that family. In 1876 the remains of the exiled Louis Philippe and his queen were transferred hither from their temporary tombs at Weybridge in England. The principal part of the chapel, and the first built, is the rotunda, 80 ft. high, crowned by a dome 43 ft. in diameter. The nave, the apse, and the transepts, which were afterwards added so as to form a Greek cross, are all very short. The strange appearance of the pile is heightened by four balustrades which run round the outside of the dome, one above the other. On either side of the main entrance is an octagonal turret, in open stone-work; and the portal itself is lavishly ornamented with sculptures, representing the Angel of the Resurrection, the Eternal Father, Ecce Homo, St. Louis beneath the oak-tree at Vincennes, the Apostles (on the door), etc.

The INTERIOR is even more gorgeous than the exterior, and produces the effect of being over-loaded. The first objects to attract attention in the part of the church used for service are the magnificent **Stained Windows.* In the *Nave*, to the right, Christ in Gethsemane and St. Arnold washing the feet of pilgrims; to the left, Crucifixion and St. Adelaide giving alms, after *Larivière;* in the *Transepts*, Twelve saints, after *Ingres;* in the cupola, Descent of the Holy Ghost, after *Larivière.* Many of the sculptures, which are unfortunately difficult to see, are fine; they include statues, bas-reliefs, and stalls. The organ is a fine instrument by Cavaillé-Coll. — The funeral monuments are arranged in the *Apse*, to which steps descend behind the altar. The first is that of *Louis Philippe* (d. 1850) and his consort, *Marie Amélie* (d. 1866), with a group of the deceased by *Mercier.* To the right is the tomb of the *Princess Marie*, Duchess of Wurtemberg (d. 1839), with a beautiful statue of the Angel of Resignation, sculptured by herself; then the tombs of the *Duke of Orléans* (d. 1842), with a statue by *Loison*, after *Ary Scheffer*, and of the *Duchess of Orléans* (Helena of Mecklenhurg-Schwerin; d. 1858), with a statue by *Chapu.* To the left of the altar rest *Mme. Adélaïde* (d. 1847), sister of Louis Philippe, with a statue by *Millet* (1877), and the *Dowager Duchess of Orléans* (d. 1821), foundress of the chapel, with a statue by *Barre the Younger.* There are other tombs in the crypt of the ambulatory, some unoccupied and some without monuments. Among the statues here the most noteworthy are those of two youthful Princes de Montpensier, by *Millet;* the charming group by *Franceschi*, marking the grave of two children of the Comte de Paris; and *Pradier's* marble statues above the tombs of the young Duc de Penthièvre and of a young Princesse de Montpensier. On each side steps lead down to the *Crypt* proper. The four magnificent **Stained Windows*, representing scenes from the life of St. Louis, were designed by *Rouget*, *Jacquant*, *E. Delacroix*, *E. Wattier*, *H. Vernet*, *Bouton*, and *H. Flandrin.* Most of the five other **Stained Windows* in the passages, representing scenes from the Passion, were designed by *Larivière.* All the stained glass used in the chapel was made at Sèvres. — The large crypt beneath the rotunda and the smaller one beneath the sanctuary contain other tombs and funeral urns.

After the circuit of the promenades has been made and the views enjoyed there is little more to be seen at Dreux. In the square at the end of the Rue de Rotrou, to the N. of St. Pierre, is a bronze statue, by J. J. Allasseur, of *Rotrou*, the dramatic poet (1609-1650), who was born at Dreux.

A branch-railway runs from Dreux to (26 M.) *Chartres* across the flat plains of the Beauce. Another leads through the valley of the Eure to (17 M.) *Maintenon.*

From Dreux to *Bueil* (Mantes, Evreux) and *Rouen*, see p. 135.

Beyond (56½ M.) *Saint-Germain-Saint-Remy* the railway crosses the *Arve*, a tributary of the Eure, and traverses a pastoral district, dotted with manufactories. 60 M. *Nonancourt*, on the Arve; 67 M. *Tillières*, also on the Arve, in a picturesque little valley to the right.

73 M. *Verneuil*, a town with 4200 inhab., was formerly fortified, and still retains a donjon, 65 ft. high. The church of the *Madeleine* has a lofty and elegant tower of the 16th century. The battle of Verneuil, fought in 1424 between the English under the Duke of Bedford and the French, resulted in the defeat of the latter. A large number of Scots, commanded by the Earl of Douglas and his son, the Earl of Buchan, fought on the French side and perished almost to a man. This was the last great success of the English before the appearance of Joan of Arc.

A branch-railway runs hence to (17½ M.) *Damville* (1200 inhab.) and (30 M.) *Evreux* (see p. 136). The chief intermediate stations are (9½ M.) *Breteuil*, with 2084 inhab., and (12½ M.) *Condé-sur-Iton*, with a fine château of the 16th century.

79 M. *Bourth.* The train now enters the *Forest of Laigle*, and beyond the two branch-railways mentioned below crosses the *Rille.*

87½ M. **Laigle** *(Buffet)*, an industrial town with 5155 inhab., situated on the Rille, carries on the manufacture of needles, pins, buckles, etc. The Gothic church of *St. Martin*, near the railway, to the left, has a handsome tower, dating from the 12th century. Branch-railway to *Conches* (Evreux), see p. 136.

From Laigle to Connerré, viâ Mortagne and Mamers, 77 M., in 5½-5¾ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 35, 11 fr. 50, 8 fr. 40 c.). This line is of little importance and passes through an uninteresting country. — 25 M. **Mortagne** *(Grand Cerf)*, an ancient but decaying town with 4540 inhab., possesses a church of the 15-16th centuries. 36½ M. *Belléme*, a similar old town, retains some ancient architectural remains. — 49 M. *Mamers*, a town with 6478 inhab., is noted for its cloth. A branch-line runs hence to *La Hutte-Coulombiers* (p. 172). — 66 M. *Bonnétable*, with 4440 inhab., has an old château of the 15th century. — 77 M. *Connerré*, see p. 180.

The railway continues to ascend the valley of the Rille, and crosses the river twice. 91 M. *Rai-Aube;* 94 M. *Saint-Hilaire-Beaufai.* — 97 M. *Ste. Gauburge.*

A branch-railway runs hence to (21½ M.) *Mortagne* (see above), viâ (11 M.) *Soligny-la-Trappe*, 2½ M. to the N.E. of which is the monastery of *La Trappe*, in a wild situation, but otherwise uninteresting. The monastery, founded in the 12th cent., was most famous under the Abbé de Rancé (d. 1700), who introduced the rule of strict silence, hard work, and plain fare. Expelled at the Revolution, the monks returned in 1815; and in 1833 the new monastery and church were consecrated. Branches to *Bernay* and to *Le Mesnil-Mauger*, see p. 138.

104 M. *Le Merlerault*, a pleasantly situated little town. Before reaching the station of (107 M.) *Nonant-le-Pin* the train passes, on the right, *St. Germain-de-Clairefeuille*, the church of which (14-15th cent.) contains some fine, though mutilated, wood-carving, and several antique paintings upon panel. — 113 M. *Surdon* (Buffet). Railway to Alençon, etc., see R. 17.

From (115½ M.) *Almenèches* a diligence plies to the village of *Mortrée*, 3½ M. to the S., in the neighbourhood of which are the *Château d'O*, a magnificent edifice of the Renaissance, and the *Château de Clerai*, of a somewhat later period. The railway now crosses the *Orne*, and Argentan comes into view to the right.

122 M. **Argentan** (*Buffet; Hôtel des Trois-Maries*, Rue de la Chaussée; *Hôtel de l'Ouest*, at the station, unassuming but well spoken of) is a town with 6285 inhab., situated on the *Orne.* The *Church of St. Germain*, reached by the Rue de la Chaussée, dates from the late-Gothic and Renaissance periods. The W. tower is crowned by a Renaissance dome, and the tower over the crossing forms a fine internal lantern. The nave contains two galleries, with balustrades, and the transepts terminate in apses. The ambulatory is in the Renaissance style. The vaulting, the choir-screen, the altars in the choir and S. transept, and the organ should be noticed.

Near the church, to the S., stands the *Hôtel de Ville*, behind which extends a large square. Near the Hôtel de Ville, to the right, is a ruined donjon, and close by, to the left, is the old *Château* (15th cent.), now used as the Palais de Justice or court-house. In front of the last is a small square, embellished with a monument in honour of *Mézerai* (1610-1683), the historian, *Ch. Eudes d'Houay* (1611-1699), the surgeon, and *Jean Eudes* (1601-1680), founder of the Eudistes. To the right of the palais is the old Gothic church of *St. Nicolas;* to the left is the promenade known as the *Cours.*

The Rue du Griffon, diverging from the Rue de la Chaussée near St. Germain, leads to the other side of the town, where are situated the large round *Tour Marguerite*, with a peaked roof, a relic of the fortifications, and the Gothic church of *St. Martin*, in which, however, the gallery and the balustrade beneath the windows are in the Renaissance style.

Argentan is also a station on the railway from *Caen* (Falaise) to *Alençon* and *Le Mans* (see R. 17).

The railway quits the valley of the Orne, after crossing the river. 128 M. *Ecouché*, beyond which the monotonous plain melts into a pleasant and undulating country, with meadows and woods. Attractive and extensive view to the left. 135 M. *Les Yveteaux-Fromentel.* —140 M. *Briouze*, a village carrying on a trade in cattle and granite.

From Briouze to Couterne, 18½ M., railway in 1¼-2¾ hrs. (fares 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 5 c.). — 4 M. *Lonlay*, with an abbey-church of the 11th and 16th cent.; 8½ M. *La Ferté-Macé*, a village with 8900 inhab., carrying on the manufacture of ticking. — 13½ M. **Bagnoles-de-l'Orne** *(Hôtel Ste. Lucie; Ste. Marguerite)*, a hamlet situated in a deep rocky gorge on the *Vée*, a tributary of the Mayenne. It possesses one sulphurous (warm) and two chalybeate *Springs*, producing a strong sedative effect and used both internally and externally. A casino, a park, a lake, and pretty walks are among the attractions held out to visitors. — 18¼ M. *Couterne*, see p. 179.

148 M. *Messei* is also served by the railway to Domfront (p. 173).

151 M. **Flers** *(Buffet; Hôtel de l'Europe; de l'Ouest; de la Gare)*, a modern cotton-manufacturing town with 14,000 inhab., agreeably situated on a hill to the right. It has a fine Norman church. In the neighbourhood is a *Château*, part of which dates from the 15th century.

Flers is also a station on the railway from *Caen* to *Domfront*, *Mayenne*, and *Laval* (see R. 18).

154 M. *Caligny* is also a station on the line to Caen. A branch-line to Sourdeval (see below) diverges to the left a little farther on. — 157½ M. *Montsecret.*

A branch-railway runs hence to Sourdeval viâ (5 M.) *Tinchebrai*, a small industrial town, with manufactures of hardware. At the battle of Tinchebrai in 1106 Henry I. of England defeated and captured his elder brother Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy. — *Sourdeval* is a similar small industrial town, which is also a station on the railway from Vire to Mortain (see p. 166).

164 M. *Viessoix.* Fine view to the right as we approach Vire.

168 M. **Vire** *(Hôtel du Chemin-de-Fer*, a large new house, near the station; *St. Pierre*, Rue du Calvados; *Cheval Blanc*, a little

farther up), a town with 6736 inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill washed by the river of the same name, is an important woollen-manufacturing centre and carries on trade in the granite quarried in the neighbourhood. Much of the blue cloth used for military uniforms in France is made here.

The long Rue du Calvados ascends to the right from the station to the town. At the top, in the Rue aux Fèvres (to the right), is the square *Tour de l'Horloge*, with a Gothic gateway of the 13th cent., flanked by two round crenelated towers.

To the left, near the end of the Rue de la Saulnerie, rises the *Church of Notre-Dame*, a large Gothic structure of the 12-15th cent., with double aisles and a central tower. Like most of the other buildings of Vire, it is built of granite. In the interior, to the left of the choir, is a tasteful Gothic door. The high-altar, in gilt bronze, is embellished with statues; the altar in the N. transept is also ornamented with statues and bas-reliefs, and that in the S. transept with a Pietà; and the large chapel, to the right of the sanctuary, contains a painted and gilded altarpiece with twisted columns. This chapel also contains the font, encircled by a tasteful balustrade, and two interesting paintings. The polychrome painting in the choir and two carved wooden pillars below the organ are noteworthy. — The adjoining Place Nationale is embellished with a bust, by Leharivel-Durocher, of *Chênedollé*, the poet (1769-1833), who was born at Vire.

The ruins of the *Château*, which we see from the Place, are scanty, but they occupy a picturesque situation on the brow of a rocky peninsula, dominating the charming valley of the *Vire*. A promenade leads to the château, which commands a fine view of the lower town. In the 15th cent. Olivier Basselin dwelt in this valley and wrote his famous bacchic songs, which, known as 'Vaux-de-Vire', gave origin to the modern term 'Vaudeville'.

"In the valley of the Vire,
Still is seen an ancient mill,
With its gables quaint and queer,
And beneath the window-sill,
On the stone
These words alone:
'Oliver Basselin lived here.'
* * *
True, his songs were not divine;
Were not songs of that high art,
Which, as winds do in the pine,
Find an answer in each heart;
But the mirth
Of this green earth
Laughed and revelled in his line." *(Longfellow.)*

This part of the town, called the Valhérel, possesses a handsome modern Norman *Church of St. Anne*, with a central tower. The choir is adorned with paintings and statues, and there are twenty-five statues in the arcades beneath the windows of the apse.

The Grande Rue, leading from the front of the church to the upper town, passes through the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, in which rises a bronze statue, by Debay, of *Castel* (1758-1832), another native poet of Vire. The crenelated *Tower* behind is disfigured by modern additions.

A branch-railway runs from Vire to (22½ M.) Mortain, viâ the valley of the Vire and *Sourdeval* (p. 164). *Mortain* is a picturesquely situated little town, on a rocky eminence rising from the *Cance*. The *Church* is an interesting example of the Transition style. The rocky valley of the Cance is attractive, especially above Mortain, at the *Petit Seminaire*, the ancient *Abbaye Blanche* (12-13th cent.). A good view is obtained from the *Chapelle St. Michel*, on a neighbouring hill. — Public vehicles ply from Mortain to *Domfront*, *Avranches*, etc.

Beyond Vire the railway to Granville crosses the Vire. Fine view to the right. 171 M. *Mesnil-Clinchamps;* 164 M. *St. Sever*, to the left, with an abbey-church, part of which dates from the 13th century. — 181 M. *Villedieu-les-Poêles*, a small town on the *Sienne*, to the right, contains numerous boiler-works. The church dates from the 15-16th centuries. The railway now follows a lofty curved embankment, with a viaduct over the pretty valley of the *Airou* on the right, and the railway to Avranches on the left. — 195 M. *Folligny.*

Railway from Folligny to *Coutances*, *Pontorson* (Mont St. Michel), etc., see p. 157.

Beyond (200 M.) *St. Planchers* we descend the valley of the *Bosq.*

205 M. **Granville.** — **Hotels.** Grand Hôtel du Nord & des Trois Couronnes, in the lower town, near the harbour, dear, R. from 4, A. & L. ¾, D. 4, omn. ¾ fr.; Grand Hôtel, Hôtel Houllegatte, both new; Hôtel de Paris, R. from 2, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr.; Hôtel des Bains, nearer the beach.

Sea Baths. Bathing-box 30, costume 50, bathing-drawers 20, peignoir 20, towel 20 c. — **Casino.** Adm. 1 fr.; season-ticket 20 fr.; family-tickets less in proportion.

Omnibus to Mont St. Michel, see p. 167. — *Steamboat* to Jersey, see p. 167.

Granville, a small fortified seaport, with 11, 620 inhab., at the mouth of the Bosq, is said to have been originally founded in the 12th century. The English fortified it in 1640 but lost it the following year. They burned it in 1695 and bombarded it in 1808. It consists of two distinct parts: *viz.* the lower town, the larger half, between the station and the harbour, and the upper town, perched on a steep rock extending into the sea and surrounded with the old fortifications. The street beginning at the station leads to the Cours Joinville, whence the Rue Lecampion descends, to the left, to the *Harbour*, which is frequented by numerous fishing-boats and a few coasting-vessels. A street diverging from the Cours Joinville a little farther on leads to the beach (see below).

The upper town, reached directly from the harbour, is small but commands a fine view from its unique position. The Gothic *Church of Notre Dame* (15-16th cent.) contains some good modern stained glass. A path to the N.E., outside the fortifications, leads down to the *Beach*, on the opposite side of the town from the harbour. The path passes at the end through the '*Tranchée aux Anglais*', a narrow passage between two rocks, beyond which is the firm sandy beach.

The *Bathing Establishment* and the small *Casino* are situated here. The women of Granville wear a picturesque headdress of white linen.

The small sea-bathing resort of *St. Pair* (omn. at the station; 75 c.) lies about 1¾ M. to the S.

FROM GRANVILLE TO MONT ST. MICHEL. Railway to (35 M.) *Pontorson* in 4 hrs. (fares 7 fr., 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 85 c.); thence to Mont St. Michel, see p. 204. — Railway to (9½ M.) *Folligny*, see p. 166; thence to *Mont St. Michel*, see pp. 158, 204. — In the season an omnibus plies direct from Granville to *Mont St. Michel* (return-fare 5 fr.).

FROM GRANVILLE TO JERSEY.

27½ M. **Steamers** ply from the Grand Bassin thrice weekly (Mon., Wed., and Frid.) in the height of summer, and twice weekly (Mon. and Thurs.) at other times, in 3 hrs. (fares 10 fr., 6 fr.; return 15 fr., 9 fr.); the hours of departure vary. For the return-journey the steamers start on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. in summer, and on Wed. and Sat. at other seasons. Return-tickets are available for a month and allow the return-journey to be made viâ St. Malo (comp. p. 199).

This charming excursion is recommended to all who have a few days to spare. Hurried travellers may see most of the lions of Jersey in one day with the aid of a carriage; and a visit to the castle of Mont Orgueil, reached by train from St. Helier's to Gorey, need not take more than two hours. If the return-route viâ St. Malo be undertaken next day, the whole excursion will occupy three days only. Few, however, will care to devote less than 2-3 days to Jersey alone, or a week to the Channel Islands. Steamers ply daily from Jersey and Guernsey to Southampton and Weymouth, connecting with mail-trains to London. Comp. *Baedeker's Great Britain*, where a more detailed account of the Channel Islands is given.

The *Channel Islands* (*Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, *Herm*, etc.), though geographically part of France, have been united to England since the Norman Conquest (1066). The vernacular language is the old Norman-French, varying considerably in the different islands, and French is the official tongue; but English is generally understood throughout Jersey. British money alone is legally current in that island.

About halfway between Granville and Jersey the steamboat passes the *Iles de Chausey*, a group of 52 islets belonging to France, all mere barren and uninhabited rocks except the *Grande Ile*, which is remarkable for its luxuriant vegetation. Steamboats ply from Granville to the Grande Ile every Sun. (return-fare 3 fr.).

Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands, is 10 M. long from E. to W. and 5-6 M. wide from N. to S. and contains (1881) 52,455 inhabitants. Its coasts, especially to the N.W., abound in fine rocky scenery, with huge caverns and towering cliffs, and the interior is also picturesque. The climate is milder than that of the nearest parts of the continent, and the soil is very fertile.

St. Helier's (*Brée's Stopford Hotel; United Service Hotel; Yacht Club; Hôtel de l'Europe*, *Pomme d'Or*, *Palais de Cristal*, these three French; *Café-Restaurant* at the Palais de Cristal), the capital of the island of Jersey and the stopping-place of the steamers, is a well-built and flourishing town with 31,000 inhab., picturesquely situated in the beautiful *Bay of St. Aubin*, on the S. side of the island, and commanded by *Fort Regent* on the E. and the old *Elizabeth Castle* on the W.

Leaving the harbour, we soon reach the meeting-point of two important streets: to the left, the *Esplanade*, leading to the railway-

station for St. Aubin's; to the right, *Mulcaster Street*, leading towards the railway-station for Gorey. Adjacent is the *Parish Church*, a Gothic edifice of the 14th cent., with a crenelated tower. We then turn to the left and reach the *Place Royale*, which contains the *Cour Royale*, or court-house (also called the *Cohue*), and a *Statue of George II.* (1683-1760). Beyond this square we pass through a short street into the main artery of the town, *Queen Street* and *King Street*, containing the most attractive shops and presenting a scene of great animation in the evening.

To the E. and W. of St. Helier's lie *Georgetown* and *Cheapside*, two suburban villages, with numerous villas and fine bathing beaches. The one is a station on the line to St. Aubin's, the other on that to Gorey.

From St. Helier's a short railway (several trains daily) runs to the W. to (6 M.) **Gorey** *(British Hotel; Hôtel de France)*, a small village near a lofty conical headland crowned with **Mont Orgueil Castle*, an imposing and picturesque ruin, part of which is said to date from the Roman period. Fine view from the battlements.

Another short line runs to the E. to (4 M.) **St. Aubin's** *(Railway; Union; Trafalgar)*, a small town with a harbour and an old castle, formerly the capital of the island. The railway goes on to (3 M.) *La Corbière* (Hôtel La Moye), whence a visit may be paid to the *Corbières*, a group of rocks of fantastic outline, forming the S.W. promontory of Jersey and completely separated from it at high water.

Excursion Cars run daily in summer from St. Helier's to the most interesting points in the island, returning in the evening. The excursions are conveniently grouped into three sections, which comprise all the most interesting parts of the island: 1. To Gorey and the E. coast; 2. To St. Aubin's and the W. coast; 3. To Bouley Bay and the N. coast. These may be made in three days by the public cars (2*s.* 6*d.* each day); or we may visit St. Aubin's and Gorey by railway and explore the N. coast by private carriage (with one horse 12*s.* per day; brake with two horses, to hold 10-12 pers., 25*s.*). The chief points of interest, named from E. to W. round the N. coast, are *Rozel Bay*, 3 M. to the N. of Gorey; **Bouley Bay*, with cliffs rising to a height of 250 ft.; **Bonne Nuit Harbour;* the cove of *La Houle;* the curious funnel of the *Creux de Vis* or *Trou du Diable;* the **Grève de Lecq* (Hotel), another fine bay, a good survey of which is afforded by the 'Castel de Lecq'; *Plémont Point* (Hotel), and the **Grève au Lançon*, with their curious caverns and fissures (accessible at low tide only). There is no point of special interest on the W. coast to the N. of the Corhières. The Grève de Lecq and Plémont Point are each about 8 M. from St. Helier's by the direct roads through the interior of the island.

From Jersey to Guernsey a steamer plies daily, except Sun., in about 2 hrs. (fares 5*s.*, 3*s.*). — **Guernsey**, which lies about 18 M. to the N.E., is the second in size of the Channel Islands, measuring 9½ M. in length and 6 M. in breadth at its widest part. In general character it resembles Jersey. The principal town is *St. Peter Port* (*Old Government House; *Royal Hotel), a place with 16,500 inhab., picturesquely situated on the E. side of the island. *Hauteville House*, in the upper part of the town, was long the residence of Victor Hugo (d. 1885), whose 'Toilers of the Sea' contains vivid descriptions of the scenery and customs of the Channel Islands. — Excursion-brakes, like those in Jersey, ply from St. Peter Port to the chief points of interest in the island.

Steamers leave St. Peter Port twice weekly (Tues. and Sat.) for **Alderney**, Fr. *Aurigny*, the third largest of the Channel Islands (4 M. by 1½ M.), which possesses an important military harbour. — From Alderney the steamer goes on to *Cherbourg* (p. 148; fare 8*s.*, 4*s.*).

For descriptions of *Sark*, *Herm*, etc., see *Baedeker's Great Britain*.

17. From Caen to Le Mans viâ Alençon. Falaise.

104 M. Railway in 3¾-5½ hrs. (fares 20 fr. 65, 15 fr. 55, 11 fr. 40 c.). To *Alençon*, 69 M., in 2½-3¾ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 90, 10 fr. 40, 7 fr. 55 c.); to *Falaise*, 30½ M., in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 30 c.).

Caen, see p. 138. Our train follows the Paris railway to (15 M.) *Mézidon* (p. 138), then turns to the S. and ascends the valley of the *Dives*. — 19½ M. *St. Pierre-sur-Dives*, a small town to the left, possesses a Gothic abbey-church with three fine towers, one of which is a relic of an earlier Norman building. 23 M. *Vendeuvre-Jort*. 27 M. *Couliboeuf* is the junction of a line to (4 M.) *Falaise* (see below), where it joins a line to (18½ M.) *Berjou* (see p. 172). Continuation of the railway to Le Mans, see p. 170.

Falaise (*Hôtel de Normandie*, Rue Amiral Courbet, to the left of the main street; *Grand Cerf*, farther on, beyond the market-place), a town with 8500 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a rocky height (*falaise* = cliff; comp. Ger. *Fels*), on the right bank of the *Ante*, a small affluent of the Dives. It was the birthplace of William the Conqueror, who first saw the light here in 1027. His mother was the daughter of a simple tanner of Falaise, who won the heart of Robert the Magnificent, also called Robert the Devil, sixth Duke of Normandy. William's successors, the Kings of England, remained in more or less peaceable possession of the town until 1450, when it was finally captured by Charles VII. of France. Falaise underwent one siege more in 1590, when it was occupied by the Leaguers and retaken by Henri IV.

The town lies to the right as we approach from Coulibœuf; to the left is the suburb of Guibray (p. 170). The Rue d'Argentan descends directly to the Place St. Gervais and the river. The *Church of St. Gervais* is a Norman and Gothic edifice, the most noteworthy feature of which is the fine Norman tower above the transept. In the interior we notice the bosses of the choir and chapels, the balustrade under the windows of the choir, and the beautiful niches in the ambulatory. The *Church of the Trinity*, reached by the street of that name on the other side of the Place St. Gervais, is a handsome Gothic structure, with a Renaissance W. front, consisting of an ancient triangular porch converted into a chapel. The choir possesses a fine arcaded balustrade like that at St. Gervais. — A few paces farther on is an **Equestrian Statue of William the Conqueror*, in bronze, by Rochet, erected in 1851. Round the base are bronze figures of the first six dukes of Normandy. Adjacent stands the *Hôtel de Ville*, to the right of which passes the street leading to the castle. We should, however, first turn to the left to obtain a view of the exterior.

The **Castle** of Falaise, a picturesque Norman ruin dating back to the 10th cent., is finely situated on a rugged promontory jutting out over the valley, opposite another rocky height named the Mont

Mirat. During the middle ages it was a fortress of great strength and importance. The remains include the outer *Enceinte*, strengthened with round towers of the 12th cent. and now enclosing the buildings of a college; the *Donjon* or *Keep*, a massive Norman structure of the 11th or 12th cent. measuring 65 ft. in height and the same in breadth; and *Talbot's Tower*, a round tower 130 ft. high, added by the English in the 15th century. The interior of the donjon, which is shown by the concierge, contains little of interest. A small chamber is pointed out by tradition as the birthplace of William the Conqueror. The dungeon in which King John Lackland is said to have confined his nephew Arthur of Brittany is also shown. The top (to which, however, visitors are now denied access) commands a fine view, and it was hence, or from one of the windows, that Robert the Devil is said to have first seen Arlette, the tanner's daughter, washing linen in the small stream at the foot of the castle-rock, and to have incontinently fallen in love with her, though his eye-sight must have been keen indeed, if he could do more than distinguish a man from a woman at this height! Talbot's Tower contains two vaulted chambers. The breach through which Henri IV. entered the castle is seen at the end of the disengaged part of the enceinte next the promenade. This part was formerly defended by a moat.

Returning to the Place St. Gervais, we now descend the main street to the *Bridge*, which affords a picturesque view of the lower town and the castle.

At the suburb of *Guibray*, beyond the railway, a much-frequented horse-fair has been held since the 11th cent., lasting from Aug. 10th to Aug. 25th. The *Church* is mainly a Norman structure of the 11th century. Above the high-altar is a fine group of the Assumption by an unknown sculptor.

Continuation of Railway to Le Mans. The first station beyond Coulibœuf is (29 M.) *Fresné-la-Mère*. Beyond (35 M.) *Montabard* the line to Granville (R. 16) diverges to the right. From (42 M.) *Argentan* (p. 163) to (51 M.) *Surdon* (p. 163) our line coincides with that from Granville to Paris, from which it diverges to the right at the latter. To the left are seen the towers of Sées.

55 M. **Sées** *(Cheval Blanc)*, a town with 4672 inhab. and the seat of a bishop, is of ancient origin but has been repeatedly devastated and rebuilt.

The main street leads in a straight line from the station to the Place de la Cathédrale, which is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Conté* (1756-1805), a local celebrity, by Jules Droz.

The *Cathedral* is a handsome Gothic edifice of the 13-14th centuries. The W. front is preceded by a porch with a fine iron grille and is flanked by towers (230 ft. high), the stone spires of which have lately been restored. The lofty arches and beautiful triforium of the nave are supported by round columns. The transepts are lighted by good rose-windows, and the N. arm contains a fine tym-

panum and a modern monument. The choir, which is remarkable for the extreme lightness of its construction, is at present undergoing restoration and is closed to the public. An old well, surrounded by a stone coping, has been recently discovered to the right of the choir. The high-altar, with its two faces, is adorned with bas-reliefs in bronze and marble. The adjacent panelling is embellished with four fine bas-reliefs of scenes from the life of the Virgin.

Beyond Sées the scenery improves. 61½ M. *Vingt-Hanaps*, a prettily situated village. Farther on the lines to Condé-sur-Huisne (Chartres, Paris) and to Domfront (p. 173) and Mayenne (p. 173) diverge to the left and right.

68 M. **Alençon** (*Grand Cerf*, Rue St. Blaise 13, high charges; *Hôtel de France*, Rue St. Blaise 1), the chief town of the department of the *Orne*, with 17,550 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the *Sarthe* and the *Briante*. It carries on extensive manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and the famous 'Point d'Alençon' lace is still highly valued. Alençon was repeatedly taken and retaken in the wars with England and in the time of the League, and it was occupied by the Germans in 1871 after a slight resistance. The duchy of Alençon, created in the 14th cent., was an apanage of the house of Valois.

The Rue de la Gare, the Rue St. Blaise (containing the Préfecture; 17th cent.), and the Grande Rue lead from the railway-station to the centre of the town. The church of *Notre Dame*, in the last-named street, is a building of Flamboyant Gothic, with a handsome triple porch flanked by graceful turrets. The gable of the central bay of the porch contains a group representing the Transfiguration. The exterior is adorned with balustrades. The most noteworthy features of the interior are the fine vaulting, the stained-glass windows (16th cent.), the Renaissance organ-loft, the canopied altar, and the pulpit.

The Rue aux Sieurs, farther on, to the right, leads to the *Grain Market*, a huge circular building, and then passes a large modern house, with a handsome Renaissance façade, and reaches the Place d'Armes. Here stand the remains of the old *Castle*, now a prison, consisting mainly of the gateway, flanked with two towers, and of a third tower of the 14th century.

Adjacent is the *Hôtel de Ville*, a building of the close of the 18th cent., containing a small *Musée* (open on Sun. and holidays, 12-4, and to strangers at other times also).

Besides objects of natural history (including numerous 'Diamants d'Alençon', *i.e.* smoky quartz-crystals found in the neighbouring granite-quarries), the collections comprise a number of paintings and drawings, of which the following are most noteworthy. On the Staircase: Altarpiece by an *Italian Master of the 14th century*. — Salle d'Entrée: 140. *Landon*, Paul and Virginia; 153. Ascribed to *Phil. de Champaigne*, The Trinity; numerous portraits. — Salle Godard: 119. *Lo Spagna*, Holy Family; 78. *Legros*, Vocation of St. Francis; 162. *Bovy*, Norman town; 130. *Italian School*, Holy Family; 166. *Collin*, Daphnis and Chloe; 99. *Court*, Charlotte Corday; 102.

Meinier, Ney in the hospital at Innsbruck; 179. *French School*, Francis Duke of Alençon, brother of Charles IX.; 177. *Oudry*, Still-life. — GRANDE SALLE: 8. *J. Dumont*, St. Francis of Assisi; 64. *Dutch School*, Judith and Holofernes; 14. *Leman*, Sortes Virgilianæ; no number, *La Touche*, Holy Family; 12. *Domenichino*, Lot and his daughters; 123. *Char. Lefèbre*, Last Judgment; 134. *Courbet*, Landscape; 148. *Gautherot*, St. Louis in the camp of Mansourah; 106. *Ribera*, Bearing of the Cross; 17. *Ouvrié*, Castle of Heidelberg; 105. *Court*, Nymph and faun bathing; 9. *Restout*, St. Bernard and the Duke of Aquitaine; 2. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Assumption; 149. *J. P. Laurens*, Duke of Enghien; 1. *Jouvenet*, Marriage of the Virgin.

The *Promenade* at the back of the Hôtel de Ville affords a view of the *Church of St. Leonard*, at the end of the Grande Rue, an edifice of the 15th cent., lately restored. In the interior we may notice its fine altars, the pulpit, a metal screen, and the modern stained-glass windows.

From Alençon to *Condé-sur-Huisne* (for Chartres) and to Domfront, see p. 179.

Beyond Alençon the Le Mans railway crosses the *Sarthe*. 74 M. *Bourg-le-Roi*, with the considerable remains of a 12th cent. castle; 77½ M. *La Hutte-Coulombiers*, the junction of branch-lines to (15½ M.) *Mamers* (p. 163) and to (18 M.) *Sillé-le-Guillaume* (p. 184). The train continues to follow the winding Sarthe, recrossing the river. 80½ M. *Piacé-Saint-Germain.* — 84½ M. *Vivoin-Beaumont. Vivoin*, ½ M. to the left of the line, possesses the interesting remains of a church and convent of the 13th century. The small town of *Beaumont-sur-Sarthe*, picturesquely situated on the river, about the same distance to the right, contains some relics of an old castle. — We again cross the Sarthe. 87½ M. *Maresché;* 90½ M. *Montbizot;* 93 M. *La Guierche;* 97 M. *Neuville.* The train now crosses the Sarthe for the last time and joins the line from Rennes (R. 19).

104 M. *Le Mans*, see p. 180.

18. From Caen to Laval viâ Domfront and Mayenne.

97 M. RAILWAY in 5-7¼ hrs. (fares 19 fr. 45, 14 fr. 60, 10 fr. 70 c.). To *Domfront*, 55 M., in 3-4½ hrs. (fares 11 fr., 8 fr. 25, 6 fr. 5 c.); to *Mayenne*, 78 M., in 4¼-5¼ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 60, 11 fr. 75, 8 fr. 50 c.).

Caen, see p. 138. Our train follows the Cherbourg line (p. 144) for a short distance, but soon diverges to the left from it and from the lines to Courseulles (p. 155) and Aunay (Vire; p. 144). It then ascends the valley of the *Orne*, crossing that river several times. — 5½ M. *Feuguerolles-Saint-André;* 9 M. *Mutrécy-Clinchamps;* 14 M. *Grimbosq;* 17½ M. *Croisilles-Harcourt;* 21 M. *St. Remy.* Beyond (26 M.) *Clécy* the train crosses the Orne for the last time and passes from its valley into that of the *Noireau* by a tunnel upwards of 1 M. long. 28½ M. *Berjou-Cahan* is the junction of a line to (18½ M.) *Falaise* (p. 169), which also leads partly through the valleys of the Noireau and the *Orne*.

The valley of the Noireau, which we cross repeatedly, is pleasantly diversified. 31½ M. *Pont-Erambourg.* — 33 M. *Condé-sur-*

Noireau, a manufacturing town with 7250 inhab. and numerous spinning-factories, was the birthplace of Dumont d'Urville (1790-1842), the distinguished navigator, to whom a bronze statue, by Molchnet, has been erected here. At (38 M.) *Caligny* we join the Granville line (R. 16). Beyond (41 M.) *Flers* (p. 164) we continue to follow the main line for some time in the direction of Paris, and then turn to the right. — 44 M. *Messei;* this station is nearer the market-town of Messei than that on the Paris railway (p. 164). The town contains considerable remains of a castle of the 10th century. — We now descend the valley of the *Varenne*, crossing the stream several times. 47 M. *Le Châlellier*; 49 M. *St. Bomer-Champsecret*, the station for two industrial villages, one $2^1/_2$ M. to the right, and the other 4 M. to the left of the railway. — As we near Domfront we have a fine view of the town to the right.

55 M. **Domfront** (*Hôtel Trouillard*, well spoken of; *Hôtel du Commerce*, both centrally situated), an ancient town with 5076 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a hill rising steeply from the Varenne. Its position made it one of the chief fortresses of Normandy, and it was repeatedly besieged in the Hundred Years' War and in the religious contests of later date. Its military history begins in 1048 with its siege and capture by William the Conqueror, and ends in 1573, when Gabriel de Montgomery, the Scottish knight who accidentally killed Henry II. in a tournament (1559) and afterwards became a Huguenot leader, sought refuge here but had to yield to Marshal Matignon. The castle was dismantled in 1599.

It takes $^1/_4$ hr. to ascend from the station to the town by road, but pedestrians may follow short-cuts to the left. The small *Church of Notre-Dame-sur-l'Eau*, at the base of the hill, near the station, is a Norman edifice of the 11th century. The *Castle* (to the left, on the top of the rock) has been in ruins since the 16th cent., and little now remains of it except a picturesque corner dominating the valley. Henry II. of England here received the papal nuncio sent to reconcile him with Thomas Becket. The ramparts have been converted into a promenade, and command a beautiful view. A street leads hence to the *Hôtel de Ville*, a large modern building, and to the uninteresting *Church of St. Julien*. Behind these are some well-preserved remains of the *Town Walls*. — From Domfront to *Alençon*, see p. 179.

Beyond Domfront the railway traverses a district of some interest. $59^1/_2$ M. *Torchamp*; 62 M. *Ceaucé*; 69 M. *Ambrières*, with a ruined castle founded by Henry I. of England. We now reach the banks of the *Mayenne*, which we cross almost immediately. 71 M. *St. Loup-du-Gast;* 74 M. *St. Fraimbault-de-Prières*.

78 M. **Mayenne** (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, Rue St. Martin, near the station; *Grandguillot*, on the quay), an ancient cloth-manufacturing town with 11,100 inhab., is situated on both banks of the river of its own name. The lordship of Mayenne was advanced to a marqui-

sate in favour of Claude I., Duke of Guise, and in 1573 it was created a duchy and peerage for Charles of Lorraine, who styled himself henceforth Duc de Mayenne. Its strongly fortified castle was frequently besieged during the middle ages and was taken by the English, under the Earl of Salishury, in 1424.

On quitting the railway-station, we turn first to the right and then to the left, and descend the Rue St. Martin to the Mayenne, here a wide and navigahle stream. On reaching it we obtain a fine view of the town proper on the opposite hank, with Notre Dame and the castle in the foreground. The views up and down stream are also fine.

The *Church of Notre Dame*, founded in the 12th cent., has been in great part skilfully rehuilt in the original style. The *Castle*, reached hy the streets to the left beyond the hridge, is now a prison, hut part of its enclosure has been converted into a puhlic promenade.

Behind the *Hôtel de Ville*, at the upper end of the main street heginning at the hridge, is a hronze Statue of *Cardinal Jean de Cheverus* (1768-1836), Bishop of Boston (U. S. A.) and Montauhan and Archbishop of Bordeaux, who was a native of Mayenne. The statue itself and the hronze reliefs on the pedestal are by David d'Angers.

Branch-railways run from Mayenne to (29 M.) *Pré-en-Pail* (Alençon; p. 179) and to (30 M.) *Selle-en-Luitré* (Fougères; p. 187). The latter passes (18½ M.) *Ernée*, an industrial town of 5175 inhab., with a fine château of the 16th century. — *Jublains* (p. 184) lies about 7 M. to the S.E. of Mayenne.

Farther on we cross the valley of an affluent of the Mayenne by a viaduct 78 ft. high. — 82½ M. *Commer;* 86½ M. *Martigné-Ferchaud.* At (91 M.) *La Chapelle-Anthenaise* we join the line from Paris viâ Le Mans (R. 19). 94½ M. *Louverné.*

97 M. *Laval*, see p. 184.

19. From Paris to Brest.

378 M. Railway *(Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest)*, starting from the Gare Montparnasse (see Pl. G, 16; p. 1), in 13½-18¼ hrs. (fares 75 fr. 20, 56 fr. 45, 41 fr. 45 c.).

I. From Paris to Chartres.

55 M. Railway in 1¾-2½ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 90, 8 fr. 10, 5 fr. 90 c.). In addition to those from the Gare Montparnasse, one morning-train and two evening-trains run direct to Chartres and Le Mans from the Gare St. Lazare (Pl. C, 18; p. 1). Comp. the Map, p. 2.

From Paris to (14 M.) *St. Cyr*, see p. 160. Comp. also *Baedeker's Paris* for details of the first part of this route. Farther on, the line to Cherhourg diverges to the right, and we pass, on the same side, the fort of St. Cyr and the pond of St. Quentin, one of the reservoirs for the fountains of Versailles. — 17½ M. *Trappes.* Ahout 3 M. to the S.S.E. lie the remains of the ancient *Abbaye de Port-Royal*, a favourite retreat, from 1625 to 1656, of men of learning and religion, around whom clustered some of the most illustrious younger men of the day, such as Pascal and Racine. The attachment of the society to Jansenism led to its dispersion and to the destruction of the

convent. — Near (20½ M.) *La Verrière* we pass, on the right, an ancient lodge of the Templars, with a Gothic chapel of the 13th cent.; to the left, a small lake. — 24 M. *Les Essarts-le-Roi.* From (25 M.) *Le Perray* an excursion may be made to *Vaux-de-Cernay* (4½ M. to the E.), with an ancient abbey. — We now traverse a small wood, beyond which the church of Rambouillet comes into view on the right.

30 M. **Rambouillet** (*Lion d'Or, Croix Blanche*, Rue Nationale, near the château), a town with 5633 inhab., known for its old château, where Francis I. died in 1547. The château afterwards belonged to Charles d'Angennes, husband of the celebrated Marquise de Rambouillet (d. 1665), and was acquired for the crown by Louis XVI. Charles X. signed his abdication here in 1830.

The Rue de l'Embarcadère, to the left as we quit the station, leads to (5 min.) the Place de la Foire, whence we may enter the Small Park (see below).

The *Château* or *Palais National*, reached by the Rue Nationale and the avenues in the park beyond the ornamental water, consists of a number of incongruous buildings, surrounding an old crenelated tower. Neither exterior nor interior is of any special interest.

The great attraction of Rambouillet is the **Parks* of the château, which surpass the gardens of Versailles in size, variety, and natural beauty, and contain many charming and secluded walks. In front of the château is a *Parterre*, adjoined by the *Small Park*. The sheet of water in the latter is diversified by several islets (boat 50 c. per hr. for each pers.). To the right beyond this lake is the *Parc Anglais*, which we reach most directly by skirting the left margin of the lake and passing through a magnificent avenue of Louisiana cypresses, said to be unique in Europe. The English Park contains streams of water, a chalet, and a hermitage. To the right of this park, to the N.E. of the lake, is a *Dairy* constructed by Louis XVI., with a temple and an artificial grotto. Beyond, at the top of the avenue, is a *Farm*, where Napoleon I. kept the first merino sheep brought from Spain to France. To the right, between the Parc Anglais and the N. part of the town, lies the *Great Park*, which covers 3000 acres and contains numerous avenues of noble trees. — To the N. of the town extends the Forest of Rambouillet.

To the right, farther on, are the châteaux of *Guéville* and *Voisin*.

38 M. *Epernon*, a small and ancient town, to the right, on the slope of a hill, gave name to a duchy bestowed by Henri III. on his favourite Jean Louis Nogaret de la Valette. An obelisk has been erected to the defenders of the town in 1870.

43 M. **Maintenon,** a small town with 1500 inhab., on the Eure, to the right of the railway, possesses a handsome château of the 16-17th cent., from which Françoise d'Aubigné, widow of the poet Scarron, took the title of Marquise de Maintenon on her marriage to Louis XIV. in 1684, at the age of forty-nine. Racine here wrote his tragedies

of *Athalie* and *Esther* for the 'Demoiselles de St. Cyr' (p. 160). To the right, beyond the station, are the ruins of the huge *Aqueduct* begun by Louis XIV. to conduct the waters of the Eure to his gardens at Versailles. Upwards of 30,000 men, chiefly soldiers, were employed on this work from 1684 to 1688, but it was then discontinued owing to the great mortality among the labourers. Louis XV. used part of the materials to construct a château for Mme. de Pompadour, which, however, has disappeared. — Route hence to Dreux, see p. 162.

Beyond Maintenon the train crosses the valley of the *Voise* by a lofty viaduct and ascends the valley of the *Eure*. 48½ M. *Jouy*; 51 M. *La Villette-Saint-Prest*. The train crosses the Eure, and the spires of Chartres now come into sight on the left.

55 M. **Chartres.** — **Hotels.** Duc de Chartres, Grand Monarque, de France (Pl. a, b, c; A, 4, 5), all three in the Place des Epars, the last well spoken of.

Cafés in the Place des Epars. — *Buffet* at the railway-station, table d'hôte 3½ fr.

Chartres, the *Autricum* of the Gauls and now the capital of the *Département d'Eure-et-Loir*, is a town with 22,000 inhab., situated on the left bank of the Eure.

Chartres, one of the most ancient places in France, is said to have been founded by the Carnutes (whence Chartres) 600 years before the Christian era, and it was the centre of early Gallic worship and the seat of the College of Druids. The powerful Counts of Chartres play an important part in the history of the gradual development of the French monarchy. The city also became the capital of the fertile grain-producing province of *Beauce*, and it is still one of the most important corn-markets in France. Chartres was several times besieged in the Norman, Burgundian, and religious wars. Henri IV., of Navarre, was crowned king of France here in 1594. Chartres was occupied by the Germans in 1870, and formed a useful *point d'appui* in their operations against the Army of the Loire. It gives its name to a duchy, held since 1661 as an apanage of the Orleans family, but now merely titular. Most of the streets are narrow, steep, and tortuous.

The American visitor will not forget that it is to 'a day at Chartres' and to the inspiration of its: —

'Minster's vast repose,
'Silent and gray as forest-leaguered cliff
'Left inland by the Ocean's slow retreat' —

that we owe Mr. Russell Lowell's 'Cathedral'. The pilgrim must be left to himself to identify the 'pea-green inn' at which the prudent bard 'first ordered dinner'.

The **Cathedral of Notre Dame (Pl. B, 3), one of the grandest Gothic edifices in France, is dedicated to the Virgin, and tradition avers that it is built above a grotto where the Druids celebrated the worship of a 'maiden who should bear a child'. The oldest part of the building is the crypt, a relic of an earlier church destroyed by fire in the 11th century. The rebuilding of the cathedral was undertaken about 1120, amid great popular enthusiasm, the devout peasants yoking themselves to carts and dragging materials for the towers; but a great part of the church was again destroyed by fire in 1194, and the cathedral in its present form probably dates mainly from the first half of the 13th century. The principal tower was almost wholly rebuilt in 1507-14. Its vast dimensions, the huge blocks of stone employed in its construction, the simplicity of its

design, and the grandeur of its conception combine to invest this cathedral with an air of the most impressive dignity.

The large **W. Façade*, which is somewhat severe in general aspect, is pierced by three doorways lavishly adorned with sculptures, representing scenes in the life of Jesus Christ, with statues and statuettes of Prophets, the Elders of the Apocalypse, and other Biblical characters. Above the doors are three pointed windows, surmounted by a handsome rose-window, above which again runs an arcade with sixteen large statues. Over the arcade rises a gable, containing a figure of the Virgin between two angels and bearing on its apex a figure of the Saviour. The lower part of this façade dates from the 12th, the rose-window from the 13th, and the higher parts from the 13-14th centuries. The statues in the doorways are stiff and Byzantine in type, with flat faces, short arms, elongated bodies, and ungraceful drapery. The façade is flanked by two fine **Towers*, rising to a height of 350 ft. and 375 ft. The older of the two, to the S., beautiful as it is, is thrown into the shade by the richly adorned spire added to the N. tower in 1507-14, which is described by Fergusson ('History of Architecture') as the most beautifully designed spire on the continent of Europe, surpassing those at Strassburg, Vienna, and Antwerp in elegance of outline and appropriateness of design.

The **Side Portals*, which are much more elaborately decorated than those in the W. front, date from the 13th cent. and are preceded by porches of the 14th century. The sculptures on the N. portal represent scenes from the life of the Virgin, and those on the S. the Last Judgment. The noble style of the large statues, the wonderful expressiveness of the statuettes, the variety and life of the bas-reliefs, and the finish of the mouldings combine to range these portals among the most splendid examples of monumental sculpture. The other parts of the exterior of the church are also conspicuous for the originality of their conception and the richness of their ornamentation. There are two other towers flanking each of the side-portals and one on each side of the beginning of the apse, but none of them have been carried above the springing of the roof. The flying buttresses added to resist the thrust of the enormous vault of the nave deserve attention, though they mask the clerestory by their heaviness, while the slanting pillars produce a somewhat unpleasant effect.

The *Interior produces a no less imposing effect than the exterior through the vast and majestic harmony of its proportions and the purity of its details. It is 428 ft. long, 105 ft. wide across the nave, 150 ft. across the transepts, and 120 ft. high. The superb **Stained Glass* dates chiefly from the 13th cent.; perhaps the finest is that in the three wheel-windows of the W. front, each of which is 36 ft. in diameter. Above the arches of the nave runs a low triforium-gallery, surmounted by a lofty clerestory. The wide and lofty windows are either plain single openings, or are divided into two lights by a mullion of unusual slenderness. On the floor of the nave is a curious maze of coloured lines, called *La Lieue*, the total length of which is said to be 967 ft. It is

supposed to have served as a penitential path for worshippers, the stations on it corresponding to the beads of a rosary. Each arm of the transept has an aisle and is embellished with a rich wheel-window above a row of single-light pointed windows.

The *Choir* and *Apse* are surrounded by a double ambulatory, and the latter is adjoined by seven chapels. The **Wall enclosing the Choir* is adorned with exquisite sculptures ('like point-lace in stone'), begun by Jean Texier (architect of the N. spire) about 1514 and not finally completed till two centuries later. At the beginning of the N. choir-aisle is a Madonna (the 'Vierge du Pilier') of the 15th or 16th cent., which is an object of great veneration. In the Treasury is shown the *Veil of the Virgin Mary*, said to have been presented to Charlemagne by the Empress Irene.

The large *Crypt*, below the choir, contains some mediocre mural paintings, but is of little interest to the ordinary traveller. It is reached by a flight of steps adjoining the N. portal. It is open before 9 a.m., but after that hour those who wish to see it apply at the Maison des Clercs, to the S. of the choir.

From the cathedral we may follow the Rue St. Eman (Pl. C, 3, 4) and the Rue du Bourg (Pl. C, 4) to the *Porte Guillaume* (Pl. D, 4), an interesting relic of the mediæval fortifications of the town. Crossing the moat here and following the boulevard to the right as far as the first bridge (Pl. D, 4), we then ascend to the church of *St. Pierre* (Pl. C, D, 5), a fine edifice of the 11-13th century. The apsidal chapel contains twelve splendid Limoges **Enamels*, by Léonard Limosin, each 2 ft. high and 11 in. wide, brought from the Château d'Anet (p. 135) and representing the Apostles.

The Rue St. Pierre leads hence to the N., passing near the *Church of St. Aignan* (Pl. C, 4), a building of the 13th, 16th, and 17th centuries. A little to the S.W. stands the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, C, 5), an edifice of the 17th cent., containing a small *Musée* (open on Sun. & Thurs., 1-4, and shown on application on other days).

Proceeding towards the W. from the Hôtel de Ville, we reach the expansion of the boulevards called the *Place des Epars* (Pl. A, 5), in the centre of which rises a bronze statue, by Préault, of *General Marceau* (1769-1796), a native of Chartres. The Place Marceau (Pl. B, 4) is embellished with an obelisk to the memory of the same hero.

The finest part of the boulevards is the *Butte des Charbonniers* (Pl. A, B, 2, 3), on the N.W. side of the town. To the right, at this point, are some remains of the old city-walls.

Branch-railways run from Chartres across the level plains of *La Beauce* (p. 240) to (26 M.) *Dreux* (for Rouen; see p. 160), to (18 M.) *Auneau* (p. 251), and to (47 M.) *Orléans* (p. 240). The last-named line, forming a continuation of that from Dreux (express from Rouen to Orléans), intersects the railway from Paris to Vendôme and Tours (see p. 251) at (15½ M.) *Voves*. It also crosses the Nogent-le-Rotrou and Orléans line (see p. 180) at (32 M.) *Patay*, where Jeanne d'Arc and Dunois overthrew the English in 1429, and which was the scene of obstinate contests between the French and the Bavarians in 1870.

From Chartres to Saumur, 128 M., railway (*Ligne de l'Etat de Paris à Bordeaux*) in 4½-5½ hrs. (fares 22 fr. 75, 17 fr. 25, 12 fr. 55 c.). The line at first traverses an uninteresting plain and crosses the *Eure*. — 15½ M. *Illiers*, a small town on the *Loir*. — 23 M. **Brou** (*Hôtel des Trois*

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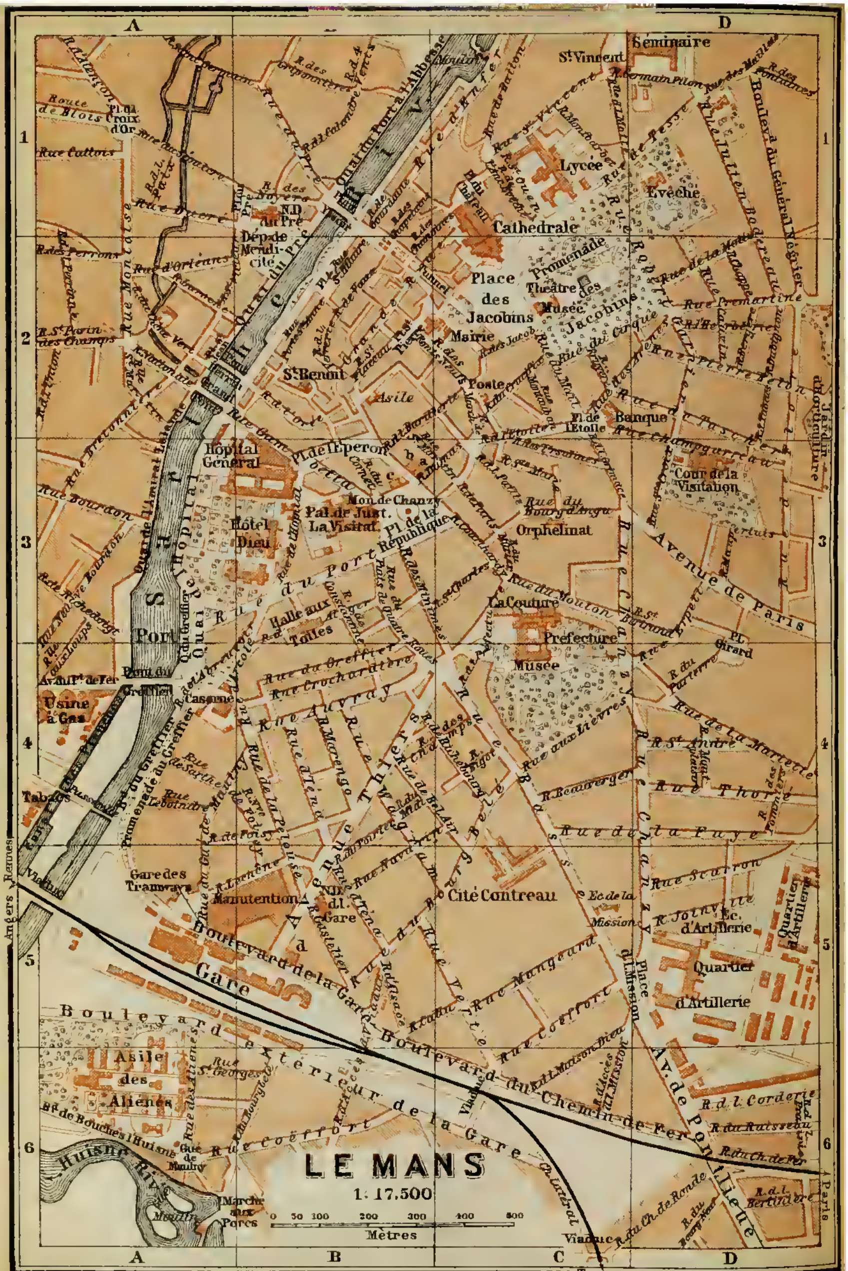

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Maries), a small town on the *Ozanne*, with important markets, a *Church* of the 13th cent., and a handsome new *Hôtel de Ville*. It is the junction of a line to La Loupe (see below). — Beyond (32 M.) *Arrou*, the junction of the branch to Nogent-le-Rotrou (see below), we see the château of *Courtalain* (15th cent.) to the left and cross the *Yerre* by a large viaduct. — 34 M. *Courtalain-Saint-Pellerin* (Buffet) is the junction of lines to Orléans (see p. 180) and to Connerré (p. 180). The country now become more varied. — Beyond (47½ M.) *Mondoubleau*, on the *Grenne*, with a picturesque ruined castle of the 10-15th cent., the train descends the valley of the *Braye*, crossing the stream several times. From (53 M.) *Sargé* a new branch-line runs to Tours. From (60 M.) *Bessé-sur-Braye*, a small industrial town, a line diverges to St. Calais and Connerré (see p. 180). — 65 M. *Le Pont-de-Braye* is the junction of the line to Vendôme and Blois (p. 249), traversing the pretty valley of the *Loir*, which our train also follows for some time. To the right are the château of *La Flotte* (15th cent.), two other châteaux, and several grottoes. — 68 M. *Ruillé-Poncé*; 71 M. *La Chartre*, connected with Le Mans by a steam-tramway (see p. 184). To the right, beyond (74 M.) *Chahaignes*, is a modern château. 81 M. *Château-du-Loir*, a small town with another station on the railway from Le Mans to Tours (p. 184). We now cross the Loir and quit its valley, of which we obtain a fine view as we ascend. We then descend into another beautiful valley. — 88 M. *Chenu*. — 92½ M. *Château-la-Vallière*, on the *Fare*, which here forms a small lake. Railway from Châteaurenault to Port Boulet, see p. 254. — 104 M. *Noyant-Méon*. To the right is the new church of Noyant, with its fine Gothic spire. — 119 M. *Vivy*, the junction of a line to La Flèche (p. 209). — 123½ M. *Saumur-Orléans*, the station of the railway from Tours to Nantes. The train makes a wide bend to the E., crossing the *Loire* by a bridge 1150 yds. in length, and passes through a tunnel nearly as long. At (126½ M.) *Nantilly* the Ligne de l'Etat unites with the Paris and Bordeaux line. 128 M. *Saumur-Etat*. For a description of the town, see p. 217.

II. From Chartres to Le Mans.

76 M. Railway in 2½-3⅓ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 35, 11 fr. 50, 8 fr. 40 c.).

The first station beyond Chartres is (61½ M. from Paris) *Saint-Aubin-Saint-Luperce*. At (66 M.) *Courville* the line approaches the *Eure*, the course of which it now follows, quitting the plains of La Beauce for the pastures of *Le Perche*, on which are reared the excellent draught-horses known as 'Percherons'.

About 5 M. to the S. of Courville, on the road to Illiers (p. 178), is the extensive and interesting château of *Villebon*, built in the 15th cent. and restored and altered subsequently. It afterwards came into the possession of Sully, the powerful minister of Henri IV., who died here in 1641.

71 M. *Pontgouin*; 77 M. *La Loupe*, the junction of a new branch-line to (26 M.) Brou (p. 178); 84 M. *Bretoncelles*. — 87½ M. *Condé-sur-Huisne*.

From Condé to Alençon and Domfront, 84½ M., railway in 5-5⅓ hrs. This line at first ascends the valley of the *Huisne*, traversing a hilly district. — 18 M. *Mortagne* (p. 163), the junction of lines to Laigle, Mamers, Ste. Gauburge (p. 163), etc. — 41½ M. *Alençon*, see p. 171. Line from Surdon (Caen) to Le Mans, see pp. 169, 172. — The small town of (59 M.) *Pré-en-Pail* is the junction of a line to (28½ M.) Mayenne (p. 173). 70 M. *Couterne*, the junction for La Ferté-Macé and Briouze (see p. 164). At (76 M.) *Juvigny-sous-Andaine* is the so-called *Phare de Bonvouloir*, an ancient fortified enclosure or watch-tower. — 84½ M. *Domfront*, see p. 173.

Our line now crosses the *Huisne*, the valley of which it descends all the way to Le Mans.

92½ M. **Nogent-le-Rotrou** *(Hôtel du Dauphin)*, a town with

8370 inhab., is dominated by a *Castle* of the 11th, 13th, and 15th cent., once the property of Sully (1560-1641), minister of Henri IV. (comp. p. 368). At the *Hôtel Dieu* is the handsome tomb of Sully, with marble statues of himself and his wife, dating from 1642.

From Nogent-le-Rotrou to Orléans, 72 M., railway in 4¼ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 75, 10 fr. 45, 7 fr. 55 c.). The chief stations are (26 M.) *Arrou* (see above); 28 M. *Courtalain-Saint-Pellerin*; 39 M. *Châteaudun* (p. 251); 57 M. *Patay* (p. 178). — 72 M. *Orléans*. see p. 240.

98½ M. *Le Theil.* — 105½ M. *La Ferté-Bernard*, a small town to the left, with a fine church in the style of the transition from Gothic to Renaissance, with curious galleries and elaborate sculptures. The Hôtel de Ville is established in one of the old town-gates (15th cent.). — 111 M. *Sceaux.* — 116 M. *Connerré.*

Connerré is the point of divergence of lines to (28 M.) *Mamers* (p. 163), to (33½ M.) *Courtalain*, and to (20 M.) *St. Calais*, a small town with a ruined castle and an abbey-church of the 14-16th centuries. The last is also connected by a short branch-line with (7½ M.) *Bessé*, on the railway from Chartres to Saumur (p. 179).

Farther on, to the right, stands the *Château of Montfort-le-Rotrou*, rebuilt in the Italian style in 1820. We again cross the Huisne. Beyond (120 M.) *Pont-de-Gennes* and (122½ M.) *St. Mars-la-Brière* the train passes through plantations of pines. 126 M. *Yvré-l'Evêque.* The names of these last stations are all known in connection with the important battle of Le Mans in 1871 (see p. 181). On the *Plateau d'Auvours*, above Yvré-l'Evêque, are a column commemorating the battle and the tomb of General Gougeard (d. 1886), one of the French commanders. There is another commemorative monument in the industrial suburb of *Pontlieue*, which our train crosses before entering the station of (131 M.) *Le Mans.* To the left diverges the line to Tours. Pontlieue is a station on the steam-tramway to La Chartre (p. 184).

Le Mans. — **Hotels.** Grand-Hôtel (*Boule d'Or*), Hôtel de France, Saumon, all in the Place de la République (Pl. a, b, c; B, 3); Hôtel de Paris (Pl. d; B, 5), at the railway-station. — *Cafés* in the Place de la République and the Place des Jacobins. *Buffet* at the railway-station.

Cab with one horse 1 fr. 25 per 'course', 1 fr. 75 c. per hr.; at night 1 fr. 75 and 2 fr. 25 c.; with two horses 1 fr. 60, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 75, 2 fr. 25 c.

Post Office (Pl. C, 2), Rue Bourgeoise 9. — **Telegraph Office**, in the Préfecture (Pl. C, 3).

English Vice-Consul, *M. de Veulle.*

Le Mans, formerly the capital of Maine, and now the chief place of the *Département de la Sarthe*, the headquarters of the IVth Corps d'Armée, and the seat of a bishop, is an ancient town with 57,600 inhab., situated on the Sarthe, chiefly on a height rising from the left bank. Le Mans manufactures linen, sail-cloth, wax-candles, and numerous other articles, and carries on a large trade in poultry.

Le Mans, the ancient capital of the Aulerci-Cenomani, afterwards occupied and fortified by the Romans, became under Charlemagne one of the most important cities in the kingdom of the Franks. Taken by William the Conqueror in the 11th cent., it had afterwards, like the towns of Normandy, many vicissitudes to bear during the Anglo-French wars, and it is said to have undergone upwards of twenty sieges. The Vendéens

were defeated here by General Marceau in 1793; and the victorious troops, in spite of the efforts of some of their officers, massacred many thousands of the unfortunate Royalists in the streets of the town, not even sparing women and children. In 1871 the Germans under Prince Frederick Charles defeated the Second Army of the Loire here in a 'week of battles' (Jan. 10-17th), effectually preventing the attempt to relieve Paris.

Le Mans was the birthplace (in 1133) of Henry II., the first of the Plantagenet line of English kings.

The *Avenue Thiers*, a long street of recent construction, leads from the railway-station to the *Préfecture* and the church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Couture*, in the centre of the town. In the Square de la Préfecture is a bronze statue, by *Filleul*, of *Pierre Belon*, a physician and botanist of the 16th century.

The church of **Notre-Dame-de-la-Couture** (*i.e.* 'de culturâ Dei'), dating mainly from the 12th and 14th cent., has a fine W. front, flanked with two unfinished towers. The *Portal, which is preceded by a porch, is lavishly adorned with sculptures representing the Last Judgment (tympanum), statues of Apostles, and statuettes of saints (on the vaulting). The nave, which is in a very primitive Gothic style, has no aisles and is roofed by domical vaulting, stilted in the same way as that of St. Maurice at Angers (p. 211). The choir, which is surrounded by an ambulatory and chapels, is still earlier than the nave, the end of it being in the Romanesque style. Beneath it is a crypt. The nave contains the following noteworthy pictures (named from right to left): Sleep of Elijah, by *Phil. de Champaigne;* Entombment, by *G. Zeghers;* Abraham and the Angels, by *Restout;* Feast of Pentecost, by *Van Thulden;* Crucifixion, by *Bart. Manfredi;* St. Veronica, by *L. Carracci.* The large chapels opening off the aisles of the choir contain handsome marble altars and altar-pieces of the 18th cent., and the high-altar is a piece of elaborate modern work. The Lady Chapel, to the right of the choir, is embellished with good modern stained glass. In the sacristy is preserved the shroud of St. Bernard, Bishop of Le Mans in the 6th cent., made of some Oriental fabric.

The conventual buildings of the *Abbaye de la Couture*, rebuilt in the 18th cent., contain the *Préfecture* (see above) and the *Public Museum* (open daily, except Mon., 12-3). We enter by the iron gate and the door opposite it.

The Gallery to the right contains objects of natural history, engravings and paintings of little value, an Egyptian mummy, and the covers of some Egyptian sarcophagi. To the left is another Gallery, devoted entirely to natural history. — The first gallery is adjoined by a room containing some more mediocre paintings and the famous **Enamel of Geoffrey Plantagenet* (d. 1151), a plaque of Champlevé enamel, 2 ft. high and 1 ft. wide, representing Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, father of Henry II. of England (see above) and founder of the Plantagenet line. It originally adorned his tomb in the cathedral. By the window is a portrait of Scarron, the author, first husband of Mme. de Maintenon. — In the room to the right are paintings, curiosities, and objects of art. The glass-case below the portraits by L. David contains a richly chased and enamelled knife with the arms of the Dukes of Burgundy; a casket of the 13th cent.; the grave-plate of a surgeon of Le Mans in the 16th cent.; some medals, etc. By the

window: 145. *Heemskerck*, An alchemist; 186. After *Quentin Matsys*, St. Jerome; no number, *Moreau de Tours*, Blanche of Castile.

GRANDE GALERIE (from right to left). No. 21. *Filippo Lippi*, Madonna; several works by *French Masters of the 15th cent.*; 10. *Sienese School* (14th cent.), Madonna; 66-69. *School of Clouet*, Portraits; 29. *Flemish School* (15th cent.), Madonna; 204. *Pourbus*, Duchess of Guise; 252. *School of Leonardo da Vinci*, Old copy of the Madonna of the Scales; 245. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 229. *Schalcken*, Portrait; 228. *Santerre*, Mlle. des Essarts, an actress of the 18th cent.; 120. *Frans Floris*, Last Judgment; 150. *Al. Hesse*, Germain Pilon, the sculptor; 183. *Marilhat*, Pastoral scene; no number, *Tidemand*, Bridal costume in Norway; 225. *School of Rubens*, Portrait; 200. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna, with SS. Jerome and Anthony; 51. *L. Boulogne*, Jupiter and Semele; 39. *Baroccio*, Entombment, sketch for the picture at Rome; 206. *Poussin*, Rebecca; 182. Ascribed to *Luini*, St. Catharine; 55. *Bronzino*, Portrait of a woman; 104. *Cuyp* (?), Portrait of a woman; 154. *Karel Dujardin*, A magistrate; 257. *Domenichino*, Landscape; 159. *Jouvenet*, Presentation in the Temple; 161. *Kalf*, Still-life; 38. *Guercino*, Orpheus and Eurydice; 179. *Lesueur*, Diana hunting; 41. *Pietro da Cortona*, Reconciliation of Jacob and Laban; 33. *Amerighi*, The Prodigal Son; 116. *Van Dyck*, St. Sebastian; 221. *Ribera*, Christ led out to be crucified. On the ceiling is a large canvas by *Riss* (about a yard of which has had to be folded back), representing the assassination of a Russian patriarch.

The Préfecture also contains the *Public Library*, open daily, 11-4, except on Sun., Wed., and holidays. It contains 50,000 printed volumes and 700 MSS.

The Rue des Minimes (Pl. B, C, 3) leads hence to the *Place de la République* (Pl. B, 3), in which a **War Monument* in bronze, commemorating the struggle of 1871 (see p. 181), was erected in 1885. The statue of General Chanzy, commander of the Army of the Loire, is by Crauk; the fine groups of Attack and Defence, adorning the pedestal, are by Croisy.

To the W. and N.W. of this Place are the *Palais de Justice* and the *Church of the Visitation*, two 18th cent. buildings, belonging originally to the Convent of the Visitation. — The Rue Gambetta, which descends from this point towards the Grand Pont, passes between the *General Hospital* (Pl. A, B, 3), an edifice of the 17th cent., with a fine chapel, and the *Place de l'Eperon* (Pl. B, 3), where upwards of 5000 Vendéens were wounded or slain in 1793 (comp. p. 180).

The Rue Dumas (adjoining the Grand Hotel; Pl. B, 3) and the following streets (Rue Marchande, etc.) lead from the Place de la République to the *Place des Jacobins* (Pl. C, 2) and the *Theatre*, the latter constructed in 1842 on the site of a Gallo-Roman amphitheatre and surrounded by tastefully laid out pleasure-grounds. The basement contains a small *Museum of Historical Monuments*, open to the public on Tues. and Sun., 12-4, and shown on application on other days also (entr. to the right). Its contents consist of antiquities and of mediæval and Renaissance objects of art, including some ancient vases, pottery, fayence, enamels, funereal monuments, an ancient relief-plan of the town, and a colossal bust of General Négrier, a native of Le Mans, slain at Paris in the insurrection of June, 1848. — About $^1/_4$ M. to the E. of the theatre is a *Horticultural Garden* (Pl. D, 2).

On the W. side of the Place des Jacobins rises the ***Cathedral** (Pl. C, 1, 2), which is dedicated to St. Julian, the traditional founder of Cenomanian Christianity and the first Bishop of Le Mans (3rd cent.). The building consists of two distinct parts, differing widely from each other: the nave of the 11-12th cent., with some modifications in the Transitional style; and the choir and transept rebuilt on an ampler scale in the 13th and following cent., the one in the early-Gothic style, the other partly in the late-Gothic of the 15th century. In spite of this discrepancy, however, the Cathedral of Le Mans ranks among the leading churches of France, and the general effect is one of great nobility. The W. portal, dating from the 11th cent., is severe and simple, and is unrelieved by a tower. Between two buttresses to the right is a stone supposed to be a 'menhir' or 'long stone'. On the S. side of the nave is a *Lateral Portal* in the Transition style of the 12th cent., preceded by a crenelated porch, adorned with statues resembling those of the great portal of Chartres Cathedral (p. 177). The transept terminates at each end in a tower, of which the base is Romanesque and the upper portions of the 15-16th centuries. The soaring apse, with its girdle of chapels, is one of the most imposing features of the exterior.

The **Interior** presents the same striking contrast as the exterior, but each of the two parts is a fine example of its own style. The nave is divided into five bays roofed with domical vaulting; the aisles consist of ten bays, with groined vaulting. The richly ornamented capitals also deserve attention. The transept, the vaulting of which is loftier than that of the nave, has an open triforium and a magnificent rose-window (N. arm) filled with ancient stained glass. The **Choir*, with its double ambulatory, is in the purest Gothic style and is beautified by fine **Stained-Glass Windows* of the 13-14th centuries. Among the minor features of interest in the interior are five pieces of tapestry of the 15-16th cent. (N. aisle); the tomb of Mgr. Bouvier (d. 1854), in the style of the 13th cent. (N. transept); two Renaissance tombs, in a chapel opposite; the tomb of Queen Berengaria of Sicily, wife of Richard Cœur-de-Lion (13th cent.), brought to the cathedral from the abbey-church of Epau (S. transept); the organ-screen, in the Renaissance style; a Holy Sepulchre of 1610, in terracotta, painted and gilded (chapel adjoining the screen); and the door leading from the ambulatory to the sacristy, constructed from the fragments of a rood-screen of 1620.

The *Hôtel du Grabatoire*, a Renaissance building opposite the cathedral, was formerly the canons' hospital. A street beginning in front of the lateral portal leads to a modern *Tunnel* (Pl. B, C, 2), which descends from the Place des Jacobins to the Sarthe.

Crossing the river by the Pont Yssoir, we next reach the church of *Notre-Dame* or *St. Julien-du-Pré* (Pl. B, 1), an interesting edifice, dating mainly from the 11-12th cent. and well illustrating the Romanesque style of that period. Below the choir is a crypt. The N. aisle contains a bas-relief of the 16th cent., representing a procession. The church is decorated with modern frescoes, by Andrieux and Jaffard.

Several quaint *Timber Houses* are still standing in the Grande Rue, the Rue des Chanoines, and other parts of the town.

From Le Mans to *Angers* and to *Nantes*, see R. 21a; to *Alençon*, see R. 17.

From Le Mans to La Chartre, 30 M., steam-tramway in 3 hrs. (fares 3 fr., 2 fr. 25 c.). The following are the chief stations: 1¼ M. *Pontlieue* (p. 180); 4½ M. *Changé;* 9 M. *Parigné;* 12 M. *Challes;* 19½ M. *Grand-Lucé*, a small town with a château of the 18th cent.; 21 M. *St. Vincent-du-Lorouer;* 23½ M. *St. Pierre-du-Lorouer;* 25½ M. *Courdemanche.* — 30 M. *La Chartre*, see p. 179.

From Le Mans to Tours, 61½ M., railway in 2½-3¾ hrs. (fares 11 fr., 8 fr. 25, 6 fr. 5 c.). This line at first coincides for a short distance with that to Paris, then turns to the S. and traverses the *Huisne.* At (5 M.) *Arnage* we quit the valley of the Sarthe. To the right and left are several châteaux. 23½ M. *Aubigné* is the junction of a branch-line to (20½ M.) La Flèche (p. 209), which passes the small town of (7½ M.) *Le Lude*, with its handsome château of the 15-17th centuries. In the neighbourhood of (26 M.) *Vaas*, a large village on the *Loir*, are several interesting châteaux and castles. 31 M. *Château-du-Loir*, also a station on the line from Chartres to Saumur (p. 179). We now cross the Loir and ascend the valley of the *Escotais.* 44 M. *Neuillé-Pont-Pierre*, a small town 1 M. to the right, on the Châteaurenault and Port Boulet line (p. 254). About 2 M. to the W. of (48½ M.) *St. Antoine-du-Rocher* lies *Semblançay*, with the picturesque ruins of a castle of the 12-13th centuries. 53½ M. *Mettray*, with a well-known agricultural reformatory for boys. A little farther on we join the railway from Paris to Tours viâ Vendôme (see p. 250). Beyond (56½ M.) *Fondettes-Saint-Cyr* we cross the *Loire* and reach the Nantes railway (R. 21b). — 61½ M. *Tours*, see p. 254.

III. From Le Mans to Rennes.

101 M. Railway in 3-5¼ hrs. (fares 20 fr. 25, 15 fr. 25, 11 fr 20 c.).

On leaving Le Mans we cross the *Sarthe* and obtain a fine view of the town to the right. The line to Angers (R. 21a) runs to the left, and the line to Alençon (R. 17) diverges to the right, farther on. — 138½ M. (from Paris) *La Milesse;* 144 M. *Domfront;* 146 M. *Conlie*, the site of a camp of mobilised Bretons in 1870-71; 149½ M. *Crissé.*

153½ M. *Sillé-le-Guillaume*, a town with 3285 inhab., possesses a ruined castle of the 15th cent., the keep of which is still 125 ft. high, and a Gothic church with a beautiful portal of the 13th century. The castle was several times taken by the English.

A branch-railway runs hence to (18 M.) *La Hutte-Coulombiers* (p. 172), passing (14 M.) *Fresnay-sur-Sarthe*, a small town on a steep, rocky hill, with a ruined castle and a church in the Transitional style.

Another branch-line leads to (15½ M.) *Loué*, (20 M.) *Brûlon*, and (32½ M.) *Sablé* (p. 209).

157 M. *Rouessé-Vassé;* 162 M. *Voutré.* — 168 M. *Evron*, a small town with an interesting church of the 12th and 14th centuries.

From Evron an omnibus runs to Jublains, a village 9 M. to the N.W., occupying the site of the Roman *Neodunum*, of which considerable remains still exist. The most notable of these is the *Castellum*, or fort, the walls of which, strengthened by round and square towers, are standing up to a height of about 15 ft. — The omnibus goes on to (7 M.) *Mayenne* (p. 173).

171½ M. *Néau;* 175½ M. *Montsurs;* 180 M. *La Chapelle-Anthenaise*, the junction of a line to Caen viâ Flers, Domfront, and Mayenne (see R. 18); 184 M. *Louverné.*

186½ M. **Laval** (*Buffet; Hôtels de Paris, de l'Ouest*, Rue de la Paix), the capital of the department of the *Mayenne* and the seat of a bishop, is a busy town with 30,627 inhab., situated on the

river Mayenne. For 500 years it has been the centre of an active manufacture of linen, now chiefly producing tickings. The marble found in the neighbourhood is sawn or made into lime here. Laval was taken by Talbot in 1428, and changed hands several times during the wars of the League and La Vendée.

The ancient part of the town, rising in stages on the right bank of the river and dominated by the cathedral and the castle, presents a very picturesque aspect as seen from the railway-viaduct (see below) or from the bridge. Its streets, however, are narrow and irregular. To reach it we follow the Rue de la Gare and the Rue de la Paix, crossing the river by the Pont-Neuf. Beyond the bridge we reach the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, embellished with a bronze statue, by David d'Angers, of *Ambroise Paré*, styled the 'Father of French Surgery', who was born near Laval about 1510.

The *Cathedral* is an unimposing and irregular building of the 12th and 16th cent., partly concealed by the adjoining house. It is now being restored. The S. portal, with its unfinished tower, is in the Romanesque style; the N. portal dates from the Renaissance period. The interior is more interesting than the exterior. The oldest part is the transept (12th cent.). The choir (16th cent.) has five radiating chapels.

In the Place to the S.W. of the cathedral stands the *Porte Beucheresse*, one of the old town-gates, in the Gothic style, flanked by two towers.

The *Castle* consists of two parts, the 'Old' and the 'New'. The *Old Castle*, a sombre-looking edifice now transformed into a prison, is seen to most advantage from the Rue du Val-de-Mayenne, near the river. Visitors are admitted to the court, to the interesting donjon (12th cent.), with its fine timber-roof, and to the chapel (11th cent.). The *New Castle*, to the left as we come from the cathedral, dates partly from the Renaissance period and is now the court-house.

In the Place de la Bibliothèque, between the cathedral and the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, stands the *Museum*, containing the public library and a small archæological collection. — To the left, in the Rue Joinville, which begins at the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, is the church of *Notre Dame*, a structure of the 14-15th cent., containing seven fine marble altars of the 17th century.

Near the Mayenne, a little below the town, is the beautiful 12th cent. church of *Avenières*, with a spire of 1534 and a handsome modern pulpit.

From Laval a branch-line runs to (14 M.) *Gennes-Longuefuye* (Sablé, Angers; p. 220). — From Laval to *Mayenne*, *Domfront*, *Flers*, and *Caen*, see R. 18.

In leaving Laval the train crosses the valley of the Mayenne by a lofty granite viaduct (92 ft. high), which affords a fine view of the town to the left. — Beyond (192 M.) *Le Genest* we have a view to the right of the interesting old *Abbey of Clermont*, founded in 1150

and now converted into a château. The abbey-church contains some magnificent monuments of the Sires de Laval, dating from the 14-15th centuries. — 197 M. *Port-Brillet*, on a small lake, to the left; 200 M. *St. Pierre-la-Cour.*

209 M. **Vitré** (**Hôtel des Voyageurs*, *Hôtel de France*, both near the railway-station), an ancient town with 10,500 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Vilaine.* It still retains some portions of its former fortifications, a ruined castle, and numerous quaint mediæval houses, and is in many respects one of the most interesting towns in France. Vitré early embraced the Protestant doctrines, and the Huguenots successfully defended themselves here against the army of the League in 1589.

On leaving the railway-station, we proceed at first to the left in order to view the town from its most picturesque side, the N., where the *Ramparts* are still in existence. We soon find ourselves at the base of the *Castle*, an imposing brown edifice, dating mainly from the 14-15th centuries. The present remains consist of the outer wall, strengthened with machicholated towers, and of the massive donjon, lately restored. The entrance-gateway, on the side next the town, also demands attention. Part of the interior has been converted into a prison, but visitors are admitted to the rest on application to the gate-keeper. The *Public Museum* and *Library* are established in the donjon-tower. The castle belonged to the Seigneurs de la Trémoille, whose motto ('post tenebras spero lucem'), above the gateway, is supposed to refer to their attachment to the Reformed faith.

We now retrace our steps and turn to the left into the *Rue d'Embas*, which is continued by the *Rue Poterie*, while between them ascends the *Rue Beaudrairie.* These streets are the most quaint and picturesque in the town, exhibiting a singular array of old and sombre-looking houses of timber or stone, with galleries, sculptured ornamentation, balconies, and porches of the most varied description. In some cases the upper stories project over the footpavement so as to form covered arcades resembling those at Berne and not unlike the 'Rows' at Chester. The Rue Beaudrairie, in particular, is one of the quaintest streets in France, rivalling the Rue aux Fèves at Lisieux. The first side-street to the left in the Rue Beaudrairie leads to the entrance to the castle (see above).

The *Church of Notre-Dame*, in the upper part of the town, at the junction of the Rue Beaudrairie with the Rue de Notre Dame, is a handsome Gothic edifice of the 15-16th cent., with a stone spire, recently rebuilt, above the crossing. On the outside, to the right, is a fine pulpit of the 15th cent. in the form of a head with three faces. The chief treasure of the interior is the *Triptych in the chapel to the right of the entrance to the choir, dating from 1544 and consisting of thirty-two Limoges enamels depicting scenes from the New Testament. Among the other objects of interest are the two

marble holy-water basins, the modern pulpit, the stained-glass windows (all modern except one of the Renaissance period in the S. aisle), a modern tomb on the N. side of the choir, and two tombs of the 15th cent., one in the Lady Chapel and one in the first chapel to the left.

The street to the right of Notre Dame leads to the *Place de la Halle*, which also contains several picturesque old houses, with lean-to roofs and outside staircases. Here also stands a round tower, forming a relic of the old fortifications. We may now return to the railway-station by the *Rue Poterie*, parallel with the street by which we reached the Place de la Halle.

About 4 M. to the S. of Vitré, and 2½ M. to the N. of Argentré (p. 188), is the *Château des Rochers*, a mansion of the 15th cent., owing its chief interest to the fact that Mme. de Sévigné frequently resided in it between 1654 and 1690 and wrote here a large number of her charming letters. It contains a gallery of portraits of the 17th cent., including one of Mme. de Sévigné by Mignard, and various souvenirs of the same period.

FROM VITRÉ TO PONTORSON (Mont St. Michel), 49 M., railway in 3-3½hrs. (fares 9 fr. 60, 7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 25 c.). The train passes in full view of the castle of Vitré (to the right), crosses the *Vilaine*, and ascends to the N. through the picturesque valley of its affluent, the *Cantache*. — 12 M. *Châtillon-en-Vendelais*. To the left is a small lake. 15½ M. *Dompierre-du-Chemin*; 19½ M. *La Selle-en-Luitré*, the junction of a branch-line to Mayenne (p. 173).

23 M. **Fougères** (*Hôtels des Voyageurs*, *St. Jacques*, both in the upper part of the town, near the Place d'Armes), a busy town of 15,600 inhab., with large shoe-making factories, picturesquely situated on the small river *Nançon*, is still partly surrounded by its ancient fortifications and possesses a feudal castle of great extent and importance. Both castle and town were taken by the English in 1166 and in 1448 and underwent numerous other sieges. Fougères was also the scene of important contests during the Vendéen war of 1793.

The modern quarter of the town adjoining the railway-station gives no idea of the picturesque appearance of the town proper on the opposite side. The avenue to the right, as we leave the station, ascends to the Place d'Armes. To the right of the latter is a small square containing the new *Theatre*, erected in 1886; to the left is the Rue Nationale (see below). We descend to the right by the old Rue de la Pinterie and the Rue de la Fourchette (left) to the *Porte St. Sulpice*, an old town-gateway (15th cent.), adjoining the wall of the castle. It is most picturesque when viewed from the outside, and commands a good view of the upper town. A little farther on is the *Church of St. Sulpice*, a buildingof the 15-18th cent., containing some wood-carving of the 18th cent., a fine ciborium, a kind of altarpiece in granite (in a chapel off the S. aisle), and an ancient statue of the Virgin. — The *Castle*, commandingly situated on a rocky height overlooking the town, dates from the 12-16th cent., and though long a ruin still presents a picturesque and imposing appearance, with its ivy-clad walls and its eleven battlemented towers. Part of it is now occupied by the Commandant, and visitors are not admitted to the interior. — We now ascend to the left to the *Promenade* at the top of the hill, which affords a fine and extensive view. Adjacent is the *Church of St. Leonard*, an edifice of the 15-17th cent., with a handsome modern portal and a Flamboyant rose-window. The interior contains six large paintings by Eugène Devéria and a monument to the memory of the Gardes Mobiles of the department of Ille-et-Vilaine who fell in the war of 1870 (chapel to the left). — In the *Rue Nationale*, which leads from this point to the theatre, and also in the parallel *Rue Chateaubriand*, are several picturesque old houses resembling those at Vitré.

In leaving Fougères the train passes through a short tunnel below the

town. 42½ M. *Antrain* ('inter amnes'), at the confluence of the *Oysance* and the *Couesnon*. — 49 M. *Pontorson*, see p. 204.

The line goes on to (2 M.) *Moidrey-Mont-Saint-Michel*, but no trains now run on this section of the railway. — For an account of *Mont St. Michel*, see p. 204.

Another branch-line runs from Vitré to (25½ M.) *Martigné-Ferchaud* (see p. 174; for Châteaubriand and Nantes). The most important intermediate stations are (7 M.) *Argentré*, with a château of the 15th cent., 2½ M. to the S. of the Château des Rochers (p. 187), and (15½ M.) *La Guerche-de-Bretagne*, a town of 5000 inhab., with an interesting collegiate church, part of which dates from the 13th century.

Beyond Vitré our line descends the valley of the Vilaine, diverging to the left from the line to Pontorson (see above). 214 M. *Les Lacs;* 219 M. *Châteaubourg*, dominated by a modern château; 222 M. *Servon;* 225 M. *Noyal-Acigné;* 232 M. *Rennes.*

Rennes. — **Hotels.** *Grand Hôtel (Pl. a; A, 3), Rue de la Monnaie 17; Hôtel de France (Pl. b; B, 2), in the same street; Lemoine (Pl. c; A, B, 3), Quai de la Mennais; de Bretagne, opposite the railway-station, déj. 2 fr. — *Cafés* in the Rue de la Monnaie, the Place du Palais, and the Theatre. — *Railway Refreshment Rooms.*

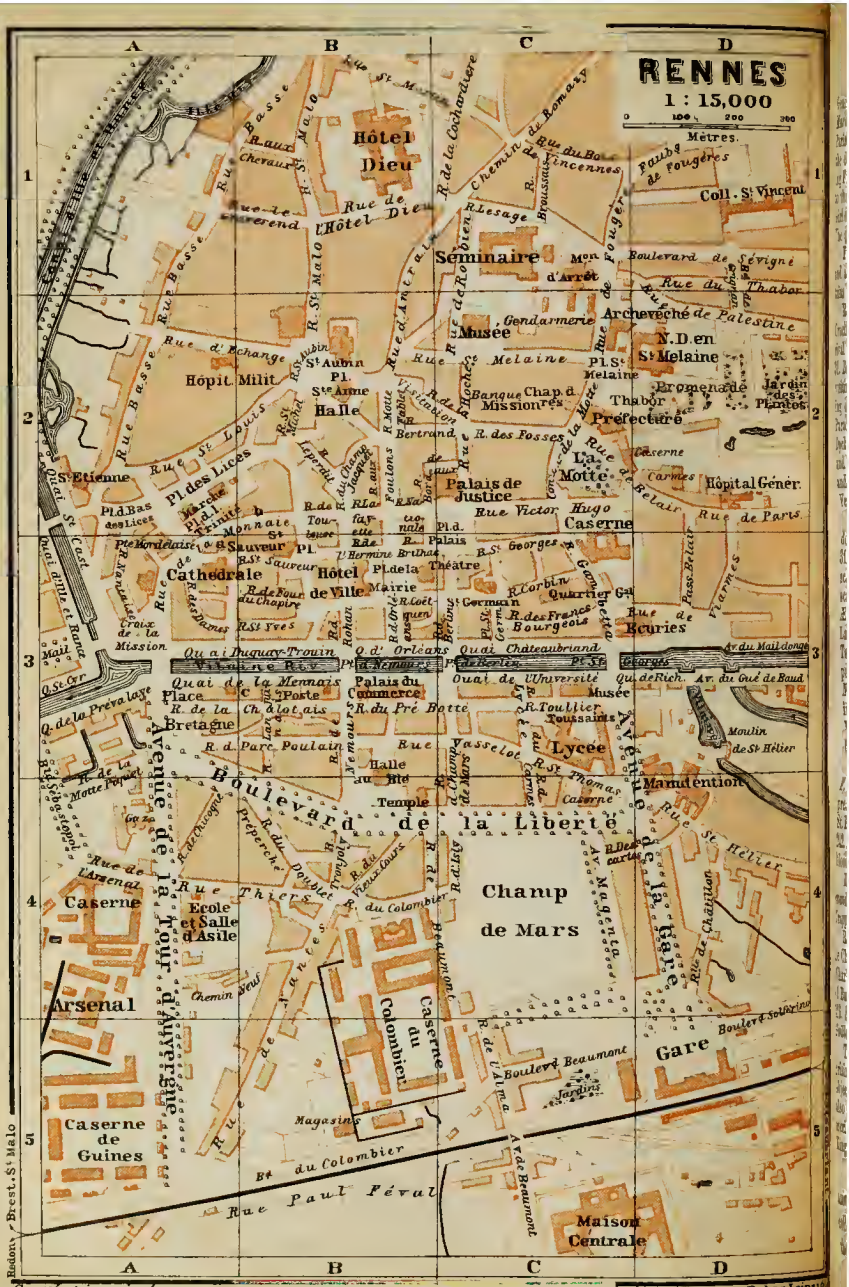
Cabs. Per course 1¼, per hr. 1¾ fr.; at night 1½ and 2½ fr.

Post Office (Pl. B, 3), Quai de Nemours 3.

Rennes, the ancient capital of *Brittany*, and now the chief town of the department of *Ille-et-Vilaine*, the headquarters of the Xth Corps d'Armée, and the seat of an archbishop, is a town of 66,140 inhab., situated at the confluence of the *Ille* and the *Vilaine*. Few traces of its ancient importance remain, as nearly the whole of the town was burned down in 1720 by a conflagration that lasted for seven days, and since then it has been rebuilt on a regular and monotonous plan. It has now little industry or commerce, and its spacious modern streets are generally dull, lifeless, and deserted.

Rennes, the capital of the *Redones*, one of the Celtic tribes inhabiting the *Armorican Peninsula*, was formerly called *Condate* (whence Condé) and became a place of some importance under the Romans. At a later date it retained its importance as the capital of the Duchy of Brittany, down to the time when the duchy passed to France through the marriage of Anne of Brittany, first to Charles VIII. in 1491, and secondly to Louis XII. in 1499. Rennes was one of the centres of the Republican army in the Vendéen struggle of 1793.

A well-built modern quarter lies between the railway-station and the town proper on the left bank of the Vilaine. To the left, at the foot of the Avenue de la Gare, stands the *Lyceum* (Pl. C, 3), an imposing structure in the style of the 17th cent., with a handsome chapel. Farther on, on the quay, is the *University College (Palais Universitaire)*, another imposing modern edifice, with faculties of law, science, and literature. In the same building is the ***Musée**, which contains various scientific collections and one of the finest provincial picture-galleries in France (open on Sun. & Thurs., from 12 to 4 or 5, and to strangers on other days also). The principal entrance faces the quay, but on the days when the museum is not open to the public we enter by the back. The objects in the collection are furnished with inscriptions.


RENNES
1 : 15,000
Mètres
Hôtel Dieu
Séminaire
Musée
Archevêché
N.D. en St Melaine
Coll. St Vincent
Gendarmerie
Hôpital Milit.
Halle
Préfecture
Palais de Justice
La Motte
Caserne
Hôpital Gener.
Cathédrale
Hôtel de Ville
Mairie
Théâtre
Quartier Gal
Ecuries
Palais du Commerce
Musée
Lycée
Mandention
Champ de Mars
Ecole et Salle d'Asile
Arsenal
Caserne du Colombier
Gare
Caserne de Guines
Maison Centrale
Boulevard de la Liberté
Avenue de la Tour d'Auvergne
Rue Paul Féval
Graué et imprimé par
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Ground Floor. — SCULPTURES. In the middle: *Captier*, Hebe; *Boisseau*, Genius of Evil; *Quinton*, Defence of the country. From right to left; *Marochetti*, Casts of figures from the tomb of Mme. de la Riboisière in Paris; *Barré*, Mary Magdalen, Graziella; *Coyzevox*, Bronze bas-reliefs from the old monument of Louis XIV. in the Place du Palais (p. 190), representing France triumphant at sea and Brittany offering the design of the statue to the king; *Quinton*, Death of Diagoras; *Lanno*, Lesbia; *Florentine Master*, Girl caressing a hare; *Malknecht* or *Molchnet*, Colossal statue of Louis XVI. — The galleries round the room contain the NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS.

First Floor. — PICTURES. The staircase and Room I. contain *Engravings* and a rich collection of *Drawings*. Room II., at the end, to the left, contains nothing of note.

ROOM III. To the right: *84. *De Crayer*, Raising of the Cross; 144. *Schwartz*, Crucifixion; 21. *Giordano*, Martyrdom of St. Lawrence; 29. *Panniciati* (?), Arrival of the Magi; 271. *Jouvenet*, Christ in the garden; 38. *Ricci*, St. Barbara; 31. *Bassano*, Penelope; 23. *Pordenone* (?), Totila, King of the Ostrogoths, visiting St. Benedict; 105. *Van Kessel*, Noah's Ark; 85. *De Crayer*, Raising of Lazarus; 15. *L. Carracci*, St. Philip; 104. *Van Kessel*, Terrestrial Paradise; *101. *Honthorst*, Denial of St. Peter; 4. *Guercino*, Pietà; 89. *Van Dyck* (?), Holy Family; *103. *Jordaens*, Crucifixion; 17. *Cerquozzi*, Fruit and flowers; 81. *Philip de Champaigne*, Penitent Magdalen; 139. *Rubens* (?) and *Snyders*, Lion and tiger hunt; 184. *German School*, Still-life; *10. *Paolo Veronese*, Perseus delivering Andromeda.

ROOM IV. No. 165. *Wouverman*, Horse-fair; 146. *Snyders*, Wounded dog; 296. *Le Nain*, The new-born child; 255. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; 311. *Quesnel*, Eleonora Galigaï, Maréchale d'Ancre; 87. *Decker* (?), Landscape; 305. *Poussin*, Ruins of a triumphal arch; 80. '*Velvet' Brueghel*, Landscape; 98. *De Heem*, Still-life; 239. *Ant. Coypel*, Venus bringing arms to Æneas; 111. *Maas*, A magistrate; 282. *Vanloo*, Portrait; 166. *Wynants*, Landscape; 132. *W. van Mieris*, Lady at her toilette; 153. *Teniers the Younger*, Tavern; *237. *Jean Cousin*, Jesus at the marriage in Cana of Galilee, a large painting from the church of St. Gervais, at Paris; 134. *Mytens*, Fête; 297. *Le Nain*, Madonna, St. Anne, the Holy Child, and angels; *159. *Van Tol*, Dutch interior; 109. *Leermans*, Trumpeter and maid-servant; 99. *Van Herp*, 'La Vierge au chardonneret' (goldfinch); 95. *Leonard de France*, Carousers in a barn; 161. *Heemskerck (Van Veen)*, St. Luke painting the Virgin.

ROOM V. No. 331. *French School*, Ball at the court of the Valois; 131. *F. van Mieris*, The painter's two sons; 243. *Arnold de Vuez*, St. Bonaventura preaching before a Council; 14. *L. Carracci*, Martyrdom of St. Peter and of St. Paul; 276. *Lebrun*, Descent from the Cross; 238. *N. Coypel*, Resurrection; 242. *Desportes*, Wolf-hunt; 213. *L. Boullongne*, The Woman with an issne of blood; 39. *Tintoretto*, Massacre of the Innocents; 298. *Natoire*, St. Stephen.

ROOM VI. No number, *Lehmann*, 'Consolatrix afflictorum'; 264. *Jacquand*, The Comte de Comminges recognising Adelaide in the garb of the Trappists (from the 'Mémoires du Comte de Comminges').

ROOM VII. No. 287. *Marquis*, St. Louis and Queen Blanche leaving Le Châtelet; 234. *Couder*, Tanneguy-Duchâtel carrying off the Dauphin (Charles VIII.) from Vincennes to save him from the attacks of the Duke of Burgundy (1418); 260. *Guérin*, Ulysses exposed to the wrath of Neptune; 316. *Serrur*, Tobias burying the dead; 295. *Mouchot*, Bazaar at Cairo; 262. *Guillemot*, Sappho and Phaon; 196. *Abel de Pujol*, Naomi and Ruth.

The **Second Floor** is devoted to the ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUM, comprising vases, medals, arms, casts of ancient gems and other precious objects found in the district, and various other antiquities. There are also several paintings of the early Italian school, including a triptych ascribed to Giotto, and a representation of Death said to be painted by King René of Anjou. A small room contains a ceramic collection.

A little behind the university college stands the *Eglise de Toussaints* (Pl. C, 3), erected in the 17th cent. as the chapel of a Jesuit college. The elaborate high-altar has a handsome gilt reredos, and the pulpit is also richly adorned.

We now return to the Quai de l'Université, at the end of which, to the right, adjoining the Cale du Pré-Botté, rises the *Chamber of Commerce*, a large structure in the Renaissance style, with a dome in the centre.

The Pont de Berlin, to the right of the Quai de l'Université, and the street forming its continuation lead to the *Place du Palais* (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), one of the principal open spaces of the town. It contains a fine fountain.

On the N. side of this Place stands the **Palais de Justice** (Pl. C, 2), or court-house, the finest secular edifice in Rennes, erected in 1618-54, hy Jacques Debrosse, the architect of the Luxembourg, for the Parlement of Brittany. The somewhat heavy façade is preceded hy statues of D'Argentré (1519-46), La Chalotais (1701-85), Gerhier (1725-88), and Toullier (1752-1835), four eminent lawyers of Brittany. Several of the rooms in the interior are adorned with paintings by Coypel, Jouvenet (figure of Christ in the first chamber), Johé-Duval, and other well-known artists.

To the S.W. of the Place du Palais lies the *Place de la Mairie* (Pl. B, 3), with the town-house and the theatre. The *Hôtel de Ville*, rebuilt by Gahriel, the architect of Louis XV., after the great fire of 1720 (p. 188), is in the form of a semicircle hetween two pavilions and is surmounted hy a tower ending in a hulhous dome. The *Theatre* (Pl. B, C, 3), dating from 1835, is also in a semicircular form, hut presents its convex side to the Place. The façade is surmounted hy figures of Apollo and the Muses. The colonnade surrounding the huilding contains cafés and attractive shops.

The street to the N. of the Hôtel de Ville leads to the church of *St. Sauveur* (Pl. B, 3), an uninteresting huilding of the 18th cent., containing a canopied high-altar, a handsome pulpit, a bas-relief of the marriage of the Virgin (altar on the S.), statues of SS. Peter and Paul, good modern stained glass, a few old paintings, and other works of art.

A little farther on rises the **Cathedral** (Pl. A, 3), a huilding of ancient foundation hut dating in its present form from the 18th century. The façade is in the classical style. The interior, which is scarcely ecclesiastical in style, is richly adorned with paintings hy Le Hénaff and Jobé-Duval. The last chapel in the S. aisle contains a fine altarpiece, in carved and painted wood, executed in the 15th century. In the N. arm of the transept is a monument, hy Valentin, erected in 1883 to Cardinal St. Marc.

In the lane opposite the cathedral rises the *Porte Mordelaise* (Pl. A, 3), an interesting relic of the mediæval fortifications of the town (15th cent.), surrounded hy old houses. Through this gate the Dukes of Brittany and Bishops of Rennes made their formal entries into the town. On the left jamh is a fragment of a Roman inscription of the third century.

We now return by the Rue de la Monnaie (Pl. A, 3, B, 2), to the

Place du Palais, and follow the Rue Victor Hugo (Pl. C, 2) to the *Promenade de la Motte* (Pl. C, 2). The Contour de la Motte (Pl. C, 2) leads hence to the church of *Notre-Dame-en-Saint-Melaine* (Pl. D, 2), an abbey-church of the 11-13th cent., with a tower surmounted by a modern statue of the Virgin. The chief objects of interest in the interior are the handsome monument by Valentin (near the entrance), the Gothic high-altar, and the choir-screen in carved wood, all modern. — A little farther on, to the right, is the *Thabor* (Pl. D, 2), the chief open-air resort of Rennes; it is embellished with a figure of Liberty and with a statue of Duguesclin, the great Breton hero (see p. 192). On the E. this promenade is adjoined by the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. D, 2), which is open to the public and affords extensive views.

A walk may to taken to *Château de la Prevalaye*, famous for its 'buttes (2 M. to the S.E. of Rennes).

From Rennes to *St. Malo*, *Mont St. Michel*, *Dinan*, etc., see R. 20. — A branch-line also runs to (38 M.) *Châteaubriant* (see p. 220; for Angers), joining the line from Vitré (p. 188) at (29 M.) *Martigné-Ferchaud*. About 2 M. to the N.E. of the station of (21 M.) *Retiers* lies *Essé*, with a large dolmen or 'Allée Couverte' named the *Roche-aux-Fées*.

From Rennes to Redon, 44½ M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 85, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 85 c.). — This line turns to the S. and regains the *Vilaine* beyond (6 M.) *Bruz*, the first station. The valley of this stream, which the train now follows more or less all the way to Redon, crossing repeatedly from one bank to the other, affords numerous picturesque views of wooded hills and rocky summits surmounted by castles and châteaux. — 13 M. *Guichen-Bourg-des-Comptes*; 18½ M. *Bain-Lohéac*; 23 M. *Messac*. We now cross a viaduct 70 ft. high and traverse a tunnel ½ M. long. 30 M. *Fougeray-Langon*; 32½ M. *Beslé*. The train passes through a marshy district, crossing the *Lac de Morin*. At (36 M.) *Massérac* we join the line from Châteaubriant and Segré (p. 221). 40 M. *Avessac*. To the left runs the railway to Nantes. — 44½ M. *Redon*, see p. 230.

d. From Rennes to Brest.

146½ M. Railway in 5½-8¼ hrs. (fares 29 fr. 30, 21 fr. 95, 16 fr. 15 c.).

The ancient duchy of *Bretagne* or **Brittany**, 'pays de granit, recouvert de chênes', forming the extreme N.W. corner of France, still differs in many important respects from the rest of the country. The inhabitants are of pure Celtic race and their native tongue is akin to Welsh. In upper or E. Brittany this language has to a great extent given place to French, but upwards of a million inhabitants in the W. provinces (Finistère, Côtes du Nord, Morbihan) still speak it, and in many places in the interior French is not understood. The peasants still retain their ancient picturesque dress, which is seen to greatest advantages on Sundays and at 'Pardons' and other fêtes. Many of their manners and customs are also quaint and primitive, and curious old legend and superstitions are met at every turn. In addition to its wild scenery, Brittany offers the traveller a special attraction in the stupendous monuments of the ancient Celts at Carnac and Locmariaquer.

On leaving Rennes, our line diverges to the right from those to Châteaubriant and Redon (see above), and crosses the *Vilaine*. To the right runs the line to St. Malo (R. 20). — 240 M. (from Paris) *L'Hermitage-Mordelles*; 245½ M. *Montfort-sur-Meu*, an ancient town, with a tower of the 15th cent. and other relics of its former fortifications; 252 M. *Monlauban-de-Bretagne*, with a château of

the 14-15th centuries. 255 M. *La Brohinière* is the junction of a branch-line to (26 M.) *Ploërmel*, where it joins the line from Nantes to Brest (see p. 230). The train now ascends the valley of the *Garun* and crosses the *Rance*. 260½ M. *Caulnes*.—265½ M. *Broons* was the birthplace of *Bertrand Duguesclin*, the great French warrior of the 14th century. The site of the château in which he was born (c. 1320), about ½ M. from the town, is marked by a granite column raised to his memory. — 272½ M. *Pténée-Jugon*.

274 M. **Lamballe** *(Hôtel de France)*, a town with 4430 inhab., is picturesquely situated to the right of the railway, on a hill crowned by the *Church of Notre-Dame*, a handsome and interesting edifice of the 13-15th centuries. Notre-Dame was originally the chapel of the castle of the Comtes de Penthièvre, which was destroyed by Card. Richelieu in 1626. It was in besieging this castle in 1590 that La Noue, the 'Bayard of the Huguenots', met his death. A suburb of Lamballe contains the interesting church of *St. Martin*, dating from the 11th, 15th, and 16th centuries. — The name of Lamballe is, perhaps, most familiar from its connection with the Princess Lamballe, the unhappy favourite of Marie Antoinette, one of the victims of the atrocious massacres of September, 1792.

An omnibus (fare 1¾ fr.) runs from Lamballe to **Montcontour**, a small town 10 M. to the S.W., the parish-church of which *(St. Mathurin's)* is a favourite resort of Breton pilgrims and contains some admirable stained glass of the 16th century. The 'Pardon de St. Mathurin' is celebrated here on Whitmonday with dancing and other observances, attracting great crowds of visitors.

From Lamballe to *Dinan*, *Pontorson*, etc., see R. 15.

280 M. *Yffiniac*. The train now traverses a lofty embankment and viaduct (125 ft. high).

286 M. **St. Brieuc** *(Buffet; Croix-Blanche; Hôtel de France)*, a town with 19,240 inhab., the capital of the *Département des Côtes-du-Nord* and the seat of a bishop, is situated on the left bank of the *Gouët*, about 1 M. above the point where it flows into the *Manche*. The town sprang into existence round a monastery founded here at the end of the 5th cent. by St. Brieuc, a missionary from Britain. Its history has been peaceful and uneventful, except during the Revolution, when it was the scene of protracted and obstinate struggles between the 'Chouans' (Royalists) and the 'Bleus' (Republicans).

Following first the Rue aux Chèvres, opposite the station, and then the Rue St. Francois (to the right), we soon reach the *Champ-de-Mars*, which is adjoined by a boulevard with a *Statue of Duguesclin*. On the other side of the Champ-de-Mars stands the church of *St. Guitlaume*, an edifice dating originally from the 13th cent. but recently rebuilt. At the end of the Boul. Duguesclin begins the *Grande Promenade*, containing the *Palais de Justice* and the modern church of *St. Michet*, in the classical style. The street opposite this church, and the one prolonging it, lead to the *Préfecture*, standing in a garden near the centre of the town. Opposite rises the *Cathedral*, an unimposing edifice of the 13-15th and 18th cent., containing

numerous monuments. Most of these are modern and many of them are erected to the bishops of St. Brieuc, including three by Ogé, a native of the town (S. aisle and transept). The *Hôtel de Ville*, adjoining the cathedral, contains a small Musée, open on Sun. and Thurs., 2-4 p.m. Adjoining the Préfecture stands the *Bishop's Palace*, dating partly from the 16th century. The street passing in front of it leads to *Notre-Dame-d'Espérance* or *St. Pierre*, another 13th cent. church, recently rebuilt. It is resorted to by pilgrims and contains a Calvary. The cross-street to the left, a little beyond the church, brings us back to the Champ-de-Mars.

In spite of the sweeping process of modernisation and improvement which the town has recently undergone, St. Brieuc still retains many quaint and interesting old houses.

Good views of the picturesque ravine of the Gouët and of the Bay of St. Brieuc are obtained from the N. end of the Boul. Duguesclin, from the *Croix de Santé* to the N.E. of the Grande Promenade, and from the *Tertre de Bué*, to the N.W., with a figure of the Madonna by Ogé.

The port of St. Brieuc is *Légué*, 1 M. to the N. (railway). About 1½ M. farther on stands the ruined *Tour de Cesson*, built in 1395 to protect the mouth of the river, but blown up by Henry of Navarre in 1593.

FROM ST. BRIEUC TO BINIC, PORTRIEUX, AND ST. QUAY, 12½ M., diligence daily (fare 3 fr., to Binic 1¾ fr.). — 4 M. *Ste. Croix;* 5 M. *Pordic.* — 7½ M. **Binic** (*Hôtel de Bretagne*), a prettily situated little town and sea-bathing resort, with a small harbour for boats engaged in the cod-fishery. — 11 M. **Portrieux** (*Hôtel de la Plage*, etc.), a village with a good harbour of refuge, also frequented for sea-bathing. — 12½ M. **St. Quay** (lodging at the *Convent*), a small town and sea-bathing place affected by the French clergy.

Beyond St. Quay the road goes on to (15 M.) *Paimpol* (p. 194), passing (4 M.) *Plouha*, (3 M.) *Lanloup*, (3 M.) *Plouézec*, (1¼ M.) *Kérity*, and the (¾ M.) finely-situated ruins of the *Abbaye de Beauport*, dating from the 13th century.

About 18 M. to the N.W. of St. Brieuc, and 1½ M. to the E. of the direct road to Paimpol (see p. 194), is the *Temple de Lanleff*, an interesting circular church, formerly looked upon as a heathen temple and probably erected by the Templars in the 12th century. It may be visited by carriage or on foot from St. Brienc, Guingamp (7 M.), or Paimpol (8 M.).

FROM ST. BRIEUC TO AURAY, 79 M., railway in 6 hrs. (fares 15 fr. 95, 12 fr., 8 fr. 70 c.). — 12 M. *Quintin*, picturesquely situated on the *Gouët*, is noted for its manufacture of 'toiles de Bretagne', a particular kind of linen cloth. The château was built in the 17-18th centuries. — 14 M. *Le Pas* contains iron-works. The *Wood of Lorges* and the *Château of Lorges* (to the left) are passed. — 31 M. *Loudéac*, another cloth-manufacturing town, gives name to a forest, 11 sq. M. in extent. The railway now crosses the *Oust* and the canal from Brest to Nantes. — 39 M. *St. Gérand.*

45 M. **Pontivy** (*Hôtel Grosset*), a town with 9466 inhab., on the *Blavet*, grew up round a monastery said to have been founded in the 7th cent., by St. Ivy, a monk of Lindisfarne. Pontivy was situated in the midst of those parts of Brittany most loyal to the house of Bourbon, and in 1805 Napoleon ordered the erection of a new town, to overawe the district. This addition, known as *Napoléonville* and consisting mainly of barracks, gave its name to the whole community under the first and second empires. The old town contains some considerable remains of a *Château* of the 15th cent., now a convent, and the church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Joie*, of the same period. A bronze statue (by Léofanti) of *Dr. Guépin* (1805-73), an ardent democrat, was erected in the Place Egalité in 1888.

54½ M. *St. Nicolas* has a 16th cent. chapel of *St. Nicodemus*, which is annually visited by many pilgrims. On the day of the 'Pardon' (the first

Sat. in Aug.) the cattle of the neighbourhood, gaily adorned with ribands, are driven to two fountains near the chapel, which are supposed to possess miraculous virtues. Young cattle are presented to the saint, and afterwards sold by auction, the popular belief being that one of them in a herd brings prosperity. The money thus acquired is devoted to charitable purposes. — Beyond two short tunnels is the (63 M.) station of *Baud*. The small town of that name lies 3 M. to the E. At the ruined château of *Quinipily*, about 1 M. from Baud, is the curious 'Venus' of Quinipily, a rude stone statue, formerly worshipped by the peasantry with obscene rites. The figure, which is of granite, is about 7 ft. high, and on the fillet about the head are the letters I I T. Antiquarians have been unable to come to any agreement as to the origin or meaning of the statue, but it seems clear that it was never intended for Venus. Some authorities ascribe it to Moorish soldiers in the early Roman armies; to others it has an Egyptian appearance. — The train now traverses the *Forest of Camors* and reaches (72 M.) *Pluvignier*. The town, with 4984 inhab., lies 3/4 M. to the left We join the line from Brest to Nantes. — 79 M. *Auray*, see p. 232.

Beyond St. Brieuc the train crosses the valley of the Gouët by a *Viaduct*, 190 ft. high. — 293 M. *Plouvara-Plerneuf*. — 297 M. *Châtelaudren*. The village, 1/2 M. to the N., has a chapel containing panelling painted in the 15th cent. with 72 Biblical subjects.

305 M. **Guingamp** *(Hôtel de l'Ouest; de France)*, a town with 8744 inhab., is noted for its church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours* (13-15th cent.), one of the chief pilgrim-resorts in Brittany. The 'Pardon' takes place on the Sat. before the first Sun. in July, and presents a most interesting spectacle. Guingamp also contains a fine *Fountain*, reconstructed in the style of the 15th century, The Gothic chapel at *Grâces*, a village 1 1/4 M. to the W., dates from 1507-1521 and contains some noteworthy sculptures.

A diligence (3 1/2 fr.) plies from Guingamp to (20 M.) *Paimpol*, viâ (12 M.) *Pontrieux*, a village with a small harbour, on the *Trieux*. From Pontrieux to Tréguier, see below. — 20 M. **Paimpol** *(Hôtel Michel)*, a town with 2210 inhab., has a harbour at the end of a bay, which is of importance as a centre for the French boats engaged in the cod-fishery off Newfoundland and Iceland. — About 5 M. to the N., 1 1/4 M. off the coast, is the *Ile Bréhat*, offering a good harbour of refuge, large enough for men-of-war. — A public conveyance plies from Paimpol to *Lannion* (see below). *Lézardrieux*, 3 M. in this direction, has a small port on the Trieux. *Tréguier* (see below) is 6 M. farther on.

A diligence (3 fr. 30 c.) also plies from Guingamp to (21 1/2 M.) *Tréguier*, viâ Pontrieux (see above) and (18 M.) *La Roche-Derrien*, a village with an interesting church and a ruined castle, dating from the 11th century. — 21 1/2 M. **Tréguier** *(Lion d'Or)*, a picturesque fishing-town with 3193 inhab., lies partly on the hills at the confluence of the two streams that unite to form the *Tréguier*. The *Cathedral* dates from the 14th and 15th cent. and has three towers over the transepts. The *Cloisters*, entered from the left transept, are as old as the church. Ernest Renan was born at Tréguier in 1823.

The railway skirts Guingamp, affording a pretty view of the environs. 315 M. *Belle-Isle-Bégard*. — 322 M. *Plouaret*.

A branch-railway runs hence to (10 1/2 M.) Lannion *(Hôtel de France)*, a town with 6205 inhab. and a small fishing harbour, situated on the *Léguer*. In the pretty valley of this river, which deserves a visit, are the ruins of the (2 1/2 M.) *Château de Coëtfrec*, the Renaissance *Chapel of Kerfons* (2-2 1/2 M. farther), and the ruined *Château of Tonquédec*, 3 M. beyond Kerfons.

327 1/2 M. *Plounérin:* 336 M. *Plouigneau*. We cross the lofty *Viaduct of Morlaix* (see p. 195).

341 M. **Morlaix** *(Hôtel de l'Europe; de Provence)*, a town with

16,000 inhab., picturesquely situated on the sides of three ravines, lies on a tidal river, about 5 M. from the English Channel. The harbour lies to the right of the viaduct as we arrive, the town to the left in the valley. The Rue Gambetta describes a considerable curve in descending from the station; a flight of steps to the left offers a shorter route for pedestrians. The Rue du Mur and the Grand' Rue, diverging to the right from the Rue du Pavé, by which we proceed, contain various quaint old houses, with interesting interiors. On the other side of the Rue du Pavé is the *Hôtel de Ville;* and beyond the Place Thiers is the **Viaduct*, 310 yds. long and 190 ft. high, with a bridge for foot-passengers below the railway. The neighbouring church of *St. Melaine* dates chiefly from the 16th cent.; the fonts and the grotesque carvings should be noticed.

The *Harbour* is formed by the *Jarlot* and the *Queffleut*, which unite in a vaulted channel beneath the Hôtel de Ville to form the *Rivière de Morlaix*. It consists of two basins, separated by a lock and accessible to ships of 400 tons burden. Morlaix carries on an active trade with the N. of Europe in grain, oil-seeds, vegetables, butter, honey, wax, leather, horses, etc. The large building to the left of the harbour is a *Tobacco Manufactory*. The quaint costume of the Breton peasants is seen here to advantage on market-days.

A short walk may be taken on the right bank of the river to the *Fontaine des Anglais*, marking the spot where 600 Englishmen were surprised asleep and slain after an attack on Morlaix by Henry VIII. (1522).

From Morlaix to Roscoff, 17½ M., railway in 50-55 min. (fares 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 95 c.). — Beyond (6¼ M.) *Taulé-Henvic* we cross the *Penzé* by means of a viaduct, 100 ft. in height. 10½ M. *Plouénan*, beyond which St. Pol appears in the distance. — 13½ M. **St. Pol-de-Léon** *(Hôtel de France)*, a town with 7480 inhab., is ½ M. from the sea, on which lies its small port *Pempoul*. The *Cathedral*, a partly Romanesque and partly Gothic structure of the 13-14th cent., possesses two beautiful spires, and contains various tombs and other works of art. Still more interesting, however, is the **Chapelle de Creizker*, chiefly 14th and 15th cent. work, with an exquisite tower and spire, traditionally said to have been built by an English architect. The interesting cemetery contains Gothic ossuaries and a church of the 15th century. — 17½ M. **Roscoff** *(Hôtel des Bains de Mer)*, a town with 4365 inhab. and a small harbour, carries on a trade in the vegetables which grow in the neighbourhood. The Gulf Stream is said to contribute to the fertility of this district. Mary, Queen of Scots landed here in 1548, at the age of five, on her way to be betrothed to the Dauphin Francis. Prince Charles Edward Stuart also landed here after escaping from Scotland. — About 2½ M. off the coast lies the *Ile de Batz*.

347 M. *Pleyber-Christ.* — 351 M. *St. Thégonnec.* The small town of this name, 1¾ M. to the N., has a handsome Renaissance church. In the churchyard are a curious triumphal arch and an ossuary of the same epoch, a 'Calvary', and a Holy Sepulchre. — The line now crosses the *Penzé* by a viaduct 100 ft. high. The village of *Gimiliau*, to the right, contains one of the most curious 'Calvaries' in Brittany, adorned with statues and statuettes, and dating from the end of the 16th century. — 357 M. *Landivisiau* is a small industrial town, 1¼ M. to the N. of the railway. We now descend the valley of the *Elorn*. — 364 M. *La Roche.*

About 3½ M. to the N.W. lies *Bodilis*, with a tasteful Renaissance church, and 4½ M farther on, to the left of the road, are the interesting ruins of the *Château of Kerjean*, dating from the 16th century.

367 M. **Landerneau** *(Buffet; Hôtel Duval)*, the junction of the Nantes line (R. 22), is a cloth-manufacturing town with 8927 inhabitants. It contains a church of the 16th cent., dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury.

A diligence (2 fr.) plies hence to (10 M.) *Lesneven*, 1¾ M. to the S.W. of which is the pilgrim-resort of **Le Folgoët**, with a curious *Church* of the 15th cent., containing a handsome *Rood-loft of the same period. *Brignogan* (Hotels), 6½ M. farther on, is a small sea-bathing resort.

The railway continues to follow the valley of the Elorn and traverses a forest. To the left is the *Anse de Kerhuon*, a small bay crossed by a lofty viaduct and containing the chief timber depot of the French navy. — 373 M. *Kerhuon.*

Opposite lies the peninsula of **Plougastel** (ferry), noted for the quaint costumes of its inhabitants, and for the 'Pardon' of St. John, which takes place on June 24th. A steamer sails to Plougastel from Brest on that occasion. The cemetery contains a curious monumental *Calvary* of 1602-1604, embellished with numerous statuettes and reliefs.

375 M. *Le Rody* is also situated on a creek. About this point begin the *Roads of Brest*, the shores of which are well wooded and picturesque. The train enters a long cutting and passes near the commercial harbour of Brest. The station lies outside the fortifications.

378 M. **Brest.** — **Hotels.** Grand Hôtel, Place du Champ de Bataille (Pl. D, 3); Continental, new, Place de la Tour-d'Auvergne (Pl D, 3); de la Bourse, Place du Champ de Bataille; des Voyageurs, Rue de Siam 16. — **Cafés** in the Rue d'Aiguillon, near the Place du Champ de Bataille.

Cabs. For 1-2 pers., per drive 1¼, per hr. 1¾ fr.; 3-4 pers., 2 & 2½ fr.

Post Office, Rue Traverse 5.

British Consul, *J. G. Haggard, Esq.*; vice-consul, *M. A. E. Baillon*, Rue Voltaire. — **American Consul**, *M. A. Pitel.*

French Protestant Church, Rue d'Aiguillon 4 (service at 11 a.m.).

Brest, a town with 70,778 inhab., the chief naval port of France and a fortress of the first class, is situated in the department of *Finistère*, the westernmost part of France, to the N. of the Roads of Brest. Though it also possesses a commercial harbour, its importance depends entirely upon its naval dockyard, and its history is practically the history of the latter.

The date of the foundation of the town of Brest is unknown. It was one of the twelve Breton ports given by John IV., Duke of Brittany, to Edward III. of England in 1342, and it repulsed an attack of the French under Duguesclin In 1386, 1387, and 1388 John IV. made attempts to recover Brest, but the English did not relinquish it until 1397, when Richard II. sold it to Charles VII. of France for 12,000 crowns. In 1489, during the Breton War of Succession, Brest opened its gates to Charles of Blois, and offered a successful resistance to Anne of Brittany, who was assisted by an English fleet. The English afterwards threatened Brest several times, and Lord Howard attacked it unsuccessfully in 1513. Though it passed finally to France in 1532, along with the rest of Brittany (see p. 188), it did not begin to be a naval port of importance until about 1631. Richelieu began the extensive harbour-works, and Vauban fortified the port in time to beat back an energetic attack of the English and Dutch fleets in 1694. Information of this expedition is believed to have been conveyed to the French court by Jacobite spies. In 1794 Admiral Howe defeated the French fleet, under Villaret and Joyeuse, off Brest.

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The new *Commercial Harbour*, still unfinished, lies to the left of the station (Pl. E, 3). It consists of several basins, with a total area of 100 acres, flanked by two moles and protected by a detached breakwater $^1/_2$ M. long.

The town proper is built on a hill between this port and the naval harbour, beyond which again is the quarter of *Recouvrance*, also on a hill. We ascend directly from the commercial harbour to the Place du Château, or by a flight of steps leading to the *Cours Dajot* (Pl. C, D, 4). The last is a handsome promenade laid out in 1769, and embellished with statues of Neptune and Abundance, by Coyzevox. The **View* of the roadstead thence is particularly fine.

Brest Roads, in which several men-of-war are usually anchored, are formed of an irregular bay, 14 M. long and 7 M. wide, almost landlocked by a peninsula, which leaves free only a single channel on the N., called the *Goulet*, 1-2 M. broad and 3 M. long. The entrance is thus somewhat difficult, but the Goulet once passed, ships find themselves in perhaps the largest and safest roadstead of Europe, in which 400 men-of-war can ride at anchor at one time. The roads are defended by powerful batteries, for the most part on the level of the water, and commanded themselves by the guns of the vast system of fortifications which guard the harbour and town. The peninsula of Plougastel (p. 196) divides the roadstead into two main parts, from which various smaller bays ramify. The part next the town is called the *Bras de Landerneau*, into which the Elorn or Landerneau falls; the other is the *Bras de Châteaulin* (p. 238), which receives the Châteaulin or Aulne.

At the W. end of the Cours Dajot, on a rock overlooking the harbour, rises the *Castle* (Pl. C, 4), an important military work, modified by Vauban from a construction of the 13th century. Visitors are admitted on application to the barrack-keeper, in the court to the left (fee), but there is nothing of great interest in the interior. The *View from the Tour de Brest, on the side next the harbour, is, however, very fine. Including the donjon, the castle has eight towers, the original conical roofs of which were replaced by Vauban with platforms, on which cannon were mounted. Various cells and dungeons are shown to the visitor, most of them with their special tale of horror or suffering.

The *Naval Harbour (Pl. B, 4, 3, 2) is a sort of canal, 3 M. long, averaging 100 yds. in breadth, and from 30 to 40 ft. deep, excavated in great part from the living rock, at the mouth of a small stream called the *Penfeld*. It has been made accessible from the castle by levelling the ground. It is most conveniently reached from the centre of the town by the Rue de Siam (Pl. C, 4).

The **Swing Bridge* (*Pont Tournant;* Pl. B, 4), at the end of this street, constructed in 1861 to connect Brest with Recouvrance, is one of the largest of the kind in existence. It is 125 yds. long, with an average height of upwards of 65 ft. The two iron wings of

which it is composed turn upon tower-shaped piers; four men can open or shut the bridge in 10 minutes. The visitor will hardly fail to be struck with the combined boldness and lightness of this remarkable structure. A bridge-of-boats for foot-passengers crosses the harbour below the swing-bridge.

Perhaps the best general survey of the military port is obtained from the swing-bridge, though as the canal forms a series of curves, concealed by the rising banks, nothing like the whole of it can be seen from any one point. The animation and variety of the port, with the immense magazines, workshops, barracks, etc., lining it on both sides, are more easily imagined than described. No one should omit to visit the quays, and no one at all interested in naval matters should fail to endeavour to obtain permission to inspect the dockyard, which employs between 8000 and 9000 workmen. Apply (daily, except Sun., 11-2) at the office of the Majorité, Quartier de la Marine (Pl. C, 2), overlooking the port on the N.E. Visitors are accompanied by a sailor, who affords the necessary explanations. The entrance is on the left bank, at the end of the Grande Rue. Foreigners require a special permission.

In front of the Magasin Général is a cannon of Venetian origin, known as the *Consulaire*, captured at Algiers by Duquesne in 1683. The French consul, Levacher, having failed to induce Duquesne to stop the bombardment of the town, was seized by the Dey on returning to announce his ill success, and blown from the muzzle of this cannon. Above the adjoining fountain is a statue of Amphitrite by Coyzevox.

The town offers few other points of interest besides those already mentioned. The principal church, *St. Louis* (Pl. C, 2), though founded in 1688, has only recently been finished. Adjacent is the *Etablissement des Pupilles de la Marine*, an ancient institution founded by the Jesuits in 1686. Orphans are received here at the age of seven to be trained as sailors. At thirteen they enter the *Ecole des Mousses* (ship-boys) on board the 'Austerlitz', lying in the roads, from which they are drafted into the navy, or pass at the age of sixteen, to the *Ecole des Novices*, on board the 'Bretagne', for farther training. The 'Borda', also anchored in the roads, contains the *Naval School*. The *Corn Exchange* (Pl. C, 3) contains a small *Musée* and the public library. The *Botanic Garden* (Pl. C, 2), beyond the Quartier de la Marine, is open in summer, on Thurs., 2-3. It includes a museum of natural history. Near it is the large *Naval Hospital*, with 1200 beds. The suburb of *Bel Air*, beyond the fortifications to the N.E., contains the handsome *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. E, 1), a modern building in the Gothic style of the 12th century.

Various pleasant excursions may be made in the roads and environs of Brest by means of steamers and public conveyances. Small steam-launches may also be had for hire. — Besides *Plougastel* (see p. 196), perhaps the most interesting points, commanding the finest views, are (13½ M.) *Le Conquet*, a small port, and (14 M.) the *Pointe St. Mathieu*, the W. extremity of Finistère, on which stands a ruined abbey-church. The road to both starts from Recouvrance. - At *Plouarzel*, 10 M. to the N.W., is a fine *menhir*, or 'long-stone', upwards of 40 ft. high. An excursion may also be made to the curious cavern of *Crozon* (Inn), reached most easily by steamer

to *La Fret* (4 M. from the cave). The cave is accessible by boat only (3-4 fr.). A little to the S. of Crozon is the bathing-place of *Morgat* (Hotel). — The *Ile d'Ouessant*, a small islet inhabited by fishermen, lies about 13 M. off the coast, and is reached by steamers plying from Brest and Le Conquet. It gives name to the indecisive battle of *Ushant*, fought in 1788 between the English fleet under Keppel and the French under D'Orvilliers.

20. From Rennes to St. Malo. Environs of St. Malo. Excursions from St. Malo.

Mont St. Michel. Dinan.

a. From Rennes to St. Malo.

51 M. Railway in 2¼-5¼ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 10, 7 fr. 55, 5 fr. 55 c.).

Rennes, see p. 188. To the left diverge the lines mentioned at p. 191. We cross the *Vilaine* and then ascend the pretty valley of the canalized *Ille*, crossing the stream several times. 8 M. *Betton;* 12½ M. *St. Germain-sur-Ille;* 15 M. *St. Médard-sur-Ille;* 17½ M. *Montreuil-sur-Ille;* 20 M. *Le Pas-d'Ille.* The train then leaves the valley of the Ille. — 26 M. *Combourg.* The small town lies about ¾ M. to the left and possesses a château (14-15th cent.) belonging to the Chateaubriand family, in which the famous author of that name spent part of his childhood. — 31 M. *Bonnemain.*

36 M. **Dol** *(Buffet-Hôtel; Hôtel Notre-Dame)*, a town with 4524 inhab., still preserves many quaint mediæval houses, with the first stories projecting over the street and supported by arches. The *Cathedral*, an interesting building of the 13th and 16th cent., is dedicated to St. Samson, an English monk who is said to have founded a monastery on the site of Dol; and some authorities are inclined to trace the influence of English architects in the square end of the choir and in other particulars (comp. p. 94). The W. façade, with its two towers of the 13th and 16th cent., is remarkably plain, but on the S. side of the church is a handsome 15th cent. portal with a porch. The S. transept also has a portal; but there is none on the N., where the church touches the town-walls, and where the chapels are furnished with battlements. The church also possesses a central tower. The square end-wall of the choir is pierced with a large window, filled with good stained glass of the 13th century. The N. transept contains the tomb of Bishop James (d. 1503), by Jean Juste, sculptor of the tomb of Louis XII. at St. Denis; unfortunately it has lost the statue and is otherwise mutilated. In the apse is a fine chapel dedicated to St. Samson.

Near Dol is an old *Digue* or embankment, dating partly from the 12th cent., which protects a marshy or semi-marshy district, about 60 sq. M. in extent, from the sea. — Near *Carfantain*, about 1¼ M. to the S.E., is the *Stone of Dol* or of *Champ Dolent*, a menhir 30 ft. high, surmounted by a cross. — Railways to *Pontorson* (Mont St. Michel) and *Dinan*, etc., see p. 159.

The line now crosses the marsh of Dol. 42 M. *La Fresnais.* From (45 M.) *La Gouesnière-Cancale* an omnibus plies to Cancale (7½ M.; see p. 203). To the left as we approach St. Malo appears St. Servan (p. 202), to which an omnibus runs from St. Malo station.

51 M. **St. Malo.** — **Hotels** (all near the castle). FRANKLIN, Rue St. Thomas, pens. 12 fr. in summer, 10 fr. in winter; DE FRANCE, with sea-view from the back-windows; CONTINENTAL ('hôtel meublé'); DE L'UNIVERS, all these in the Place Chateaubriand; DU COMMERCE, Rue St. Thomas, R. & A. 2½, D. 3 fr.

Cafés. *Continental, des Voyageurs*, in the Place Chateaubriand.

Cabs. Stand in front of the castle (Porte St. Vincent), where the tariff is posted up: per drive 1¼ fr., per hr. 2¼ fr., each additional ¼ hr. ½ fr. — *Omnibus* several times a day to Paramé and Cancale, see pp. 202, 208.

Sea-Baths. Bathing-box, costume, and towels 1 fr. — **Casino.** Subscription for a fortnight 30, month 40, season 50 fr.; for 2 pers. 35, 50, & 70 fr.; for 3 pers. 40, 60, & 80 fr.

Pont Roulant (see p. 202) between St. Malo and St. Servan (p. 202), fares 10 and 5 c., after 8 p.m. 20 and 15 c., after 10 p.m. 30 and 25 c. — **Steam-Ferry** to Dinard hourly (from 6. 30 a.m. to 8. 30 p.m.) during the season, starting at the Cale de Dinan, in the outer harbour, the Cale du Grand-Bey (p. 201), or the Cale du Petit-Bey, according to the tide. From Dinard at the full hours. No boats at midday. Passage in 10 min. (fares 50, 25, and 15 c.).

Steamers. To *Dinan*, see p. 205. — To *Jersey*, thrice a week during the season (comp. the Indicateur), under the same conditions as from Granville, by which the return may be made (comp. p. 167). — To the *Islands* in the bay, *Cancale*, *Mont St. Michel*, *Granville*, etc., at irregular intervals; see local advertisements and bills.

St. Malo may be conveniently reached from *London* viâ *Southampton* by steamers leaving the latter port on Mon., Wed., and Frid. Trains in connection run from Waterloo Station (fares from London to St. Malo 35*s.*, 25*s.*; return-tickets, available for two months, 52*s.*, 40*s.*; from Southampton to St. Malo 23*s.*, 17*s.*; return-tickets 35*s.*, 25*s.*). Steamers return from St. Malo also on Mon., Wed., and Frid. (fares to Southampton 28 fr. 75, 21 fr. 25 c.; return-tickets, available for two months, 43 fr. 75, 31 fr. 25 c.).

Post & Telegraph Office, opposite the W. façade of the church.

English Consul, *Hon. Henniker Major.*

English Church, Rue de Dinan 12; services at 11 and 7.30. Chaplain, *Rev. J. Stapleton Cotton*, La Gentillerie, St. Servan, assisted by the *Rev. R. J. Hodgson.* — Work among the British seamen frequenting the port is carried on by the *St. Andrew's Waterside Mission.*

St. Malo, a fortified seaport with 10,500 inhab., occupies a remarkably picturesque situation, on a rock rising between the harbour and the mouth of the Rance, flanked on the left by St. Servan, and facing Dinard on the opposite bank.

St. Malo derives its name from the Welsh monk St. Malo or St. Maclou, who became its first bishop in the 6th cent., but its importance, formerly much greater than at present, dates from a considerably later period. The inhabitants of St. Malo early distinguished themselves as bold traders in time of peace and as daring privateers in time of war. Jacques Cartier, who discovered Canada in 1534, was a native of St. Malo; the famous admiral Duguay-Trouin was at first a privateersman from the same port; Surcouf, well known as a corsair, and Mahé de la Bourdonnais, who took Madras from the English in 1746, were also 'Malouins'. In 1622 St. Malo sent valuable aid to Louis XIII. at the siege of La Rochelle; and its cruisers had been so successful in war and trade that in 1711 the town contributed 30 million francs to support Louis XIV. in the wars of the Spanish Succession. The English made various unsuccessful attempts to capture the town and bombarded it several times. In 1758 the Duke of Marlborough landed at St. Servan with 15,000 men, but though he did immense damage to shipping and other property, he was unable to take St. Malo. — St. Malo was also the birthplace of Maupertuis (1698-1759), Lamettrie (1709-1751), Chateaubriand (1768-1848), Broussais (1772-1838), and Lamennais (1782-1854).

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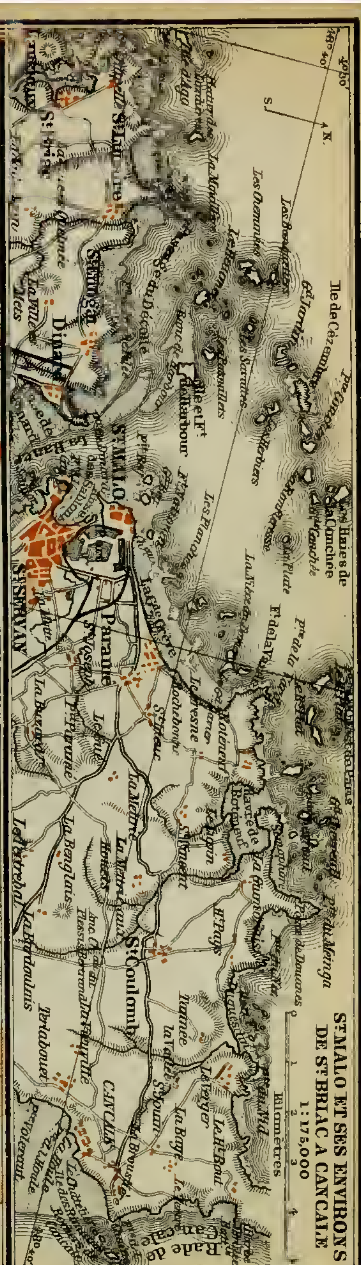


Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The railway-station is situated in the suburb of *Rocabey*, near the harbour, between St. Malo and St. Servan, and about 3/4 M. from each. To reach the former, we turn first to the right, and then to the left, traversing the *Sillon*, an embankment 220 yds. long and about 150 ft. broad, which connects the rock on which the town stands (formerly an island) with the mainland.

The present *Harbour*, in a shallow bay between St. Malo and St. Servan, has not long been completed. It consists mainly of an outer basin, a tidal harbour, two floating basins, and an inner reservoir. The outer harbour and the floating basins have together an area of 105 acres, with an average depth of 20-24 ft. and 3 M. of quays. St. Malo is the twelfth port in France in point of importance; it imports timber and coal, exports provisions of all kinds to England, and takes a considerable share in the Newfoundland cod-fishery.

At the end of the Sillon next the town, to the right, is the modest *Casino* (see p. 200), in front of which is a bronze *Statue of Chateaubriand*, by Millet.

Opposite rises the *Castle*, dating from the 14-15th cent., now used as barracks. It consists mainly of four towers, one of which may be ascended for the sake of the view. An almost equally extensive and more varied view may, however, be enjoyed from the **Ramparts*, which date mainly from the 16th century. Visitors should not omit to make the circuit of the town on the ramparts, both for the sake of enjoying the curious appearance of the town, and also for the view of the bay, which is finest when the tide is rising. The bay is dotted with fortified islets, one of which, the *Grand-Bey*, 550 yds. from the town, contains the simple tomb of Chateaubriand (d. 1848). St. Malo is remarkable for the great height to which the tide rises. Ordinary tides rise from 23 to 26 ft., spring-tides 48 ft. above low-water mark; and at low water an immense tract is uncovered, so that it is possible to walk dryshod to the Grand-Bey. Thus St. Malo, when the tide is out, presents a very different appearance from St. Malo when the tide is in.

The town is hemmed in on all sides by the ramparts, and most of its streets are steep, narrow, and tortuous. From the small *Place Chateaubriand*, in front of the castle, we ascend to the centre of the town by the Rue St. Thomas or the Rue St. Vincent (opposite the gateway), and then turn to the left.

The *Parish Church*, formerly the cathedral, is built mainly in the Gothic (15th cent.) and Renaissance styles, but some parts date from the Transition period, and the elegant spire is modern. The best part of the interior is the choir, which has a fine triforium and three windows filled with modern stained glass. The ivory figure of Christ (facing the pulpit), a modern tomb to the right, and other sculptures are well-executed, and several of the pictures are also of some value; the latter, however, are badly lighted.

The street nearly opposite the front of the church leads to another small Place, embellished with a marble *Statue of Duguay-Trouin*, by Molchnet. — The *Hôtel de Ville*, also in this square, contains a small *Musée* (open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 1-4) and a *Library* (open on other days at the same hours).

The *Sea-bathing Establishment* lies beyond the castle, to the E. of the town. The beach consists of fine sand, and slopes gradually. Many English and other visitors visit St. Malo in summer, so that the hotels are often crowded and expensive.

b. Environs of St. Malo.

Comp. the Plan and the Map to the right of the Plan.

St. Servan. — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DE L'UNION, Rue Dauphine 21 & 23, on the beach; DU PÉLICAN, Grande Rue; NEW HOTEL, facing the sea; PENSION PRIMAVERA *(Miss Goldham)*, Rue Ville Pepin.

English Church, Rue Chapitre; services at 11 and 5. Chaplain same as at St. Malo (p. 200). — *English Physician*, Dr. Ashdown. — *English Banker*, J. O'Rorke, Rue Ville Pepin.

St. Servan, formerly only a suburb of St. Malo, is now a separate but uninteresting town with 12,163 inhabitants. It may be reached from St. Malo by the road passing the station, or (better) by the *Pont Roulant* at the mouth of the harbour. This bridge (fares, see p. 200) moves upon rails laid at the bottom of the sea, and is drawn from side to side of the harbour-mouth by means of a stationary steam-engine on the St. Servan side. The platform for passengers is 40 ft. above the rails. Besides sharing the harbour of St. Malo, St. Servan has another small and little-used military harbour to the S.W., at the mouth of the *Rance*. The tower rising above it dates from the 14th cent. and is known as the *Tour Solidor*. This second harbour is separated from the bay of St. Malo by a rocky promontory, crowned by a fort occupying the site of an ancient town called *Aleth*, the chief relic of which is a ruined *Church*. The small *Bathing Establishment* of St. Servan, with its casino, its situated on the bay of *Les Bas-Sablons*, on the side next St. Malo. There is another, even less pretentious, outside the town, near the Rance. — The *Hôtel de Ville*, at the top of the Grande Rue, which begins at the commercial harbour, is a handsome modern building. To the right is the *Church of Ste. Croix*, built in the 18th cent. and containing a handsome modern pulpit in carved stone and some mural paintings by Duveau.

Paramé. — **Hotels.** At *Nouveau Paramé*, about 3/4 M. from St. Malo by the Sillon (omn. 30 c.): GRAND HÔTEL, adjoining the Casino, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. — At the beach of *Rochebonne*, about 3/4 M. farther on: *HÔTEL DE LA PLAGE (English landlady), HÔTEL QUIC-EN-GROIGNE, on the shore; HÔTEL CONTINENTAL.

Sea-Baths at the new beach *(Nouvelle Plage)* arranged like those at St. Malo; cheaper at the old beach. — **Casino**, at the new beach; adm. 1/2 fr. before noon, 1 fr. between 12 and 6 p.m., 1 1/2 fr. in the evening; 2 fr. for a whole day; 3 days 5, a week 10, fortnight 17, month 29 fr.; for 2 pers., 10, 19, 32, 54 fr. Concerts weekly during the season.

Paramé now consists of two (or rather three) distinct parts: *Paramêles-Bains* and the *Plage de Rochebonne*, both of recent origin, and the village of *Paramé*, situated at a short distance from the sea, on the road to Cancale (see below). The beach at Rochebonne is pleasantly situated and the bathing-arrangements are unpretending. Paramé-les-Bains consists mainly of the huge hotel and casino, with a paved terrace and a fine sandy beach, but the surroundings are flat and shadeless, and there is no promenade except the terrace.

Dinard. — **Hotels.** GRANN HÔTEL, with a sea-view, though at some distance from the beach; NU CASINO, NE LA PLAGE, nearer the beach; NE LA VALLÉE, on the quay, pens. from 7½ fr., well spoken of; NES BAINS, in the village; NE PROVENCE, not far from the Casino, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.

Sea Baths. 'Bain complet' 1 fr.; to subscribers, 70 c. at the chief establishment, less at the others. — **Casino.** Subscription for a week 17, fortnight 25, month 35, season 55 fr.; for two pers. 30, 45, 65, & 95 fr.

Steam Ferries to St. Malo (see p. 200) and to St. Servan, starting alternately.

Railway Station, on the W. side of Dinan, near St. Enogat (see below). Trains to Dinan, see p. 208.

The **Steamboats** from St. Malo to Dinan (see p. 205) touch at Dinard ¼ hr. after leaving St. Malo.

Dinard is a modern village, picturesquely situated on a rocky promontory on the left bank of the estuary of the Rance, opposite St. Malo and St. Servan. It has two beaches, with *Sea-Baths*, the chief of which, with the Casino, is on the small bay nearest the sea, at the opposite end from the station. The neighbouring heights, sprinkled with villas, command a pleasing view of the bay of St. Malo, with its islets and reefs. The other bathing-establishment is on the bay of Dinard, where we arrive from St. Malo. Dinard is a more agreeable residence than St. Malo, as it offers various sheltered promenades.

St. Enogat *(Hôtel de la Mer; Furnished Villas)*, a large village about ¾ M. beyond the promontory bounding the smaller bay of Dinard on the N., opening into the open sea, is also a favourite bathing-resort. **St. Lunaire** *(Grand Hôtel de la Plage)* and **St. Briac** (*Grand Hôtel des Panoramas*, on the beach, pens. 6½ fr.; *Hôtel du Centre*, well spoken of, in the village), 1¾ and 3½ M. farther to the E., also afford excellent bathing and beautiful views of the rocky coast and islands. A public conveyance plies from the station at Dinard to all these watering-places, the living at which is more primitive but hardly cheaper than at Dinard or St. Malo, as the sources of supply are more limited. In all cases it is advisable to make enquiries beforehand.

c. Excursions from St. Malo.

Comp. the Maps to the right and left of the Plan at p. 200.

To CANCALE, 9 M., omnibus in 1½ hr. (fare 1½ fr., there and back 2 fr.), corresponding with the omnibus to La Gouesnière (p. 199; 1 fr.). Steamers sometimes ply to Cancale in the season (there and back 3 fr.).

The road passes Paramé (see above) and (6 M.) *St. Coulomb.*

Cancale *(Hôtel de l'Europe*, at the harbour; *du Centre)*, a town with 6721 inhab., is magnificently situated on a height above the bay of the same name, also called the bay of St. Michel. Its small harbour, known as *La Houle*, lies about ½ M. to the S. The lead-

ing industry of the town is the rearing of oysters, which enjoy a high reputation. The oyster-beds cover a total area of 430 acres. The *Rochers de Cancale* form an islet well seen from the neighbourhood of the town. The height above the bay also commands a noble **View.*

To *Mont St. Michel. Railway to (28 M.) *Pontorson* (fares 5 fr. 75, 4 fr. 30, 3 fr. 15 c.) and omnibus thence to (5½ M.) *Mont St. Michel* (return-fares 3½, or in Poulard's omnibus 2 fr.). The entire journey takes 3¼-3½ hrs. — Steamers sometimes ply to Mont St. Michel in the season (there and back 7 fr.).

From St. Malo to (15 M.) *Dol*, where we change carriages, see p. 199. — 20 M. *La Boussac;* 25 M. *Pleine-Fougères*, beyond which we cross the *Couesnon* and the railway to Vitré. The Couesnon is the boundary between Brittany and Normandy.

28 M. *Pontorson* (Hôtel de l'Ouest; de Bretagne), a small seaport with 2483 inhab., at the mouth of the canalized Couesnon. It is the junction of lines to *Avranches* (Granville; Cherhourg) and to *Vitré* (see pp. 159 and 187).

The road to Mont St. Michel (5½ M.) turns to the right at the public fountain. The last portion runs along an embankment or causeway, nearly ¾ M. in length, recently constructed to afford access to the village at all states of the tide.

Mont St. Michel *(*Poulard; St. Michel; Lion d'Or* or *Ridel)* is a small village with 211 inhab., clinging to a curiously isolated rock, rising 160 ft. above the 'Grève' or sands at the end of the wide bay of the same name, about ½ M. from the shore. Round the foot of the rock run the ancient **Fortifications*, dating mainly from the 15th cent., and consisting of thick and lofty walls, strengthened by towers and bastions. The summit of the rock is occupied by the buildings of the ancient monastery, and on the highest point of all is the church. The general effect is singularly picturesque.

The *Abbey is reached by a flight of steps, beginning at the highest part of the village, or (better) by the ramparts, which we ascend opposite the Hôtel Poulard. The ascent of 662 steps is made in about ¼ hr. The buildings, largely hewn out of the rock, are of different forms and various periods, but most of them date from the 12-13th centuries. The largest and most interesting is La Merveille, to the right, at which the visit usually concludes. Visitors are admitted daily from 8 to 11 and from 12.30 to 4,5, or 6 according to the season (fee to the guide who conducts the visitor).

The Benedictine Abbey of Mont St. Michel was founded in 709 by St. Aubert, Bishop of Avranches, in obedience to the commands of the Archangel Michael, who appeared to him in a vision. The rock, previously known as *Mons Tumba*, had been a pagan sanctuary. The monks were protected by Rollo and the succeeding rulers of Normandy, and in 1066 they sent six ships to assist William in the conquest of England. Pilgrims resorted to the rock in great numbers, and their pious gifts greatly enriched the monastery. Learning also flourished here, and in the 12th cent. the abbey was known as the 'City of Books', from its extensive

collection of MSS. In 1203 Philip Augustus burned the monastery, then an English possession, but he afterwards rebuilt it when he himself became master of Normandy. Mont St. Michel was the only Norman fortress that successfully defied Henry V. of England. In 1254 St. Louis visited the rock; and in 1469 Louis XI. founded the knightly order of St. Michel. Abuses and disorders began to prevail among the Benedictine monks here, and in 1615 they were replaced by brethren of the order of St. Maur, who remained until the Revolution. The monastery was then converted into a prison, but in 1863 it was restored to its religious uses under the Bishop of Avranches. It now belongs to the state, at whose expense it has been restored. The Abbey of St. Michael's Mount, in the Bay of Penzance, was an offshoot of Mont St. Michel.

We enter by the *Châtelet*, a lofty donjon of the 15th cent., flanked by two projecting turrets, and after visiting the *Salle des Gardes* are conducted to the *Church*. Begun in 1020 in the Norman style, this edifice has undergone many modifications, and workmen are still employed upon it. The choir is in the Gothic style of the 15th cent., the tower was rebuilt in the 17th cent.; the nave has been docked of three bays, which are to be restored. The interior preserves few traces of its once lavish decoration. In a chapel to the left of the choir is an alabaster bas-relief of the 13th century. Another contains a silvered statue of St. Michael, held in great reverence by pilgrims. The choir-stalls date from the 15th century. The platform at the top of the tower, formerly occupied by a gilded statue of the patron-saint, commands a fine view. Beneath the church is the *Crypte des Gros-Piliers*, so-called from its nineteen columns, each 12 ft. in diameter. We visit it after inspecting the adjoining story of La Merveille (see below) and various dungeons and cells, some of which are also under the church.

**La Merveille*, the 'marvel', is a huge building of three stories. On the lowest story are the *Almonry* and the *Cellar*, which are known as the *Montgomeries*, in memory of an unsuccessful attack by the Sire de Montgomery, leader of the Huguenots. On the second floor are the **Salle des Chevaliers*, an admirable specimen of 12th cent. architecture, 92 ft. long, with depressed vaulting and a triple row of columns, and the **Refectory*, one of the finest Gothic halls in France, also dating from the 12th cent. and divided into two parts by columns. The highest story (usually visited first) is occupied by the *Dormitory* (13th cent.) and the **Cloisters*, the latter a masterpiece of the same epoch, forming a rectangle 27 yds. long by 15 yds. broad. They contain 220 columns of polished granite, 100 engaged in the walls and the others ranged in double arcades, with graceful vaults, and embellished with exquisite carvings, a beautiful frieze, and inscriptions.

The tour of the rock cannot be made dry-shod, as there is always a certain depth of water near the causeway. Visitors who desire to walk on the sands should carefully ascertain the hours of the tides, as on the flat expanse the tide rushes in quicker than a horse can gallop.

To DINAN. a. *By the Rance*, 17½ M. Steamboats in 3 hrs. in the season, starting daily, at hours determined by the tide (see the

bills), from the quay near the Porte St. Vincent. Fares: bridge 3 fr., 1st cl. $2^1/_2$, 2nd cl. 2, 3rd cl. $1^1/_2$ fr. Return-fare (when the tide permits) 2, 1, and $^1/_2$ fr. extra.

This is a very agreeable excursion, though the beauties of the Rance do not, perhaps, quite justify their local reputation. The banks are picturesque, but hardly hold enough in comparison with the breadth of the stream, except in the neighbourhood of Dinan, and the general effect wants variety. It is therefore hardly advisable both to go and come by the river, especially as the interval allowed by the steamer is not long enough for the proper inspection of the interesting town of Dinan, and as part of the return-journey is made after dark. The steamers also are often late.

The steamer touches at *Dinard* (p. 203). We have a fine retrospect of St. Malo, and then (to the left) of St. Servan, with its fort and the Tour Solidor, the roadstead, and several small bays. Farther on, to the right, appear *La Richardais*, the *Pointe de Cancaval*, and *Mont Maria*. The little tower rising from the river is named the *Tour des Zèbres*. The wide *Baie de St. Jouan*, and other picturesque inlets appear to the left. *St. Suliac*, on a small sheltered bay to the left, has an interesting church of the 13th century. Behind us, to the right, is *Le Minihic*. To the left is the *Pointe du Garrot*, and on the succeeding height, *La Ville-ès-Nonais*.

The channel contracts at the *Pointe St. Jean*, which is about halfway to Dinan; opposite rises the picturesquely situated *Château de la Roche*. The river again expands. In the distance, to the left, rises the church of *Pleudihen* (p. 207). To the right, above a mill, lies *Plouër*. The modern tower of *Chêne-Vert* is a picturesque object as we look back upon it. To the left is *Mordreuc*. The channel again narrows considerably and the banks become wooded. To the left is the attractive little valley of the *Prat*. Above the wooded bank rise rocky heights. At a curve of the river we see the imposing *Viaduct* on the railway from Dol to Dinan, 105 ft. high. Fine cliff view behind us and to the left. A little beyond the viaduct, and about 2 hrs. from St. Malo, is the *Lock of Le Châtelier*. The surplus water of the river sometimes escapes (in a pretty waterfall to the left). The banks now become low and the scenery monotonous. To the left is the fine *Château de Grillemont;* to the right are cliffs, and in front appears Dinan. Farther on we see, to the left, more wooded cliffs and obtain a picturesque view of the town and viaduct.

Dinan, see p. 207. Omnibus to the station, on the other side of the town, 1 fr.

b. *By Railway*, 32 M., in 2 hrs. (6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 55 c.).

A junction-line, 9 M. shorter, runs between *La-Gouesnière-Cancale*, the first station (p. 199), and *Miniac* (see below), but there is no difference made either in the time or the fare. The branch passes *Châteauneuf*, with an old ruined castle.

From St. Malo to (15 M.) *Dol*, see p. 199. The railway from Dol to Dinan (Lamballe) is a continuation towards the W. of that from Pontorson (p. 204). — 20 M. *Plerguer;* 22 M. *Miniac*, the junction of the branch-line to La Gouesnière (see above); 26 M. *Pleudihen*. Near the next station the railway crosses the pictur-

esque valley of the *Rance* by the viaduct mentioned at p. 206. Beyond (28½ M.) *La Hisse* we cross another pretty little valley.

32 M. **Dinan** (*Hôtel du Commerce, de la Poste*, Place Duguesclin; **de Bretagne*, Place de Bretagne, moderate; *d'Angleterre*, nearer the station; *Miss Waller's Pension*, Place Duguesclin 4), an ancient town of 10,105 inhab., with curious and picturesque houses and streets, is finely situated on a height on the left bank of the Rance. The railway runs on the right bank. — Comp. the Plan to the left of the Plan of St. Malo.

Quitting the station, we follow the Rue Thiers to a cross-street, the construction of which has unfortunately entailed the demolition of part of the ancient town. To the left diverges the fine promenade known as the *Grands-Fossés*, and farther on, beyond the little Place de Bretagne, the *Petits-Fossés* diverges to the right. On both sides considerable remains of the *Ramparts* of the 13th and 14th cent. are still extant Near the end of the Petits-Fossés is the château (see below). The suburb to the right is largely inhabited by the English colony (about 350) and contains an *English Church* in the Petits-Fossés (Chaplain, Rev. *John G. Orger;* services at 11 and 6).

From the harbour we ascend to the viaduct, whence we reach the centre of the town, and visit the promenades and the château last. — In the Place de Bretagne is the *Hôtel de Ville*, a modern building, containing a small but interesting *Musée*, with collections of all kinds (antiquities, coins, funeral monuments, objects of natural history, etc.). — The street to the left leads to the *Place Duguesclin*, embellished with a poor modern statue of the Connétable Duguesclin, who recap tured the town from the English in 1359. The Place occupies the site of the field in which he defeated in single combat an English knight, named by the Breton chroniclers 'Sir Thomas of Cantorbéry'. — Farther on, to the right, is the *Castle*, now a prison, but shown to visitors on application. It is partly built into the ancient walls and belongs to the same epoch (14th cent.). The donjon is 112 ft. in height. The exterior of this ancient pile is best viewed from the Petits-Fossés, a little farther on.

The Rue du Château leads to the most picturesque parts of the town, skirting the base of steep rocks, till it reaches the banks of the Rance, the wooded channel of which offers various attractive views. The river is spanned by an imposing stone **Viaduct*, 270 yds. long and 130 ft. high. — Thence we ascend direct to the centre of the town, the narrow streets of which contain many quaint old houses.

The church of *St. Sauveur*, in the neighbourhood, to the left, is a curious edifice, the right side of which is Romanesque, the left Gothic. The Romanesque portal is unfortunately in very bad preservation. The right wall is adorned on the exterior with arcades and mouldings, and a tasteful Gothic chapel was added at the third bay in the 15th century. There is but one aisle, consisting of the Gothic part of the W. arm. The choir is also Gothic. The holy-

water basin, supported by Caryatides, to the left of the entrance, dates from the 12th century. In the N. transept is a stone marking the spot where the heart of Bertrand Duguesclin is burid; and in one of the choir-chapels, on the same side, are two tasteful Gothic credences. On the other side is a modern tomb in granite.

The street leading to the W. from the front of this church, debouches in the Rue de l'Horloge, near the 15th cent. *Tour de l'Horloge.* Farther on, a little to the left, is the Place des Cordeliers, beyond which is the Grande Rue, leading back to the Hôtel de Ville.

St. Malo, to the right, near the latter, is a large church of the 15th cent., the W. arm of which has been rebuilt in modern times. At the entrance is a large modern painting by Archenault, representing Christ triumphing over Death and Sin. The handsome high-altar has bas-reliefs from the life of St. Malo, and a statue of that saint, by Savary. In the central choir-chapel is a tomb of the 15th cent.; the holy-water basin dates from the same period, and the pulpit is also ancient.

Steamers from Dinan to St. Malo start in the season from the harbour, near the old bridge. The time of sailing, which depends on the tide, is announced by bills posted in the town. These steamers are the boats from St. Malo, which return shortly after their arrival at Dinan, or about 3 hrs. after leaving St. Malo. They occasionally start in the evening, and sometimes early the next morning. Route, see p. 206.

The Environs of Dinan are picturesque and afford numerous delightful walks and drives. — About 3/4 M. to the S.E. of Dinan is *Léhon*, with a ruined château of the 12-13th cent., and the church and other remains of a priory of the 13th century. — The *Château de la Coninnais* (15th cent.) is picturesquely situated about 1 1/4 M. to the E. Other excursions may be made to the château of *La Bellière* (5 1/2 M.), formerly the residence of Duguesclin's wife, the Lady Tiphaine, with its curious octagonal chimneys; and to the château of *La Garaye*, famous for the charity and self-sacrifice of Claude Toussaint. Comte de la Garaye, and his wife, whose story has been pleasantly versified by Mrs. Norton.

Railway to *Lamballe*, joining the line to Brest, see p. 159.

A branch-railway, 13 M. long, runs from Dinan to Dinard (p. 203), passing *St. Samson*, *Pleslin-Plouër*, and *Pleurtuit*.

21. From Paris to Nantes.

a. Viâ Le Mans and Angers.

246 M. Railway in 7 2/3-15 1/3 hrs. (fares 48 fr. 85, 36 fr. 60, 26 fr. 80 c.). All trains start from the Gare Montparnasse (see Pl. G, 16, p. 1; Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, left bank), except the quick morning-train and the evening-express, which start from the Gare St. Lazare (railway of the right bank; Pl. C, 18). Passengers by the morning-express may also start from the Gare St. Lazare.

I. From Paris to Chartres, see p. 174.

II. From Chartres to Le Mans, see p. 179.

III. From Le Mans to Angers.

60 M. Railway in 1 3/4-3 3/4 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 20, 9 fr. 5, 6 fr. 65 c.).

On leaving Le Mans, our line crosses the *Sarthe* and diverges to the left from the lines to Rennes and Alençon, affording a fine view

of the town. Beyond (139 M. from Paris) *Voivres* we again cross the Sarthe. — 143 M. *La Suze.*

From La Suze to La Flèche (for Saumur and Angers), 19 M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (fares 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 5 c.). — Beyond the village of (12½ M.) *Villaines* our line is joined, on the right, by a branch-railway from Sablé (see below). Beyond (16 M.) *Verron* the railway to Angers diverges on the right (p. 216). — 19 M. **La Flèche** *(Hôtel de la Belle-Image)*, a town with 9841 inhab., situated on the *Loir*, is chiefly famous for its *Prytanée*, a military college for the sons of officers, who are prepared here for St. Cyr and other government-academies. It occupies an old Jesuit college, founded by Henri IV. in 1604, the most famous pupil of which was *Descartes* (1596-1650), the philosopher. The market-place is adorned with a bronze statue of *Henri IV.*, by Bonnassieux.

From La Flèche to *Angers*, see p. 216; to *Aubigné* (Tours), see p. 184; to *Sablé* see below.

From La Flèche the line is prolonged to (33½ M.) *Saumur*, passing (12½ M.) *Baugé*, a small town on the *Couesnon*, with an old château of the 15th cent., and (24 M.) *Longué*, another small town, beyond which the line joins the railway from Chartres to Saumur (p. 178).

Beyond La Suze our line crosses the Sarthe for a third time. 157½ M. *Juigné-sur-Sarthe*, with a fine château of the 17th century.

161 M. **Sablé** *(Hôtel Notre-Dame)*, a town with 6183 inhab., pleasantly situated on the Sarthe, has an 18th cent. *Château* and a ruined *Castle*. In the vicinity are large quarries of black marble.

About 2 M. to the N.E. (omnibus) is **Solesmes**, celebrated for its Benedictine *Abbey*, which was suppressed by government in 1880, like the other unrecognized convents, and is no longer open to the public. The abbey in itself is uninteresting, but its church contains two chefs-d'œuvre of sculpture dating from the first half of the 16th cent., representing the Entombment of Christ and the *Entombment of the Virgin. These consist of two 'grottoes', containing groups of eight and fifteen life-size figures respectively, besides various subsidiary figures, and adorned with bas-reliefs and other sculptural ornamentation. Some of the faces, especially Mary Magdalen's, are wonderfully expressive. The figure of Joseph of Arimathæa is supposed to be a portrait of King René (d. 1480).

From Sablé to La Flèche, 20 M., railway in 1 hr. — The train passes through a tunnel and crosses the *Sarthe*. *La Chapelle-du-Chêne* owes its name to a chapel dedicated to the Virgin (recently rebuilt), which has been a pilgrimage-resort since the beginning of the 16th century. Before reaching (16½ M.) *Verron* our line joins the line from La Suze (see above). — 20 M. *La Flèche*, see above.

Railway to *Nantes* viâ *Segré*, see p. 220.

Beyond Sablé the railway to Angers crosses the Sarthe for the last time, but continues to follow its valley for some distance. 179 M. *Tiercé*, to the left, with a fine modern church built in the Gothic style of the 14th century. We cross the *Loir*, an affluent of the Sarthe, before reaching (184½ M.) *St. Sylvain-Briollay*. — 187½ M. *Ecouflant* is situated at the confluence of the Sarthe and the *Mayenne*, which combine to form the *Maine*. Passengers for Segré and for the Gare St. Serge at Angers (see p. 210) change carriages here. We have a fine view to the right of Angers, with the towers of St. Maurice and St Joseph.

At (190½ M.) *La Maître-Ecole* we join the line from Orléans (p. 216). — 191 M. *Angers* (principal station).

Angers. — **Stations.** *St. Laud* (Pl. E, 5; Buffet), the principal station, to the S., belonging to the Compagnie d'Orléans, but also used by the trains of the Western Railway (Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest; see above); *St. Serge* (Pl. D, 1), to the N., belonging to the Compagnie de l'Ouest, the station for the railway to Segré and Laval; *La Maître-Ecole* (beyond Pl. G, 3), to the E., about the same distance as the others from the centre of the town, the station for the State Line (Ligne de l'Etat) to Loudun and Poitiers (p. 216) and also used by the Western Railway (see above).

Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. a; E, 3), Place du Ralliement, in the centre of the town; HÔTEL DU CHEVAL-BLANC (Pl. b; E, 4), Rue St. Aubin, nearer the station; HÔTEL D'ANJOU (Pl. c; F, 4), Place de Lorraine; HÔTEL DE LONDRES (Pl. d; C, 4), Quai Ligny; HÔTEL DE LA GARE, opposite the Gare St. Laud.

Cafés. *Café Serin.* Rue Haute-Saint-Martin 18; others in the Place du Ralliement, at the Grand-Hôtel, and at the theatre.

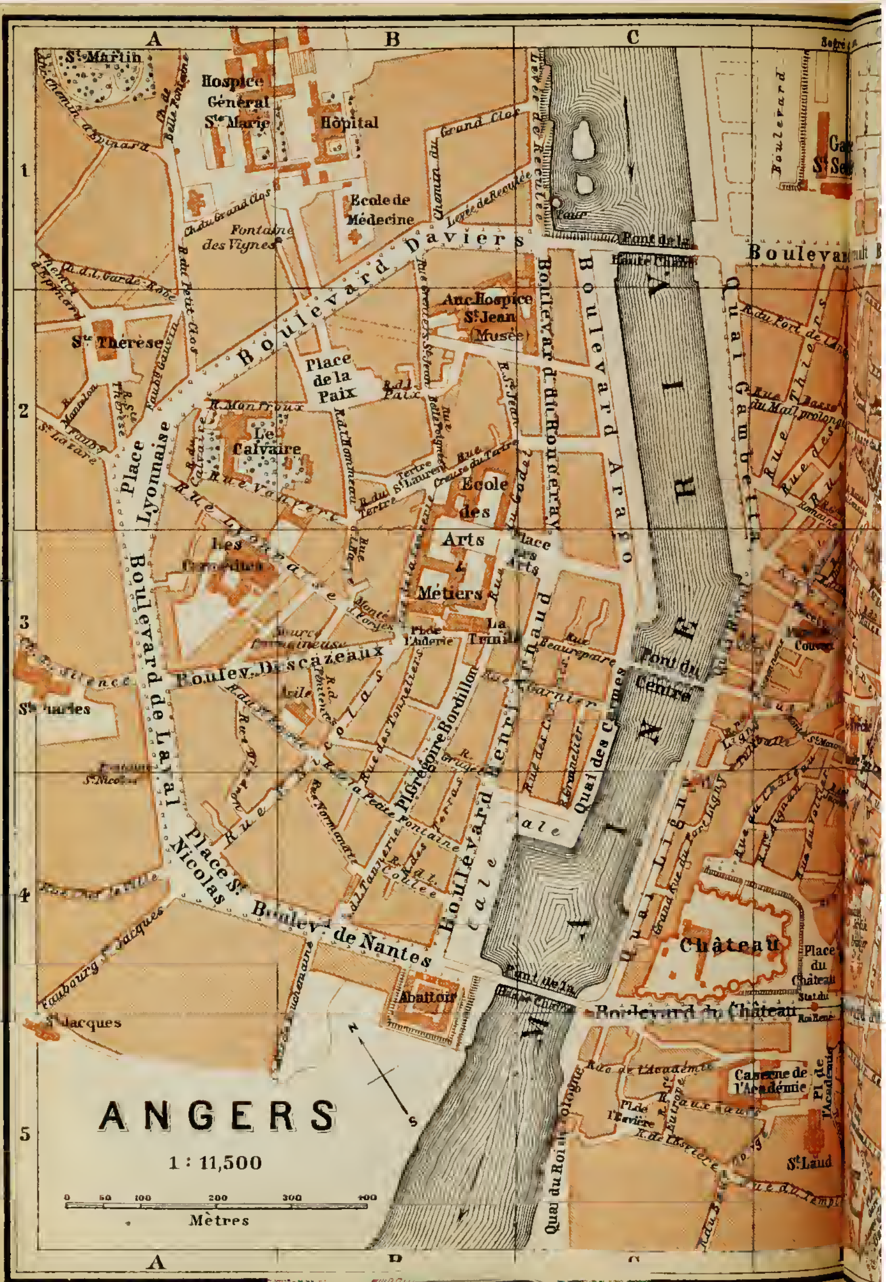
Cabs. Per 'course' 3/4 to 1 fr. according to the vehicle; per hr. 1 1/2 fr.

Post Office, Place du Ralliement. — **Telegraph Office,** adjoining the Préfecture.

Angers, the *Andegavia* of the Romans, afterwards the capital of *Anjou,* and now the capital of the *Département de Maine-et-Loire,* is an ancient and prosperous town with 73,044 inhab., advantageously situated on the navigable river *Maine,* which joins the Loire 5 M. farther down. The town proper lies on the left bank, and the suburb of *La Doutre* on the right bank. Angers was formerly very badly built and was known as the 'Black Town' on account of its sombre appearance, but it has recently undergone an almost complete transformation. Its ancient ramparts have been replaced by handsome boulevards adjoined by modern suburbs, new streets have been opened up, others have been widened and straightened, and numerous large edifices, quays, and bridges have been constructed.

The history of Angers is practically identical with that of Anjou, one of the great fiefs of France, the historical prominence of which, out of all keeping with a district so destitute of geographical individuality, is due, as Mr. Freeman remarks, almost entirely to the energy and marked character of its rulers. Among the most illustrious Counts of Anjou may be mentioned Robert the Strong (d. 866), a valiant adversary of the Normans and founder of the Capet family; Foulques Néra or Fulk the Black (d. 1040); and Foulques V., who became King of Jerusalem in 1131. In 1127 Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Fulk V., married the Empress Matilda, and the countship of Anjou passed into the possession of England on the accession of their son King Henry II. Plantagenet. In 1204, however, Anjou was reunited to France by Philip Augustus, who wrested it from the feeble John Lackland. In 1246 the province was given by Louis IX. to his brother Charles, afterwards King of the Two Sicilies. It next passed to the house of Valois, was assigned as an apanage to Louis, son of King John II. (1356), and descended to René of Anjou (p. 213), at whose death it was definitely annexed to France by Louis XI. (1480). From that time Angers has been a mere provincial town, suffering severely, like other towns, from the Wars of Religion (1560-1598), of the League (1582), and of La Vendée (1793), but otherwise playing no important part in history. It has now an extensive trade in slate. The celebrated sculptor *Jean Pierre David* was born at Angers and is generally known as *David d'Angers* (1788-1856; p. 212). The Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Chatham received part of their education at Angers in a military college which has since been removed to Saumur (p. 217).

The Gare St. Laud (Pl. E, 5) lies on the S. side of the town. From the Place de la Gare we first proceed to the N.W. to the *Place de la Visitation* (Pl. D, E, 5) and then turn to the right into the



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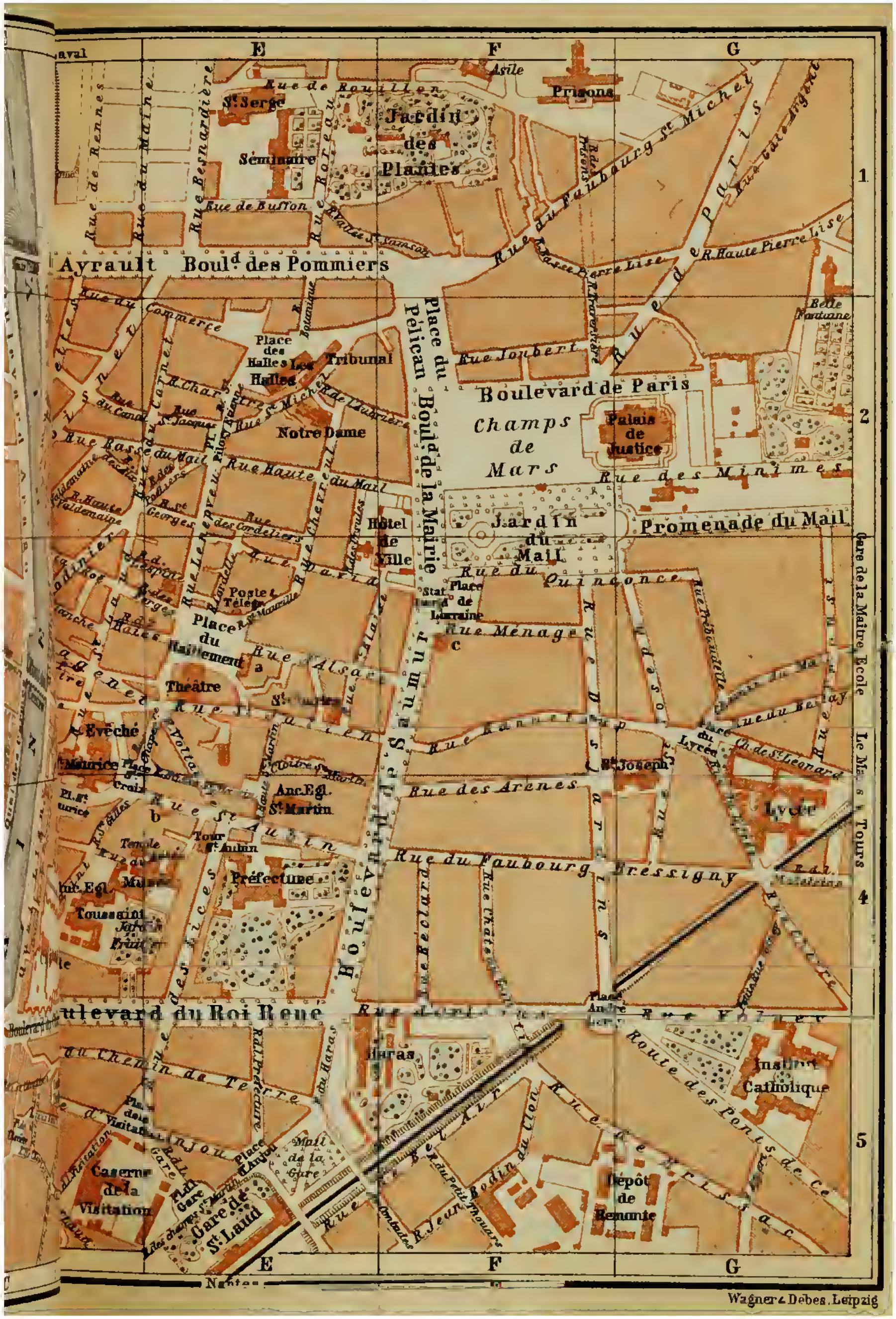
E
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Rue de Bouillon
St. Serge
Séminaire
Jardin des Plantes
Asile
Prisons
Rue du Faubourg St. Michel
Rue de Paris
Rue de Rennes
Rue du Maine
Rue Bernardière
Rue de Buffon
Rue Boreau
Ayrault
Boul.d des Pommiers
R. Haute Pierre Lise
Belle Fortune
Rue du Commerce
Place des Halles
Les Halles
Tribunal
Notre Dame
Place du Pelican
Boul.d de la Mairie
Rue Joubert
Boulevard de Paris
Champs de Mars
Palais de Justice
Rue des Minimes
Rue Haute du Mail
Jardin du Mail
Promenade du Mail
Hôtel de Ville
Rue du Quinconce
Poste & Télégr.
Place du Ralliement
Place de Lorraine
Rue Ménage
Rue d'Alsace
Théâtre
St. Charles
Evêché
St. Maurice
Rue Voltaire
Anc. Egl. St. Martin
Rue des Arènes
St. Joseph
Place du Lycée
Lycée
Rue St. Aubin
Tour St. Aubin
Préfecture
Rue du Faubourg Bressigny
Toussaint
Jardin Fruitier
Boulevard du Roi René
Haras
Institut Catholique
Route des Ponts de Cé
Rue du Chemin de Terre
Caserne de la Visitation
Place d'Anjou
Mail de la Gare
Gare de St. Laud
Dépôt de Remonte
Rue Bel Air
Rue du Clon
Gare de la Maître École
Le Mans
Tours
Nantes
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Rue des Lices (Pl. E, 5, 4), which crosses the Boulevard du Roi-René (p. 213) and passes between the tower of St. Aubin and the Préfecture, both relics of a Benedictine abbey of St. Aubin.

The *Tour St. Aubin* (Pl. E, 4) is a good example of the type of tower usual in the S.W. of France at the beginning of the Gothic period, consisting of a square base surmounted by an octagonal story, with four turrets at the springing of the spire. In the court-yard of the *Préfecture* (Pl. E, 4), the entrance to which is in the street to the right, is a screen of fine arches of the 11-12th cent., decorated with sculpture and painting, which Mr. Fergusson describes as unrivalled even in France 'as a specimen of elaborate exuberance in barbarous ornament'. The other parts of the building date from the 17th and 19th centuries. — A little to the N. of the Préfecture is the ancient *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. E, 4), said to date from the 9th century. It is now a mere fragment, but possesses details of great antiquarian interest. — The Rue St. Aubin (Pl. E, 4), at the end of the Rue des Lices, leads to the W. to the cathedral. From it diverges the *Rue Voltaire* (Pl. E, 3, 4), which ends behind the theatre, near the Place du Ralliement, in the centre of the town (p. 215).

The ***Cathedral of St. Maurice** (Pl. D, 3, 4) is an interesting Romanesque and Gothic building dating from the 11-13th cent., except the spires of the two flanking towers of the W. front and the whole of the tower between them, which were added in the 16th century. The eight statues of warriors on the central tower, which is surmounted by an octagonal dome, also date from the 16th century. The *Façade*, originally too narrow, has been farther spoiled by the addition of this tower, but is adorned with interesting carvings of the 12th cent., recently restored and renewed, like many other parts of the building.

The interior consists of a long nave without aisles, novel in style and of imposing effect. The *Domical Vaulting*, or depressed cupolas, of the nave may be said to mark the transition from the Byzantine dome to groined or Gothic vaulting. The chief objects of interest are the *Stained Glass Windows*, magnificent works of the 12th, 13th, and 16th cent.; the *Tapestry*, of the 14th and 18th cent.; a *Calvary*, by David d'Angers, in a chapel to the left; a *St. Cecilia*, by the same master, behind the choir; the *Pulpit* (16th cent.); and the *Organ-Loft*, supported by Caryatides (16th cent.). In the nave, to the left, is a monument to *Mgr. Angebault* (d. 1876), with a marble statue by Bouriché. To the left of the entrance is a *Holy Water Basin* in verde antico, supported by two white marble lions, said to have been executed at Byzantium.

The *Bishop's Palace*, to the N. of the cathedral, is built on the site of an ancient castle of the Counts of Anjou. It dates from the 12th cent., but was thoroughly restored inside and out by Viollet-le-Duc in 1862-65, and now forms an admirable example of a mediæval mansion. To see the back of it, which is the most interesting part of the building, we descend the street a little farther, and turn to the right. — In the same street, to the left, are two old *Timber Houses*, with carving. There is a similar house a little farther

up, at the corner of the street to the right, behind the cathedral. We now follow the winding street that begins immediately opposite this house, and turn to the left into the short Rue du Musée.

In this street, to the right, are the ***Museum** (Pl. D, E, 4) and the *Public Library*, installed in the *Logis Barrault*, an interesting mansion of the end of the 15th cent., built by *Olivier Barrault*, Treasurer of Brittany. In the courtyard are some Gothic and Renaissance remains. The Museum, comprising sculpture and picture galleries and a natural history collection, is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., from 12 to 4, and to strangers on other days also.

The GROUND FLOOR is devoted to the collection of **Sculpture**. — VESTIBULE. *Plaster Casts* of ancient and modern works. — ROOM TO THE RIGHT. Continuation of the plaster-casts (inscriptions); model for the pediment of the Panthéon at Paris, by David; 75. *Maindron* (of Angers), Young shepherd stung by a serpent; 54. *Houdon*, Bust of Voltaire; 99. *Canova*, Bust of Buonaparte; 51. *Et. Falconet*, Bust of the physician Cam. Falconet.

ROOMS TO THE LEFT OF THE VESTIBULE. The room to the right contains plaster-casts and drawings. — Next comes the MUSÉE DAVID, at the beginning of which stands the model of the statue erected to the artist in the Place de Lorraine (p. 215). This gallery contains models or copies of nearly all the works of the famous and prolific sculptor David, comprising 55 statues, 150 busts, 70 bas-reliefs, 20 statuettes, 500 medallions, and innumerable drawings. There are also a few original works. The names are attached to all the sculptures. The chief works are in Room III., a long gallery. — ROOM I. Bas-reliefs from the monument to Gerbert (Pope Sylvester II.); 3. Death of Epaminondas (this work won for David the Grand Prix de Rome); 4. Ulysses, a bust, the artist's first work in marble; 42. Reception by the Duke of Angoulême at the Tuileries after the Spanish war; several other busts. — ROOM II. Drawings and Busts. 28. Statue of Bichat; 153, 120. Heads of Riquet and Corneille; 9. Statue of Fénelon; Bronze Medallions; 13, 12, 19. Statues of Gouvion-Saint-Cyr, Talma, and Armand Carrel; 33-35. Bas-reliefs from Fénelon's monument; 45. Battle of Fleurus, bas-relief; 61-64. King Œdipus, the Cid, the Clouds, Tartuffe, bas-reliefs. — ROOM III. No. 24. Jean Bart, a statue; 51-54. Benefits of printing, bas-reliefs from Gutenberg's monument at Strassburg; 20, 27, 8. Statues of Ambroise Paré, Bernardin de St. Pierre, and King René of Anjou; 41. Funeral of General Foy, bas-relief; 10. Statue of General Foy; 39, 40. Another bas-relief from Foy's monument; 128. Bronze bust of Paganini; 17. Statue of Cuvier; 85, 174. Bronze busts of Volney and Olivier d'Angers; 7. Statue of the Great Condé; 69-72. Bas-reliefs from General Gobert's monument; 119. Bronze bust of Proust, the chemist; 22. Statue of Bichat; 97. Marble bust of Béclard; 23. Mgr. de Cheverus, Bishop of Boston (Mass.) and Archbishop of Bordeaux; 57-60. Bas-reliefs from his monument; 21. Statue of Gutenberg; 25. Statue of Larrey; 65-68. Bas-reliefs from a monument. In the middle: 11. Greek girl at the tomb of Marco Bozzaris; 743. Marble bust of David, by *Toussaint*, on an altar carved in wood by David's father; 18. Statue of Barra, the heroic drummer-boy killed in the Vendean War; 26. General Gobert. Among the numerous busts in this room may be mentioned those of Lamennais (No. 155; to the right, near the middle of the room), Washington (105), Jeremy Bentham (102), Fenimore Cooper (99), Goethe (116), Victor Hugo (149, 165), Racine (121), Corneille (128), Humboldt (167), and Kanaris (175).

On the FIRST FLOOR is the **Museum of Natural History**, which is specially rich in birds, and also interesting for the opportunity it affords of studying the mineralogy of the district.

On the SECOND FLOOR are the **Paintings**. — On the STAIRCASE: Cartoons by *Lenepveu*, a native of Angers, amongst which are (Nos. 267 and 268) those from the ceilings of the Grand Opéra at Paris and the theatre of Angers (p. 215). — ROOM I., to the right. No. 178. *Vincent*, Combat of the Romans

and the Sabines; 167. *De Troy*, Bathsheba at the bath. — Room II. No. 228. *Ingres*, Œdipus and the Sphinx; 131. *Ménageot*, Astyanax torn from the arms of Andromache; 175. *Vien*, Priam returning with the body of Hector; 132. *Ménageot*, Cleopatra at the tomb of Mark Antony; 252. *Lenepveu*, Sickness of Alexander; 50. *Devéria*, Death of Joan of Arc; 251. *Lenepveu*, Christ in the Prætorium, a youthful work, like No. 252; 65. *Gérard*, Joseph recognised by his brethren; 9. *De Bay*, Philoctetes; 73. *Girodet Trioson*, Death of Tatius; 110. *Lehmann*, Jeremiah. — Room III., to the right of the preceding, contains small second-rate pictures. — Room IV. No. 25. *Mme. Lebrun*, Innocence seeking refuge in the arms of Justice (crayon); 351. *Murillo*, Young man; 325. *Giunta Pisano* (13th cent.), Virgin enthroned; 153. *Restout*, Good Samaritan; 338. *Lombard School of the 16th century*, Ecce Homo; 319. *Giordano*, Adam and Eve; 312. *Guercino*, Time and Truth; 310. *Caravaggio*, Journey to Emmaus; 353. *Ribera*, Old man; 332. *Solimena*, Annunciation; 380. *Van Thulden*, Assumption; 336. *Domenichino*, Carlo Borromeo; 137. *Mignard*, Madonna, Infant Christ, and John the Baptist; 46. *Deshays*, St. Anne educating the Virgin; 367. *Jordaens*, François Flamand; 363. *De Champaigne*, Christ among the doctors; 366. *Jordaens*, St. Sebastian; 358. *Rottenhammer*, Banquet of the gods; 316. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Holy Family; 37. *Michel Corneille*, Madonna, Infant Christ, and John the Baptist; 272. *Raphael*, Holy Family, freely restored; 92. *Lagrenée*, Death of the wife of Darius; 392. *School of Raphael*, Head of the Virgin; 183. *Wille*, Old man; 277. *School of the Francks*, Wise and Foolish Virgins; 416. *English School of the 16th cent.*, Portrait of a lady; 399. *Willem van Mieris*, Rape of the Sabine women; 405. *Ruysdael*, Landscape; 47. *Desportes*, Fox-hunt; 393. After *Gerard Dow*, Quack doctor; 374. *Snyders*, Dog run over; 376. *Teniers the Younger*, The tête-a-tête; 182. *Watteau*, Rustic festival; 324. *Maratta*, Virgin adoring the Infant Christ; 377. *Teniers the Younger*, The Unkind Mother; 121. *Jean-Baptiste van Loo*, Rinaldo and Armida (from Tasso's 'Jerusalem Delivered'); 17. *Boucher*, Genii of the arts; pictures by *Leprince*, *Pater*, and *Lancret;* 364. *De Champaigne*, Journey to Emmaus; 38. *Antoine Coypel*, Olympus; 74. *Greuze*, Mme. de Porcin. — Room V., to the left of the entrance. No. 253. *Lenepveu*, Martyrdom of St. Saturninus; 66. *Gérard* and *Van Spaendonck*, La Reveillère-Lepeaux; 53. *Feyen Perrin*, Wreck of the 'Evening Star'; 48. *Desportes*, Animals, flowers, and fruit; No numbers, *Ary Scheffer*, Portrait of the Marquis de Las-Cases; *H. Scheffer*, Colonel de Sèvre; *Wencker*, Saul and the Witch of Endor; 145. *Patrois*, Joan of Arc insulted in prison. — Room VI. contains objects of art of various kinds, small sculptures, enamels, medals, engravings, small antiquities and antique vases. Among the paintings is a Francesca da Rimini, by *Ingres*.

Adjoining the Musée, with the entrance in the Rue Toussaint, are the interesting ruins of the ancient abbey-church of *Toussaint*, dating from the 13th cent., which may be visited on application to the keeper of the Musée.

At the end of the Rue Toussaint is the ***Castle** (Pl. C, D, 4), which is still one of the most imposing buildings of the kind in existence, in spite of the fact that many of its seventeen towers have been razed and though the construction of a boulevard to the S. has swept away one of its bastions and filled in its immense moat. This powerful feudal stronghold dates chiefly from the 13th cent.; it is built in the form of a pentagon and stands on a rock dominating the course of the Maine to the W. It is now used as a powder-magazine, and visitors are not admitted to the interior, which, however possesses little interest.

Between the Boul. du Roi-René and the Boul. du Château rises a bronze ***Statue of King René** (Pl. D, 4, 5), by *David d'Angers*.

René (1408-1480), second son of Louis II. of Anjou, became ruler of that duchy and of Provence by the death of his brother Louis III. in 1434. He was also for some time King of Naples, in virtue of the will of Joanna II. After a life of misfortune, during which he had been deprived of nearly all his lands, he retired in 1473 to Aix, in Provence, to spend his last years in peaceful occupations among the devoted subjects left to him. He cultivated literature and the fine arts with great zeal, and well deserved his surname of 'the Good'. Some of his writings are still extant. René appears as one of the characters in 'Anne of Geierstein', but is viewed by Sir Walter Scott in a somewhat unflattering light.

The pedestal of the statue is surrounded by twelve bronze statuettes, also by David, representing Dumnacus, defender of the Andegavi against Cæsar; Roland, the paladin; and ten illustrious members of the house of Anjou, *viz.* Robert the Strong, Foulques Néra, Foulques V., Henry II. Plantagenet (see p. 210); Philip Augustus, Charles of Anjou, Louis I. of Anjou; Isabella of Lorraine and Jeanne de Laval, René's wives; and Margaret of Anjou, Queen of England.

To the S. is the handsome church of **St. Laud** (Pl. D, 5), recently rebuilt in the Angevin variety of the Romanesque style, with transepts, ambulatory, lateral chapels, and a crypt under the chevet. The arches in the nave are supported by very slender columns. The fine altars are adorned with sculptures.

We now follow the *Boulevard du Château*, which runs westward to the Maine. It is continued by the *Pont de la Basse-Chaîne* (Pl. B, C, 4), replacing a suspension-bridge, which gave way in 1850, during the passage of a battalion of infantry, 223 men being drowned or killed by the fall. The next bridge farther up is named the *Pont du Centre*, and still higher up is the *Pont de la Haute-Chaîne*, commanded by the old *Tower* of that name. A good view of the cathedral and the town is obtained from the opposite bank.

In the street beginning at the Pont du Centre is the church of **La Trinité** (Pl. B, 3), another interesting building in the Angevin-Romanesque style, with a fine tower, the upper part of which, however, dates from the 16th century.

The interior, which, like that of other typical Angevin churches, has no aisles, contains a fine wooden staircase of the Renaissance period and a figure of Christ by *Maindron*. The nave 'is roofed with an intersecting vault in eight compartments of somewhat Northern pattern, but with a strong tendency towards the domical forms of the Southern style'. The details throughout are good, and the general effect is so satisfactory 'as to go far to shake our absolute faith in the dogma that aisles are indispensably necessary to the proper effect of a Gothic church' (Fergusson). The vaulting diminishes in height from W. to E., a device to increase the apparent length of the church.

In the same street, to the left, near La Trinité, is an interesting *Timbered House*. Adjoining La Trinité are the ruins of the ancient *Eglise du Ronceray*, dating partly from the 11th cent., and the huge *Ecole des Arts et Métiers* (Pl. B, 2, 3), established in the ancient abbey of Ronceray, which was enlarged and altered for its reception.

Farther on, on the quay on this side of the Pont de la Haute-Chaîne, is the ancient *Hospice St. Jean* (Pl. B, 2), said to have been founded in 1152 by Henry II. of England. It now contains an Archæological Museum, open at the same times as the other Museum (p. 212). The collections occupy a large and handsome Gothic

hall, in three equal compartments or aisles, dating from the second half of the 13th cent. and ranking among the earliest specimens of pure Gothic architecture.

The museum contains few antiquities, but a great many objects belonging to the middle ages and the Renaissance period, often of little importance. Among the curiosities may be mentioned an antique porphyry urn, with two masks of Jupiter, which tradition avers to be one of the water-pots from Cana of Galilee; a very fine figure of a man kneeling before a prie-Dieu; several monumental statues; fine wood-carving from a Renaissance altar; other wood-carvings; chests, on which are glass-cases containing objects of smaller dimensions; and a strong-box with a very complicated lock. Labels are affixed to most of the objects.

The modern representative of the Hospice St. Jean is the *Hospice-Hôpital Ste. Marie* (Pl. A, B, 1), situated to the left, some distance beyond the bridge, a building of huge dimensions, containing 1500 beds. The chapel is decorated with frescoes by Lenepveu, Appert, and Dauban, all artists of Angers.

We now cross the bridge and follow the boulevards. To the left is the *Gare St. Serge* (Pl. D, 1; p. 210), and beyond it, adjoining the seminary, is the ancient abbey-church of **St. Serge** (Pl. E, 1). This church possesses a fine 15th cent. nave, but the most interesting parts are the choir and transepts, which are in the same style as the cathedral, and are roofed with domical vaulting. The arches of the nave are supported by enormously thick pillars, whereas the columns in the choir are of the most slender proportions. The plan of the choir is interesting, consisting at first of a nave and double aisles, contracting to a nave and single aisles, and finally to a nave only. The outer aisles terminate in apses, the others in straight walls.

We now proceed with our circuit round the old town by following the boulevards. To the left of the Boulevard des Pommiers lies the well-stocked *Botanic Garden* (Pl. E, F, 1), which was founded in 1777 and forms a pleasant promenade.

Farther on, the Boulevard de la Mairie skirts the *Champ de Mars* (Pl. F, 2), in which stands the *Palais de Justice*, a modern building with an Ionic colonnade, partly hidden by the neighbouring houses. To the S. of the Champ de Mars lies the *Jardin du Mail* (Pl. F, 2, 3), laid out in 1859, behind which is the *Promenade Mail*, planted in 1796, where a band plays on Sunday and Thursday. To the right of the boulevard rises the *Hôtel de Ville*, in an old college of 1691. We next reach the Place de Lorraine, where a bronze statue of *David d'Angers* (Pl. F, 3), by Louis Noël, was erected in 1880.

The Rue d'Alsace, a little farther on, leads to the right to the *Place du Ralliement* (Pl. E, 3), forming the centre of the town. In this Place are the *Theatre*, a fine edifice rebuilt in 1765-71 and adorned with paintings by Lenepveu and Dauban, and the *Grand-Hôtel*, a still more recent building. — In the Rue de Lespine (Pl. D, E, 3) stands the ***Hôtel Pincé** or *Hôtel d'Anjou*, one of the finest private mansions in Angers, erected in the Renaissance period. It now belongs to the town and has undergone restoration.

From Angers excursions may be made by omnibus to (3 M.) *Ponts-de-Cé* (see below) and to the slate-quarries of (4½ M.) *Trélazé* (p. 219).

From Angers to *Tours*, etc., see below; to *Niort*, see p. 219.

From Angers to La Flèche, 30 M., railway in 1¾-2¼ hrs., starting from the Gare St. Laud. The chief intermediate station is (21 M.) *Durtal*, a small town on the *Loir*, with the remains of fortifications and an interesting château of the 16th century. The line then crosses the Loir and joins the lines from La Suze and Sablé (p. 209). — 30 M. *La Flèche*, see p. 209.

From Angers to Segré (Laval, Rennes, Redon), 23½ M., railway in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 55 c.), starting from the Gare St. Serge (p. 210). The chief intermediate station is (15 M.) *Le Lion-d'Angers*, with an interesting church of the 10-11th centuries. — 23½ M. *Segré*, see p. 220.

From Angers to Loudun (Poitiers), 54 M., railway in 2¾-3½ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 45, 7 fr. 90, 5 fr. 75 c.). The trains start from the Gare St. Laud (p. 210) but also stop at the station of La Maître-Ecole (p. 210). — Beyond (4 M.) *La Pyramide* the train crosses the *Loire*. — 6 M. *Les Ponts-de-Cé*, a town with 3600 inhab., is built on three islands in the Loire, connected with each other and with the bank on each side by means of four bridges. The total length of these bridges, together with the roads between, is almost 2 M. They were rebuilt in 1846-66, but are of very ancient origin, being the 'Pons Saii' of the Romans, and they have repeatedly been the object of armed contests from the Roman period down to modern times. A statue of Dumnacus (p. 214), by Noël, was erected on the Pont St. Maurile in 1887. — 8 M. *Juigné-sur-Loire*. — 12½ M. *Quincé-Brissac*. Brissac, which we pass to the right before reaching the station, has a magnificent *Château*, rebuilt in the 17th cent., but with parts dating from the 13-15th centuries. — 18½ M. *Thouarcé-Bonnezeau*. Thouarcé has two ferruginous springs. — 20½ M. *Perray-Jouannet*. Jouannet also possesses a bathing-establishment, with three chalybeate and sulphur springs. A branch railway runs hence to La Possonnière and Chalonnes (p. 219). — 21 M. *Jouannet-Chavagnes;* 23 M. *Martigné-Briand*, with a fine Renaissance château; 31½ M. *Doué-la-Fontaine*, a small town with some beautiful fountains. — About 2 M. to the S.W. of (36 M.) *Le Vaudelenay*, on a hill, is *Le Puy-Notre-Dame*, with a fine church of the 13th cent., the tower of which, however, dates from the 15th century. — We cross the *Thouet*, an affluent of the Loire, before reaching (29½ M.) *Montreuil-Bellay*, a small town with a 15th cent. *Château*, with which are incorporated the remains of a fortress destroyed by Geoffrey Plantagenet in 1148. — 54 M. *Loudun*, see *Baedeker's Midi de la France*.

IV. From Angers to Nantes, see p. 219.

b. Viâ Orléans and Tours.

265 M. Orleans Railway (Pl. G, 25; p. 1) in 9¼-16¾ hrs. (fares 48 fr. 85, 36 fr. 60, 26 fr. 80 c.).

I. From Paris to Orléans, see p. 238.

II. From Orléans to Tours, see p. 245.

III. From Tours to Angers.

65 M. Railway in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 10, 9 fr. 75, 7 fr. 20 c.). — Passengers by the express-train, with through-tickets, go direct from St. Pierre-des-Corps (p. 250) to Savonnières without entering Tours. Finest views tot he left.

On leaving Tours, our line diverges to the right from the lines to Orléans and Bordeaux, passes underneath the line to Les Sables d'Olonne, and diverges to the left from the lines to Vendôme and Le Mans. To the right flows the *Loire*, to the left the *Cher*. — 152 M.

(from Paris) *Savonnières* has some interesting 'caves gouttières' (dropping caves), open to visitors (1-4 pers. 2 fr.). — We then cross the Loire, not far from its confluence with the Cher. The towers of Cinq-Mars come into view on the right.

154½ M. *Cinq-Mars*, a village with many of its houses cut out of the rock, as at other places on this line. It contains the ruins of the château of the Marquis of Cinq-Mars, the favourite of Louis XIII., who was beheaded at Lyons in 1642, along with his friend De Thou, for having conspired against Richelieu. About 1 M. to the E. stands the *Pile de Cinq-Mars*, a solid tower without doors or windows, 95 ft. high and about 15 ft. in diameter, crowned by four small pyramids; it is probably of Roman origin and is supposed to be a funeral monument. The line still continues to skirt the right bank of the Loire, now close to the river and now at some distance from it. — 159½ M. *Langeais*, with a fine château of the 15th cent., containing some interesting artistic collections. Near it are the ruins of a donjon of the 10-11th centuries.

From (172½ M.) *Port Boulet* branch-railways run to *Châteaurenault* (p. 254) and to (9 M.) *Chinon* (p. 259). — 177½ M. *Varennes-sur-Loire*. Before reaching Saumur we see, to the left, the bridge carrying the Chemin de Fer de l'Etat across the Loire (p. 179).

183 M. **Saumur** — **Hotels.** BUDAN, at the bridge, opposite the theatre; HÔTEL DE LA PAIX, Rue Dacier; HÔTEL DE LONDRES, Rue d'Orléans 48, well spoken of, déj. 2½ fr. — *Café de la Paix*, opposite the hotel of that name. — *Buffet* at the Gare d'Orléans.

Post & Telegraph Office, at the corner of the Rue d'Orléans, adjoining the Café de la Paix.

Railway Stations. *Gare d'Orléans* (Buffet), on the right bank, ½ M. from the town proper (omn.), for the trains of the Paris & Bordeaux Railway; *Gare de l'Etat*, on the other side of the town, 1¼ M. from the Gare d'Orléans, for the slow trains of the Ligne de l'Etat ((comp. p. 179).

Saumur, an old town with 14,187 inhab., on the left bank of the Loire and on an island in the river, was formerly much more important than now. At the end of the 16th cent. it was one of the chief strongholds of Protestantism in France, and it was the seat of a Protestant university previous to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. At that time (1685) its prosperity greatly declined, owing to the expulsion of its industrial population, the Huguenots, but it began to revive in 1768, when a large Cavalry School was founded here. Its sparkling wines have some reputation. The town proper is backed on the S.E. by a hill crowned with windmills and a *Château* of the 11th, 13th, and 16th cent., now used as an arsenal (no admittance).

Leaving the Gare d'Orléans, we cross the river and the island, and reach a small *Place* at the ends of the Rues d'Orléans and de Bordeaux, which traverse the whole town. To the left stands the handsome *Theatre*, built in 1864. Behind it is the Gothic *Hôtel de Ville*, mainly of the 16th cent., containing a small museum (open on Sun. & Tues., 12-4; closed in Sept.; entr. in the street to

the left). Adjacent (No. 3, Rue Cours St. Jean) is the entrance to the pretty *Chapelle St. Jean*, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles (fine vaulting). — The Rue St. Jean leads to the left to the church of *St. Pierre*, a building of the 12th cent., with a façade of the 17th cent. and a large chapel in the Renaissance style. The S. transept ends in a fine Romanesque portal. The beautiful choir-stalls date from the 15th century. The sacristy contains two fine pieces of tapestry (16th cent.). — About $^2/_3$ M. to the E. is *Notre-Dame-des-Ardilliers*, a domed church of the 16-17th cent., at the foot of the Butte des Moulins (view of the Loire).

The quarter at the foot of the hill, beyond St. Pierre, contains the *Protestant Church* (in the classical style), the *Collège*, the *Jardin des Plantes*, and *Notre-Dame-de-Nantilly*. The exterior of this church is uninteresting, with the exception of the portal, which belongs to the original edifice but has been spoiled. The interior, however, partly Romanesque (11-12th cent.) and partly Gothic, is noteworthy and contains some important works of art (bas-reliefs, tapestry of the 15-18th cent., an oratory made for Louis XI., etc.). — The street opposite this church passes near the Gare de l'Etat and ends near the *Pont Foucard*, which we cross to reach Bagneux (see below). To re-enter the town we keep to the right.

The *Ecole de Cavalerie*, a large and handsome building near the river, a little below the town, contains about 400 pupils in training as cavalry officers and riding-masters. Interesting *Equestrian Performances* ('Carrousels') are given in the latter half of Aug. on the large exercise-ground in front of the barracks. — The *Church of St. Nicholas* dates from the 12th cent. but has been modernized.

Beyond the *Pont Foucard*, which spans the *Thouet*, an affluent of the Loire, at the end of the Rue de Bordeaux ($^3/_4$ M. from the theatre), lies a suburb containing a handsome modern church in the Romanesque style. The road diverging at this church leads to *Bagneux* ($^3/_4$ M. from the bridge), with a *Dolmen*, which is one of the largest in existence. It is 65 ft. long and 22 ft. wide, with an average height of 9 ft., and is composed of 16 vertical and 4 horizontal stones (apply to the custodian, in an adjoining house).

From Saumur to *Chartres* (Paris), see p. 178; to *Bordeaux*, see *Baedeker's Midi de la France*.

About 6 M. to the E. of *Brézé*, the second station ($5^1/_2$ M.) on the railway to Bordeaux, lies the small town of *Fontevrault*, which may also be reached from Saumur ($8^1/_2$ M.) by an omnibus, passing (6 M.) *Montsoreau*, with a ruined château of the Renaissance. — **Fontevrault** *(Lion d'Or)* possesses the remains of the celebrated *Abbey* of that name, founded in the 11th cent. by Robert d'Arbrissel. It comprised both a monastery and a nunnery, filled by members of the aristocracy, with an abbess at the head of the joint establishment. It is now used as a prison, and no part of it is open to visitors except the church, which was built between 1101 and 1119 in the style of the cathedral of Angoulême, but has only one of its original five cupolas remaining. Henry II and Richard I. of England, with various members of their family, were interred in this church, but the tombs have been rifled and destroyed. Four fine statues of the 13th cent., however, still remain, representing these two Plantagenet monarchs, Eleanor of Guienne (wife of Henry), and Isabella of Angoulême. The cloisters date from the 12th cent., but were repaired at a later date; the interesting tower also belongs to the 12th century.

Beyond Saumur the railway skirts the *Levée de la Loire*, a huge embankment 40 M. long, which, however, in spite of its great size, has not always been able to protect the country from the terrible inundations of the river; it was originally constructed between the 9th and 13th centuries. — 188 M. *St. Martin-sur-Loire;* 190½ M. *St. Clément-des-Levées.* — 193 M. *Les Rosiers.*

From Les Rosiers an omnibus runs to (2½ M.) *Gennes* (fare 30 c.), a village situated on the left bank of the Loire. About 2 M. farther up the river is *Cunault*, with a magnificent Romanesque church, adorned with fine mural paintings. The elaborate capitals of the columns deserve attention. At *Trèves*, 1 M. farther on, is a noble *Keep*, 100 ft. high.

Beyond (198½ M.) *St. Mathurin* the railway gradually recedes from the Loire as it approaches Angers.

At (206 M.) *Trélazé*, a village with 5944 inhab., are the principal slate-quarries in the neighbourhood of Angers, to which an interesting visit may be made. About 3000 men are employed in these quarries. Farther on we catch sight of the towers of the cathedral, to the right, and join the railway to Paris viâ Le Mans. — 210½ M. *Angers*, see p. 210.

IV. From Angers to Nantes.

54½ M. Railway in 1½-3 hrs. (fares 11 fr., 8 fr. 25, 6 fr. 5 c.). Views to the left.

Our line descends the valley of the Maine, which it crosses before reaching the first station. 5 M. *La Pointe*, near the confluence of the Maine and the Loire. The line henceforth follows the right bank of the latter. Fine views of the opposite bank. Beyond (7 M.) *Les Forges*, to the right, we see a handsome modern château. — 10 M. *La Possonnière* (Buffet).

From La Possonnière to Bressuire (Niort), 56 M., railway in 2⅓-2½ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 80, 8 fr. 10, 5 fr. 50 c.). — The line crosses the Loire and reaches (3½ M.) *Chalonnes*. The town, with 4811 inhab., lies 1¼ M. to the W. of the station. A branch-railway runs hence to (16½ M.) *Perray-Jouannet* (p. 216). — 12½ M. *Chemillé*, a manufacturing town with 4515 inhabitants.

26 M. **Cholet** *(Hôtel de France)*, a town with 16,855 inhab., is built on a hill in the form of an amphitheatre. It was completely ruined during the Vendean wars, but has since then regained a considerable amount of prosperity. It is an important industrial centre for the manufacture of linen and cotton goods, particularly handkerchiefs, and has also an extensive trade in fat cattle. Its only noteworthy building is the modern church of *Notre-Dame*, in the Angevin style. A branch-line runs hence to Clisson (see *Baedeker's Midi de la France*). — The line now passes through a hilly district, the stations in which are uninteresting. — 56 M. *Bressuire*, see *Baedeker's Midi de la France.*

13 M. *St. Georges.* The town lies 2 M. to the N. of the station. About 1 M. to the N.E. is the *Château de Serrant*, dating from the 16-18th cent., one of the finest of the numerous châteaux of the district. The chapel contains the monument of the Marquis de Vaubrun, one of its former owners, with good figures by Coyzevox. — Beyond (18 M.) *Champtocé*, to the right, are the ruins of its 15th cent. château, once the abode of the wicked Gilles de Laval, Seigneur de Retz, notorious for his excesses and cruelty. He was known as

'Barbe Bleue' and is supposed to be the original of the Blue Beard of the nursery tale. His career was ended by his execution at Nantes in 1440.

21 M. *Ingrandes-sur-Loire.* The line now traverses an island in the Loire, which it leaves again at Anetz. From (26 M.) *Varades* an omnibus runs to (1¼ M.) *St. Florent-le-Vieil*, at which is the fine monument of the Vendean general Bonchamps (d. 1793), by David d'Angers. 29½ M. *Anetz.*

34 M. *Ancenis*, a town with 5544 inhab., has a château of the 18th cent., with parts dating from the 15th, situated to the left, on the bank of the Loire. — 40 M. *Oudon* still preserves the fine donjon of its castle, dating from the 14-15th cent., but recently restored (to the right). The valley of the Loire now becomes more irregular and the line threads three short tunnels. On a height on the left bank rises the *Château de la Varenne.* — 42 M. *Clermont-sur-Loire;* 45½ M. *Mauves;* 48½ M. *Thouaré;* 50½ M. *Ste. Luce.* — In entering (54½ M.) *Nantes* we pass under the railway to Paris viâ Segré (see below), with the line to La Roche-sur-Yon and its two bridges on the left, and the line to Châteaubriant (p. 228) on the right.

c. Viâ Sablé and Segré.

(St. Nazaire. Lorient. Quimper.)

246½ M. Railway in 9¼-9¾ hrs. (fares as by RR. a and b). All the trains, except the slow evening-train, start from the Gare St. Lazare and reach Nantes at the Gare de l'Etat (p. 221), not at the Gare d'Orléans. The direct trains to *St. Nazaire* and *Lorient-Quimper* run viâ Segré (see p. 229 and R. 22).

From Paris to (161 M.) *Sablé*, see pp. 208, 209. The line to Angers now diverges to the left. 166 M. *Les Agets-Saint-Brice;* 175 M. *Gennes-Longuefuye*, the junction of a line to Laval (p. 185).

180 M. **Château-Gontier** (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, on the quay), a town of 7334 inhab., pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Mayenne*, with chalybeate springs and a bathing establishment. The church of *St. Jean*, in the Romanesque style of the 11th cent., but freely restored at a later date, is the only relic of its castle.

The line now crosses the Mayenne, and passes (to the left) the *Château of St. Ouen*, dating from the 15th century. — 185½ M. *Chemazé*, the junction of a branch-line to (8½ M.) **Craon** (pron. 'Cran'; *Hôtel Monnier*), a small town on the *Oudon*, with a fine *Château*, dating from the end of the 18th century. — 191 M. *La Ferrière.* We cross the Oudon near Segré.

195 M. **Segré** *(Hôtel de la Gare)*, a town with 3414 inhab., is the junction of a line to Angers and of the direct line to St. Nazaire.

From Segré to St. Nazaire (Lorient-Quimper), 82½ M., railway in 4¼-5 hrs. (fares 16 fr. 60, 12 fr. 45, 9 fr. 5 c.). — 16 M. *Pouancé*, a town with 3500 inhab., on the *Verzée*, possesses a ruined castle of the 13-14th cent. and a fine modern château.

26 M. **Châteaubriant** *(Hôtel de la Poste)*, a town with 6177 inhab., on the *Chère*, is known for an edict against the Protestants issued here by Henry II. (1551). It contains an interesting *Château*, consisting of the re-

NANTES
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Mètres
A
B
C
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3
4
5
St Clair
Bd de Ceinture
La Ville en Bois
Chemin de Couëron
Pl. Canclaux
Place Launay
Boul. St Pern
Boulevard St Aignan
Boul. Delorme
Rue du Bocage
St François
Temple Protestant
Synagogue
Rue Dobrée
Notre-Dame
Pl. du Sanitat
Pl. d. l. Monnaie
Musée d'hist. nat.
Pl. Graslin
Cours Cambronne
Entrepôt
Douane
Gare Maritime
Quai de la Fosse
Gare de la Bourse
Quai de l'Ile
Chantiers de construction
Ile Lemaire
Prairie du Duc
Ile St Anne
LOIRE
Gare de l'Etat
Pl. François
Pornic
Ile
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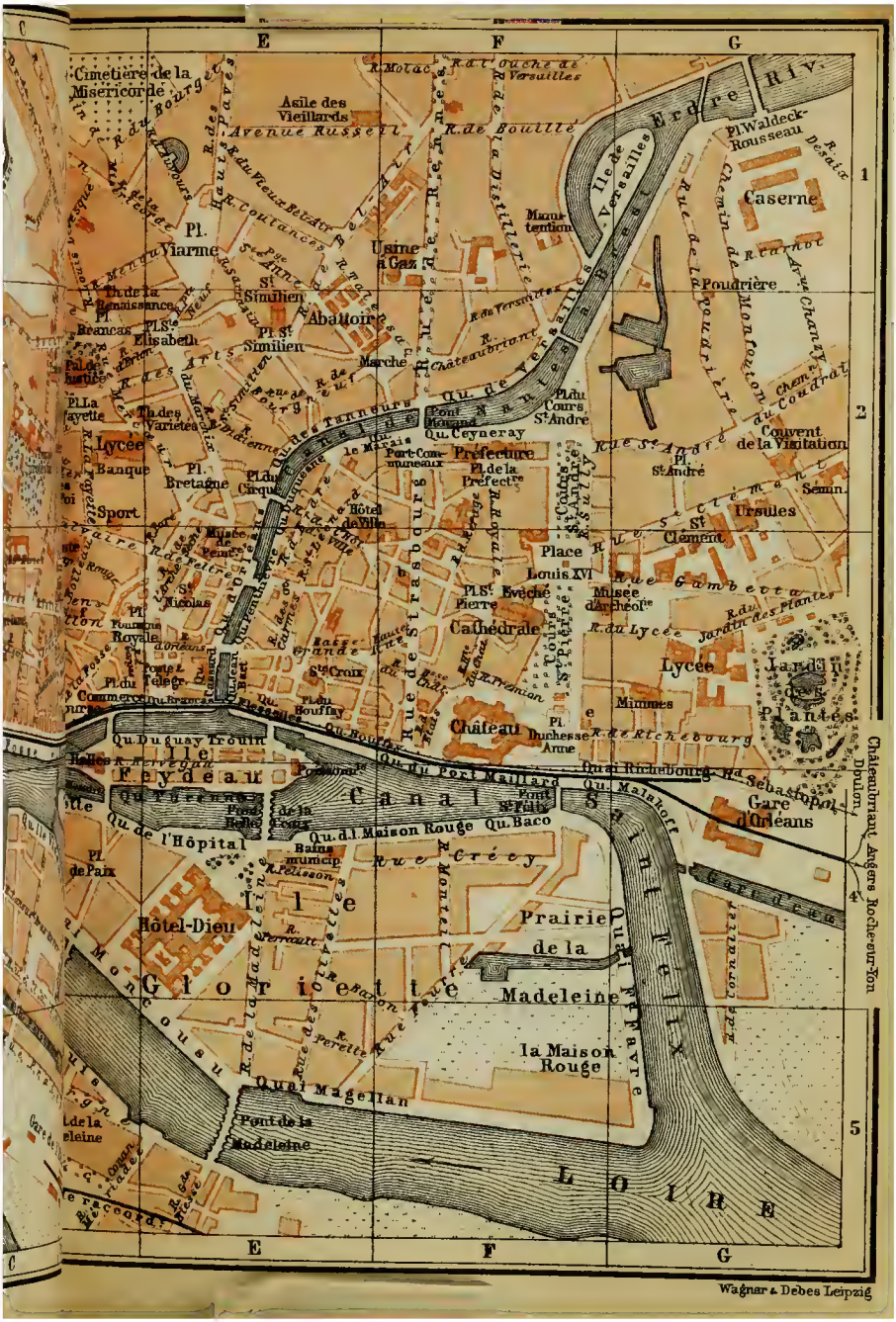

E
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Cimetière de la Miséricorde
Asile des Vieillards
Avenue Russeil
R. de Bouillé
R. Molac
R. d'Ouche de Versailles
Erdre Riv.
Pl. Waldeck-Rousseau
Caserne
Ile de Versailles
Manutention
Pl. Viarme
Usine à Gaz
St Similien
Abattoir
Pl. St Similien
Marché
Poudrière
Th. de la Renaissance
Pl. Brancas
Pl. Ste Elisabeth
Pal. de Justice
Pl. La Fayette
Th. des Variétés
Lycée
Banque
Pl. Bretagne
Pl. du Cirque
Sport
Musée de Peintre
Hôtel de Ville
Pont Morand
Qu. Ceyneray
Pl. du Cours St André
Préfecture
Pl. de la Préfecture
Couvent de la Visitation
Pl. St André
Ursules
St Clément
Place Louis XVI
Rue Gambetta
Musée d'Archéolie
Pl. St Pierre
Evêché
Cathédrale
Lycée
Jardin des Plantes
Minimes
Château
Pl. Duchesse Anne
R. de Richebourg
Qu. Duguay Trouin
Ile Feydeau
Qu. du Port Maillard
Qu. Richebourg
Gare d'Orléans
Canal Saint Félix
Qu. de l'Hôpital
Qu. d. l. Maison Rouge
Qu. Baco
Rue Crécy
Pl. de Paix
Hôtel-Dieu
Ile Gloriette
Prairie de la Madeleine
la Maison Rouge
Quai Magellan
Pont de la Madeleine
LOIRE
Châteaubriant Angers Roche-sur-Yon Doulon
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

mains of a mediæval castle and of another built between 1524 and 1538, now occupied by the court of justice, the police office, and the prison. The town also has interesting Romanesque and Gothic *Churches*, a handsome *Promenade*, and a small *Musée* (in the Hôtel de Ville). — Railways from Vitré and Rennes, see pp. 188, 191; railway to Nantes, see p. 228.

From (33½ M.) *St Vincent-des-Landes* a branch-line runs to (29½ M.) *Redon*, passing (21 M.) *Masserac*, the junction of a branch-railway to Rennes. This is the shortest route from Paris to *Lorient* and *Quimper* (R. 22).

43½ M. *Nozay* is the station for the agricultural school and model farm at *Grand-Jouan*, 2 M. to the N. At (53½ M.) *Blain* are the remains of a château of the Clissons and Rohans. We now cross the canal from Nantes to Brest, and beyond (64½ M.) *Campbon* we intersect the railway from Nantes to Brest. 78 M. *Besné-Pont-Château* is connected by a short branch-line with (12½ M.) *Pont-Château*, on the Nantes and Brest railway (p. 230). At (79 M.) *Montoir* we join the railway from Nantes to St. Nazaire. — 82½ M. *St. Nazaire*, see p. 229.

200 M. *Chazé-sur-Argos.* — 204 M. *Angrie-Loiré.* Angrie, to the left of the line, has a fine modern château. — 208 M. *Candé*, a small town on the *Erdre*, the valley of which we now ascend for some distance, passing several small stations. 243½ M. *Doulon*, also reached by tramway from Nantes. — We now cross the railway from Orléans and Tours to Nantes, join the junction-line between the Gare d'Orléans and the Gare de l'Etat, and cross the line to La Roche-sur-Yon and then one of the arms of the Loire, obtaining a view of Nantes to the right. Just on entering the station, our line unites with the railway from Pornic and Paimbœuf (p. 229).

246½ M. *Nantes*, Gare de l'Etat (see below).

Nantes. — **Railway Stations.** The *Grande Gare* or *Gare d'Orléans* (Pl. G, 4; Buffet), the principal station, lies to the W. of the town. — The *Gare de la Bourse* (Pl. D, 3), on the prolongation of the Orléans line in the direction of Brest, lies nearer the centre of the town, but tickets cannot be obtained here, nor luggage registered, except for the line to St. Nazaire, Guérande, and Le Croisic, and for the line from Brest to Redon. — The *Gare Maritime* (Pl. A, B, 3), farther on on the same line, is only used by goods-trains. — The *Gare de l'Etat* (Pl. C, D, 5), to the S., is for the line to Bordeaux and its branches and for the line to Paris viâ Segré. It is, however, connected with the Gare d'Orléans by a junction-line, and the trains start from either, according to the direction in which they are going.

Hotels. Hôtel de France (Pl. a; D, 3), Place Graslin, pleasantly situated, but at a distance from the stations, R. 2-6 fr.; De Bretagne (Pl. b; F, 3), Rue de Strasbourg 23; Des Voyageurs (Pl. c; D, 3), Rue Molière 4; Du Commerce (Pl. d; D, 3), Rue Santeül 12; De la Duchesse Anne (Pl. e; F, 3), Place de la Duchesse Anne, a good family-hotel; De Paris (Pl. f; D, 3), Rue Boileau; De Genève (Pl. g; E, 3), Place de l'Ecluse 5.

Cafés-Restaurants in the Place Graslin, the Passage Pommeraye, Rue du Calvaire (No 12), etc.

Cabs. With one horse, per 'course' 1¾ fr., per hr. 2 fr.; at night (12 to 6) 2¼ and 2¾ fr.; with two horses, 2, 2¼, 2½, and 2¾ fr.; 'Voitures de remise', ¼ fr. more.

Tramway (driven by compressed air) from *Doulon*, on the E, to *Chantenay*, on the W., traversing the quays on the right bank; fares 10 c. for one, 20 c. for two, and 30 c. for three or four sections. Other lines are in progress.

Steamboats *(Pyroscaphes)* ply from the custom-house to St. Nazaire touching at Basse-Indre (p. 230), Indret (p. 230), Couëron (p. 230), Le Pellerin, and Paimbœuf (p. 229). Another *(Rapide)* goes to St. Nazaire and back without stopping. — *Steam Ferry* at the end of the Ile Gloriette (C, 4).

Theatres. *Grand Théâtre* (Pl. D, 3), Place Graslin; *Théâtre de la Renaissance* (Pl. D, 1, 2), Place Brancas; *Théâtre des Variétés* (Pl. D, E, 2), Rue Mercœur.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Rue La Peyrouse, near the Quai Brancas.

British Consul, *B. Pauncefote, Esq.* — **United States Consul,** *A. Davezac, Esq.*

English Church Service in the French Protestant Church, Rue de Gigant, at noon.

Nantes, the capital of the *Département de la Loire-Inférieure*, the headquarters of the XIth Corps d'Armée, and the seat of a bishop, is a town with 127,482 inhab., situated mainly on the right bank of the Loire. The river ramifies here into six arms, and receives the waters of the *Erdre* and the *Sèvre-Nantaise*, the latter flowing into it to the S., beyond the islands, the former coming from the N. and traversing the town before its confluence. The commerce and industry of Nantes have long rendered it one of the most flourishing towns in France, and with regard to population it ranks seventh in the country. Its harbour has latterly lost much of its importance, the approach to it being too narrow for the large ships of modern times, but in 1881 the authorities began the construction of a lateral canal, which, it is hoped, will restore the town to the rank it has lost. Sugar forms the principal article of commerce in Nantes, and the town contains several large sugar-refineries. Tobacco, sardines, and preserved meats of all kinds are also among the chief industrial products, and the outskirts of the town are thickly sprinkled with iron-works, ship-building yards, cotton-mills, glass-works, and other factories.

Nantes was founded anterior to the Roman conquest, but its history, until the end of the 15th cent., may be summed up in the record of its struggles with the Romans, the Normans, the English, and the French in defence of its own independence and the independence of Brittany. It was in the castle of Nantes that the marriage of Anne of Brittany with Charles VIII., King of France, was solemnised in 1491, thus uniting the duchy of Brittany with the crown of France. Anne was pledged by special agreement to marry the successor of Charles, should she survive him, and in consequence of this married Louis XII. in 1499 (see p. 188). Notwithstanding this, Nantes endeavoured to regain its independence under Henri III., during the wars of the League, but finally submitted to Henri IV. in 1598. In the month of April in that year was issued the famous *Edict of Nantes*, granting the Protestants liberty of worship and equal political rights with the Roman Catholics. Nantes was favourable from the very beginning to the cause of the Revolution, and victoriously resisted the Vendeans in 1793; but nevertheless the Comité du Salut Public sent the ferocious Carrier hither to suppress the rebellion. This monster went far beyond his instructions, ordered the execution, without trial, of all who had been imprisoned, and, finding that the executioner's axe and the fusillading of hundreds at a time were too inexpeditious modes of accomplishing his cruel commands, invented the *Noyades*, or 'Drownings en masse', which were effected by scuttling barges full of unfortunate prisoners. From six to nine thousand persons, if not more, perished by his orders in this town alone within less than four months, until at last he himself was denounced, recalled, and sent in his turn to the scaffold.

"Hearest thou not, O Reader (for the sound reaches through centuries), in the dead December and January nights, over Nantes Town, — confused noises, as of musketry and tumult, as of rage and lamentation;

mingling with the everlasting moan of the Loire waters there? Nantes Town is sunk in sleep; but *Répresentant* Carrier is not sleeping, the wool-capped Company of Marat is not sleeping. Why unmoors that flat-bottomed craft, that *gabarre;* about eleven at night; with Ninety Priests under hatches? They are going to Belle Isle? In the middle of the Loire stream, on signal given, the gabarre is scuttled; she sinks with all her cargo. 'Sentence of Deportation', writes Carrier, 'was executed *vertically*'. The Ninety Priests, with their gabarre-coffin, lie deep! It is the first of the *Noyades*, what we may call *Drownages*, of Carrier; which have become famous forever.

Guillotining there was at Nantes, till the Headsman sank worn out: then fusillading 'in the Plain of Saint-Mauve'; little children fusilladed, and women with children at the breast; children and women, by the hundred and twenty; and by the five hundred, so hot is La Vendée: till the very Jacobins grew sick, and all but the Company of Marat cried, Hold! Wherefore now we have got Noyading; and on the 24th night of *Frostarious* year 2, which is 14th of December 1793, we have a second Noyade; consisting of 'a Hundred and Thirty-eight persons'.

Or why waste a gabarre, sinking it with them? Fling them out; fling them out, with their hands tied: pour a continual hail of lead over all the space, till the last struggler of them be sunk! Unsound sleepers of Nantes, and the Sea-Villages thereabouts, hear the musketry amid the night-winds; wonder what the meaning of it is. And women were in that gabarre; whom the Red Nightcaps were stripping naked; who begged, in their agony, that their smocks might not be stript from them. And young children were thrown in, their mothers vainly pleading: 'Wolflings', answered the Company of Marat, 'who would grow to be wolves'.

By degrees, daylight itself witnesses Noyades: women and men are tied together, feet and feet, hands and hands; and flung in: this they call *Mariage Républicain*. Republican Marriage .... These are the Noyades of Carrier; twenty-five by the tale, for what is done in darkness comes to be investigated in sunlight: not to be forgotten for centuries." *(Carlyle's 'French Revolution'.)*

Nantes is nowadays a handsome modern town, but the absence of main thoroughfares makes it difficult for the stranger to find his way about its streets. Its most characteristic features are the numerous bridges over the different arms of the Loire and the Erdre, the harbour, and the fine houses of the 18th cent., which line the quays. There are, however, comparatively few buildings of interest.

The railway from Orléans is prolonged along the quays as far as La Basse-Bretagne (R. 22). A short distance from the station, to the right, opens the *Place Duchesse-Anne* (Pl. F, 3) where the Promenades du Cours St. Pierre and du Cours St. André, described at p. 228, begin.

On the other side of the Place rises the **Castle** (Pl. F, 3), an imposing building of very ancient origin, but in its present form dating mainly from the end of the 15th century. It had formerly seven towers, but one of them, which was used as a powder-magazine, was blown up in 1800. The interior, which may be visited on application to the keeper (on the left), is still more interesting than the exterior, especially the *Grand Logis*, a Renaissance edifice, which has been restored. The armouries and a large well, the coping of which is worth noticing, are also shown. The castle was long used as a state-prison, and Card. de Retz (1654), Fouquet, and the

Duchess of Berri (1832), mother of the Comte de Chambord, were confined here. The last was arrested in the Maison Juigny, in the Rue Haute du Château, after lying concealed for the best part of a day in a small recess behind a chimney on the third floor.

We continue to follow the quays, passing the end of the Rue de Strasbourg (p. 227), and cross the canalised Erdre at its junction with the Loire. Farther on, in the Place du Commerce, stands the *Exchange* (Pl. D, 3), built in 1792-1812. To the left is the small *Ile Feydeau*. We next reach the *Gare de la Bourse* (Pl. D, 3), already mentioned, and the *Quai de la Fosse*, skirting the harbour, to which we may return after visiting the interior of the town. The Edict of Nantes is said to have been signed in the *Maison des Tourelles* (No. 5). No. 17 also deserves attention.

The *Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau* (Pl. D, 3), which leaves the quay between the Exchange and the Gare de la Bourse, leads to the *Place Graslin* (Pl. D, 3), the centre of the town. In it stands the *Grand Théâtre*, built in 1788, but several times restored since then, with a Corinthian colonnade surmounted by the figures of eight Muses. The auditorium has a fine ceiling, painted by Hipp. Berteaux in 1881.

To the S.W. of the Place Graslin extends the **Cours Cambronne** (Pl. C, D, 3), a promenade embellished with a bronze statue of *General Cambronne* (1770-1842), a native of the environs of Nantes, erected in 1848. On the pedestal is inscribed the answer he is said to have given at Waterloo: 'The guard dies, but never surrenders'. The statue was executed by Jean Debay, a native artist.

A little to the N. of the Cours Cambronne, in the Rue Voltaire, stands the *Ecole des Sciences* (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1821, and used first as a mint and then as a court of justice. Its handsome façade, in the classical style, with a sculptured pediment, is turned towards the Place de la Monnaie. Besides the law-courts it now contains an important **Museum of Natural History** (Pl. C, 3), open to the public on Sun., Tues., Thurs., and holidays, 12-4 (closed in Sept.).

The entrance to the museum is in the Place de la Monnaie. — On the Ground Floor are a large gallery and hall devoted to *Geology*, *Mineralogy*, and *Palaeontology*. There are descriptive labels affixed to the various objects. — On the First Floor is the *Zoological Collection*. In a glass-case to the left of the entrance, between two mummies, is the tanned skin of a soldier, killed by the Vendeans in 1793, who requested his comrades to have a drum made of his skin, so that he might continue to be a terror to those 'brigands de royalistes' after his death. His wish has been only half realised. The collection of fish is very complete. In the upper galleries are birds, insects, corals, madrepores, and crustacea. The side-rooms contain a good herbarium, specimens of wood, etc.

The Rue Voltaire leads to the W. to the church of Notre-Dame (p. 228), but we follow it to the E. to the Place Graslin, and then take the Rue Crébillon (Pl. D, 3). To the right, at the first cross-street, is the Passage Pommeraye, a handsome and much-frequented arcade, with the peculiarity of being in three stages, with connecting staircases, owing to the fact that the streets which it

joins are not on the same level. It is adorned with statuettes by Debay and medallions by Grootaers, both natives of Nantes. It emerges on the other side in the Rue de la Fosse, near the Bourse.

The Rue Crébillon ends at the **Place Royale** (Pl. D, E, 3), another scene of great animation, embellished with a large modern **Fountain*, in granite, by *Driollet*, with thirteen bronze statues and statuettes by *Ducommun* and *Grootaers*. The marble statue on the top represents the town of Nantes; the others, in the basin below, represent the Loire (seated on a throne) and its principal affluents, the Sèvre, Erdre, Cher, and Loir.

In the vicinity rises the handsome modern church of *St. Nicolas* (Pl. E, 3), designed by Lassus in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., with double aisles and an imposing tower, 278 ft. high. The most striking points of the interior are the triforium, below which runs a beautiful band of foliage; the high-altar, in white marble, with bas-reliefs and a ciborium terminating in a lofty pyramid; the gilded choir-screen; the pictures, by Delaunay, in the transept-chapels; the stained-glass windows; and the altar in the Lady Chapel.

Behind the church is the **Picture Gallery** (Pl. E, 3), established in an old and restored market-hall (open daily, 12–4). It contains more than 1000 pictures, some of which are not exhibited for lack of space.

Room I. Above the staircase, 959. *Ziegler*, Daniel in the den of lions. Then, from right to left, beginning at the entrance, 753. *Giraud*, Enlisting in the 18th cent.; 747. *Fortin*, Breton interior; no number, *Sautai*, The cardinal's hat brought to St. Bonaventura; 692. *Courbet*, Gleaners; 890. *Roger*, Finding the body of Charles the Bold after the battle of Nancy; 702. *Daubigny*, Banks of the Seine; 766. *Hamon*, Juggler; 929. *Toulmouche*, Reading-lesson; 750. *Fromentin*, Gazelle-hunting in Algeria; 893. *Th. Rousseau*, Landscape; 812. *Lenepveu*, Virgin at the foot of the Cross; 892. *Phil. Rousseau*, The search for perfection; 755. *Gérôme*, Plain of Thebes; 952. *Vollon*, Kitchen; no numbers, *Wagrez*, Perseus; *Le Blant*, Death of General d'Elhée. The room also contains sculptures, among which are a Child with an hour glass by *Aizelin*, Christ in Gethsemane by *Dieudonné*, and an Arab on a camel by *Jacquemart* (in bronze).

Room II. No. 154. *Salvator Rosa*, Landscape; 440. *Matsys* (?), St. Jerome; 856. *Parrocel*, Monks curing the possessed; 883. *Rigaud*, Portrait; no number, *Delaunay*, Punishment of Ixion; 695. *Antoine Coypel*, Dido discovering Æneas and Achates in the temple; 83. *Botticelli*, Madonna; no number, *Delaunay*, David and Goliath. *Paul Veronese*, 38. Portrait of a princess; 41. Old copy of the Marriage at Cana of Galilee. *Strozzi*, 188. Healing of the man with the palsy; 189. Conversion of Zaccheus. 389. *Denner* (?), Holy Family; 719. *Guercino*, Phocion refusing the presents of Alexander; 405. *Franck the Elder*, Crucifixion; 127. *Bassano*, Annunciation to the Shepherds. 439. *Maryn*, Banker and his wife, a copy, with variations, of a picture by Matsys in the Louvre; there are similar pictures at Valenciennes, Dresden, and Madrid.

Room III. Nos. 525, 526 (on the other side of the door), *Simon de Vos*, Portraits; 140. *Guido*, John the Baptist; 48. *Canaletto*, Piazza Navona, Rome; 350. *Bloemart*, Repentant Magdalen; 852. *Oudry*, Wolf-hunt; 941. *Valentin*, Christ at Emmaus; 359. *Bouts*, Water-mill; 400. *Flinck*, Prodigal Son; 2. *Albano*, Baptism of Christ; 859. *Pater*, Pleasure-party; 851. *Oudry*, Rustic scene; 110. *Maratta*, St. Filippo Neri; 463. *Pourbus the Younger*, Prince Maurice of Orange; 408. *Franck the Elder*, Elevation of the Cross; 649. *Bin*, Madness of Hercules; *203, *202. *Perugino*, Isaiah and Jeremiah;

28. *Pietro da Cortona*, Josbua commanding the sun to stand still; 355. *Boeyermans*, Vows of St. Louis of Gonzaga; 47. *Canaletto*, View of Venice; 247. *Italian School of the 16th cent.*, Madonna; 5. *Caravaggio*, Portrait of bimself. In the middle, to the left, 360. *Brakemburgh*, Churcb-fair.

Room IV. No. 784. *Lafosse*, Venus begging arms from Vulcan; 587. *Murillo*, Madonna; 914. *Sigalon*, Atbaliah massacring the princes of the House of David; 602. *Velazquez*, Portrait of a young prince; 783. *Lafosse*, Deification of Æneas; 585. *Herrera the Elder*, Two monks; 472. *Quellyn*, Interior; 691. *Corot*, Landscape; 957. *Watteau*, Harlequin, Pantaloon, Pierrot, and Columbine; 183. *Solimena*, Madonna and Infant Christ, with saints; 100. *Sebastian del Piombo*, Bearing of tbe Cross; 916. *Stella*, Assumption; 790. *Lancret*, Lady in a carriage drawn by dogs. *Guardi*, 91. Carnival of Venice; 90. Assembly of Venetian nobles at the Doge's palace. 705. *Debay*, Lucretia on tbe Collatine Hill; 469. *Pourbus the Elder*, Portrait of a lady; 789. *Lancret*, Fancy dress ball; *588. *Murillo*. Hurdy-gurdy player. — In the middle, to tbe right of the entrance, 541. *German School of the 16th cent.*, Proposal of marriage; 800. *Laurens*, Popes Formosus and Stephen VII.; 367, 368. '*Velvet*' *Brueghel*, Landscapes; 510. *Teniers the Younger*, St. Theresa; 493. *Ruysdael*, Landscape; 393. *Dürer*, St. Christopher; 503. *Swanevelt*, Landscape; 369. *Brueghel the Elder*, Snow-scene. *Altdorfer*, *340. Christ in tbe house of Simon the Pbarisee; *339. Conversion of St. Matthew *241. *Italian School of the 16th cent.*, Annunciation; 441. *Van der Meulen*, Investment of Luxembourg.

Room V. No. 162. *Rosselli*, Judith; 130. *Bassano*, Moses striking tbe rock; 693. *Courtois*, surnamed *Borgognone*, Battle-field; 481 *Rubens*, Triumpb of a warrior; *98 *Lorenzo Lotto*, Woman taken in adultery; 16. *Giorgione*. Portrait of a Venetian; 124 *Panini*, Ruins; 148. *Tintoretto*, Dedication in the Temple, a sketch; 86. Ascribed to *Ghirlandajo*, Madonna, Infant Christ, and John tbe Baptist; 786. *La Hire*, Holy Family; 596 *Ribera*, Christ among the doctors; *198. *Andrea del Sarto*, Charity, probably the first study of the subject, wbich the artist has repeated three times; 132. *Leandro Bassano* (?), Nativity of tbe Virgin; *385. *De Crayer*, Education of the Virgin; 136. *Calabreso*, Cbrist healing the blind man; 589. *Murillo*, Annunciation to the Shepherds; 429. *Honthorst*, Adoration of the Shepherds; no number, *Early Italian School*, *Madonna.

Room VI. No. 881. *Rémond*, Bridge of Crevola, on the Simplon; 776. *Ingres*, Portrait of a lady; 664. *Brascassat*, Bull (similar pictures farther on; the Musée possesses twelve works of the artist); 918. *Steuben*, Esmeralda; 948. *Horace Vernet*, 'The dead travel fast'; 756 *Gérôme*, The prisoner; 913 *Schnetz*, Funeral of a young martyr; 700. *Curzon*, Young mother; *473. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of his wife (?); 641. *Baudry*, Charlotte Corday; 654 *Boulanger*, Procession of the plague-stricken; 640. *Baudry*, Repentant Magdalen; 704. *Debay*, Episode of the year 1793 at Nantes; 706 *Delacroix*, Arab cadi; 725. *Destouches*, Departure for town; 532. *Phil. Wouverman*, Horsemen preparing to start; 764. *Gros*, Battle of Nazareth, a sketch; 912. *Ary Scheffer*, Mignon, after Goethe. In the middle, 14. *Debay*, Mercury and Argus; 31. *Etex*, Hero, both bronzes.

Room VII. contains the Collection of Marshal Clarke, Duc de Feltre, No. 522. *Van Vliet*, Head of a man; 770. *Hesse*, Venetian concert; 576. *Unknown Master*, Frederick II. (crayon); 919. *Steuben*, Odalisque; 947. *Horace Vernet*, Abraham, Hagar, and Ishmael; 740 *Hippolyte Flandrin*, Reverie; 425. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 761. *Greuze*, Portrait; 713, 711, 712. *Delaroche*, Studies for the paintings in the dome of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris (others farther on); 732. *Dubufe*, Portrait of the Duchesse de Feltre; 884. *Léopold Robert*, Hermit of Mt. Epomeo; 762. *Greuze*, Portrait; 168. *Sassoferrato*, Head of the Madonna; 709. *Delaroche*, Childhood of Pico della Mirandola; 922. *Subleyras*, Hermit. *Léopold Robert*, 886. Young fishers; 885. Bathers. 741. *Hippolyte Flandrin*, Young girl; 778. *Jacquand*, Cardinal visiting Ribera; 742. *Paul Flandrin*, Portraits of the artist and his brother (with an album); 779. *Jacquand*, Marie de' Medici in the studio of Rubens; 719. *Delaroche*, Apostle; 920. *Steuben*, The reader; 768. *Hesse*, Girl with fruit; 736. *Fabre*, Portrait of the Duc de Feltre; 769. *Hesse*, Reaper; 519. *Verschuuring*, Charge of cavalry; 815. *Le Poittevin*, Sea-piece; 393. *Dietrich*,

Monk; 848. *Nattier*, Camargo, the dancer. In the middle, *Duret*, Model of the statue of St. Michael, from the Fontaine de St. Michel at Paris.

The small room at the end contains a marble statue of Cleopatra, by *Ducommun* (of Nantes).

The building seen at the head of the street to the right, on leaving the Musée, is the *Protestant Church* (Pl. C, 2).

A little to the N.W., behind the Musée and at the end of the Rue Lafayette, is the **Palais de Justice** (Pl. D, 2), a large and handsome building, dating from 1845-53. In the centre of the façade is a colonnade surmounted by an arcade, with a fine group by Suc, of Nantes, representing Justice protecting Innocence against Crime. Among the legal archives in the Palais are the proceedings of the Revolutionary Tribunal of 1793.

We now return to the church of St. Nicolas, descend to the Erdre, and cross it, in order to reach the Basse-Grande-Rue on the opposite bank. In this street, to the right, is the church of *Ste. Croix* (Pl. E, 3), erected in the 17th and 19th centuries. Its tower is surmounted by the leaden *Belfry* from the old Hôtel de Ville, adorned with genii blowing trumpets. — The Rue de la Baclerie, to the left of the church, and its continuation, the Rue de la Juiverie, contain some interesting old houses. We now cross the *Rue de Strasbourg* (Pl. F, 2, 3), a handsome modern street, which traverses the whole E. part of the town in a straight line from N. to S.

A little farther to the E. stands the **Cathedral of St. Pierre** (Pl. F, 3). The rebuilding of this church, dating originally from the Romanesque period, was undertaken in the 15th cent., but was never finished, and the small 12th cent. choir long stood in incongruous combination with the more ambitious W. end. The work of restoration has lately been resumed and will shortly be completed. The façade is flanked by two towers, and the portals are richly adorned with sculptures.

The lofty nave produces a very imposing effect. The triforium is worthy of notice. Under the organ are *Alto-relievos* and *Statues* of the 15th cent., recently restored, representing scenes from the lives of the early Patriarchs and Bishops, and a Duke of Brittany. The chief objects of interest in the interior are, however, the tombs in the transepts. In the S. transept is the *Tomb of François II., last Duke of Brittany, and his wife Marguerite de Foix, a very elaborate work in the Renaissance style, executed in 1507 by *Michel Colomb*. The tomb, in black and white marble, supports recumbent figures of the deceased, with statues of Justice, Prudence, Temperance, and Power at the four corners, and is surrounded by two rows of sixteen niches containing statuettes of apostles, saints, and mourners Justice, to the right, is a portrait of Anne of Brittany, daughter of the deceased, who erected this monument in their honour; Prudence has two faces, one of a young woman and one of an old man. — In the N. transept is the *Tomb of Lamoricière, a native of Nantes (1806-1865). This imposing modern monument is the joint work of the architect *Boitte* and the sculptor *Paul Dubois*. Below a canopy lies a white marble figure of the general; at the corners are bronze statues of History, Charity, Military Courage, and Faith, and bas-reliefs run along the sides.

At the other end of the Rue Royale, which begins at the Place St. Pierre, stands the *Préfecture* (Pl. F, 2), an uninteresting build-

ing of the 18th century. Returning along the Rue Royale, we reach the **Place Louis XVI.** (Pl. F, 3), in the middle of which is a *Column*, 90 ft. high, surmounted by a *Statue of Louis XVI.*, by Molchnet. This Place lies between the *Cours St. André* and the *Cours St. Pierre*, all three having been laid out as a promenade in 1726 and furnished with other mediocre statues by Molchnet. The Cours St. André extends to the left to the Erdre, while the Cours St. Pierre descends to the right, passing behind the new choir of the cathedral, to the Place Duchesse-Anne and the Quai de la Loire, near the château (p. 223). In the Rue St. Clément, which leads to the E. from the Place Louis XVI., is the handsome new church of *St. Clément* (Pl. G, 2, 3), in the Gothic style of the 13th century. The chapel of the *Couvent de la Visitation* (Pl. G, 2), a little farther to the E., contains some interesting paintings by Elie Delaunay.

An old church of no architectural interest, to the left of the Cours St. Pierre, contains the Archæological Museum (Pl. F, G, 3), open on Sun. and Thurs. from 12 to 4.

The collection comprises architectural and sculptural fragments of ancient and mediæval times, inscriptions, a statue and two antique busts from the Campana Collection, a model of Nantes with its ancient fortifications, Egyptian antiquities, and pottery. The glass-cases in the middle contain jewels and medals, antique vases, Gallic weapons, and other objects.

The Rue du Lycée, to the right of this museum, leads to the **Jardin des Plantes** (Pl. G, 3, 4), a part of which is laid out as a public promenade, with an elaborate arrangement of lakes, waterfalls, rocks, grottoes, and other artificial adornments. It also contains fine groves and avenues of magnolias. There is another entrance in the Boulevard Sébastopol, near the railway. A band plays in the garden on Sundays.

We may walk along the Quai de la Fosse, skirting the harbour, turning aside, however, to visit the domed church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Port* (Pl. B, C, 3), built between 1846 and 1858, and richly decorated with sculptures and paintings. Among the latter may be mentioned a Last Supper by Picou, an Annunciation by Chalot, a Descent from the Cross after Jouvenet, and an Assumption after Murillo.

The Quai de la Fosse is followed by the Quais des Constructions, d'Aiguillon, and St. Louis. To the right of the Quai d'Aiguillon, where the railway begins to diverge from the bank of the Loire, is an avenue by which we may ascend to *Ste. Anne* (beyond Pl. A, 3), a modern church in the style of the 15th century. In front is the *Staircase of the Hundred Steps* ('Escalier des Cent-Marches'), adorned with a colossal cast-iron statue of St. Anne, by Ménard. A fine view is obtained from the top. The church is a pilgrimage-resort.

From Nantes to *Brest*, see R. 22; to Bordeaux, see *Baedeker's Midi de la France*.

From Nantes a branch-railway runs through the beautiful valley of the Erdre, passing (16 M.) *Nort*, to (38 M.) *Châteaubriant* (Vitré, Rennes; see p. 191).

From Nantes to Paimbœuf, 36½ M., railway (Chemin de Fer de l'Etat)

in 2¾-3 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 55 c.). The trains are formed at the Gare d'Orléans (see p. 221). We cross one or more arms of the Loire, according to the station we start from. — 9 M. *Bouaye.* To the left, in the centre of an expanse of meadow-land which it overflows in winter, lies the shallow *Lac de Grand-Lieu*, 5½ M. long and 3½ M. broad. At (16½ M.) *Ste. Pazanne* we diverge from the railway to Bordeaux. 19 M. *St Hilaire-de-Chaléons*, the junction of the line to Pornic (see below); 31 M. *St Père-en-Retz*, with 3010 inhabitants. We obtain a fine view of the mouth of the Loire and of St. Nazaire (see below) before reaching (35 M.) *St. Viaud.* — 36½ M. **Paimbœuf** (*Hôtel Tremblet*), a decayed town with 2400 inhab., situated on the left bank of the Loire, long played an important part as the port of Nantes but has been supplanted by St. Nazaire, owing to the accumulation of sand in the roadstead. We may also reach Paimbœuf by the *Ligne de St. Nazaire*, taking the boat from Donges (see below), or by the *Steamer* from Nantes or St. Nazaire.

From Nantes to Pornic, 35 M., railway (Chemin de Fer de l'Etat, as above) in 2-2½ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 35. 4 fr 75, 3 fr. 50 c.). From Nantes to (19 M.) *St. Hilaire-de-Chaléons*, see above. — 26 M. *Bourgneuf.* The small port of this name lies 1¼ M. to the W. of the station, on a bay, which, though dangerous, is frequented by fishing-boats. It is bordered by salt-marshes. An omnibus runs hence to (26 M.) *Noirmoutiers* (see *Baedeker's Midi de la France*). — 28½ M. *Les Moutiers*; 30 M. *La Bernerie* is a small seaport and bathing-resort; 33½ M. *Le Clion.* — 35½ M. **Pornic** (*Hôtel de la Plage; Hôtel de France*), a small seaport, which ranks with Le Croisic and Pornichet (see below) among the most frequented sea-bathing resorts in this district. It is built on the slope of a hill, the top of which commands a fine view, and possesses a *Château* of the 13-14th cent., a *Chalybeate Spring*, and many pleasant villas. In the neighbourhood are several small sheltered coves, with fine sandy beaches. Pornic is the scene of Browning's 'Fifine at the Fair'. About 5½ M. to the W. is *Préfailles* (Hôtel Ste. Marie), to which a branch-railway runs in 1-1¾ hr., a favourite seaside-resort for the people of Nantes. The beach is pebbly and the sea-water very strong. In the neighbourhood is *Quirouard*, with a chalybeate spring. About 2 M. farther to the W., at the mouth of the Loire, we reach the *Pointe de St. Gildas*, opposite the Pointe du Croisic (see below).

From Nantes to St. Nazaire (Le Croisic; Guérande) 40 M., railway in 2¼-2½ hrs. (fares 8 fr., 5 fr. 95, 4 fr. 40 c.). From Nantes to (24 M.) *Savenay*, see R. 22. The railway to St. Nazaire turns to the left and approaches the Loire. Opposite, on the left bank, is seen Paimbœuf (see above). — 31 M. *Donges.* Boat to Paimbœuf (fares 40 and 25 c.) — 36 M. *Montoir*, the junction for the direct line to Paris viâ Segré and Châteaubriant (p. 220). — 40 M. **St. Nazaire** (*Buffet; Hôtel des Messageries; Grand-Hôtel;* English vice-consul), a flourishing town with 25,575 inhab., situated at the mouth of the Loire, is the port of Nantes and has gained in importance what Nantes has lost. Its harbour is of recent creation, consisting mainly of two basins, together measuring 80 acres in extent, the excavation of which was begun in 1842. These are surrounded by 2½ M. of quays. From St. Nazaire, on the 21st of every month, the vessels of the Compagnie Transatlantique start for Vera Cruz. The Young Pretender set sail from Nazaire in 1745 in a frigate provided by Mr. Walsh of Nantes.

From St. Nazaire to Le Croisic (16 M.) and Guérande (14 M.), railway in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 30, 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 80, and 2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 50 c.). — 7½ M. **Pornichet** (*Hôtel des Bains*) has an excellent beach for bathing and is one of the most frequented seaside-resorts in Brittany. It is, however, very dusty and lacks shade. — 10 M. *Escoublac-la-Bôle* is the junction of the branch-line to (4 M.) Guérande (see below). *La Bôle* (Hôtel des Bains) is also a sea-bathing place and has a pine forest. We now traverse vast salt-marshes, extending on the right to the outskirts of Guérande and covering 4000 acres. — 12 M. *Le Pouliguen*, a small fishing-village, is also visited for sea-bathing, though the beach is spoiled by sea-weed. There is a pleasant wood in the vicinity. — 14 M. *Batz*, a country-town with salt-marshes, is famous for the quaint costumes and singular customs of its inhabitants, who are possibly of Saxon stock. Nearly all

are 'Paludiers', or workers in the salt-marshes. — 16 M. **Le Croisic** (*Hôtel de l'Etablissement;* English vice-consul), a seaport with 2460 inhab., is one of the most fashionable watering-places in La Basse Bretagne. It is finely situated on a small bay near the extremity of a peninsula, and contains a casino and many pleasant villas. Its beach is not so sheltered as that of the places mentioned above, and the sea-water is strong; but there are many shady walks in and near it. The sardine-fishery occupies a large proportion of the inhabitants of Le Croisic.

Guérande (*Hôtel Paquelet*) is a town with 7062 inhab., still surrounded by *Walls* of the 15th cent., and containing an interesting church of the 12-16th centuries. The *Porte St. Michel* is a picturesque old gateway flanked by two machicolated towers with pointed caps.

22. From Nantes to Brest.

221½ M. Railway in 10¼-12¼ hrs. (fares 44 fr. 30, 33 fr. 25, 24 fr. 40 c.). Passengers may start from the Gare d'Orléans or the station of La Bourse (see p. 221).

Nantes, see p. 221. The train crosses the town and skirts the Loire. — ¾ M. *La Bourse.* Fine view of the harbour to the left. 2½ M. *Chantenay*, connected with Nantes by tramway (p. 221). The railway continues to skirt the river.

6 M. *Basse-Indre* is the station also for *Indret*, with its extensive factories, on an island to the left. 9½ M. *Couëron*, with large glass-works and an establishment working in argentiferous lead; 14 M. *St. Etienne-de-Montluc;* 17½ M. *Cordemais.* — 24 M. *Savenay* (Buffet), the junction for St. Nazaire, see p. 229. In 1793 the Vendeans were defeated at Savenay by Kléber and Marceau. — 33 M. *Pont-Château*, the junction of another line to St. Nazaire (see p. 221); 36½ M. *Drefféac;* 39½ M. *St. Gildas.* Beyond (42 M.) *Séverac* the railway crosses and then skirts the canal from Brest to Nantes. Lines to Rennes (p. 188) and Sablé (p. 220) diverge to the right. The *Vilaine* is crossed.

50½ M. **Redon** (*Buffet; Hôtel de France*, at the station), a town with 6428 inhab., is situated on the Vilaine and on the canal between Brest and Nantes. The interesting old *Church of St. Sauveur* (12-14th cent.), near the railway, to the left, has a central tower of the 12th, and a detached W. tower of the 14th century.

The canal and the *Oust*, a tributary of the Vilaine, are crossed. 55 M. *St. Jacut;* 61 M. *Malansac.* — 68 M. *Questembert.*

A branch-railway runs hence to (20½ M.) *Ploërmel*, joining there another line from *La Brohinière* (p. 192). The country traversed is bleak and uninteresting ('landes'), but abounds in rude monolithic monuments. — **Ploërmel** (*Hôtel de France*), a town with 5880 inhab., still retains part of its old walls of the 15th century. The *Church of St. Armel*, rebuilt in the 16th cent., is embellished with a very fine lateral portal and good stained glass of the 16th cent.; it contains an altarpiece dating from the 17th cent., and a curious old tomb (14th cent.), decorated with statues.

A road (omn. 1½ fr.) leads to the E. from Ploërmel to (7½ M) *Josselin.* About halfway, to the left of the road, rises a modern pyramid, commemorating the famous *Combat of Thirty*, fought between 30 Bretons and 30 English knights in 1351. After a most sanguinary contest the former, commanded by Jean de Beaumanoir, vanquished the latter, who were led by Bembro (Pembroke?). The story rests on the authority

of comparatively modern Breton poets, though the names of the conquerors are inscribed on the obelisk. It is said that as the English were not numerous enough to provide more than 20 champions, 4 Flemings and 6 Bretons fought on their side. — **Josselin** *(Hôtel de la Croix d'Or)*, a small town on the Oust, is commanded by the fine *Castle* of the 14-15th cent., in which the famous Connétable de Clisson died in 1409. It belongs to the Rohan family, whose motto 'à plus' may be deciphered in various places in the stone tracery of the exterior parapets. The *Church of Notre-Dame* (15th cent.) contains the cenotaph of the Constable, with white marble statues of himself and his wife, surrounded by statuettes of monks. The ancient mural paintings should also be observed. An annual pilgrimage is made to this spot on the Tuesday in Whit-Week.

77 M. *Elven.* The village of that name lies $3^1/_2$ M. to the N. (omn. 50 c.). About 1 M. to the S.W. is the ruined castle of *Largouet* (13-15th cent.), in which Henry of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.) and his uncle, the Earl of Pembroke, were imprisoned by the Duke of Brittany. They had been wrecked on the coast on their flight after the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471. Henry remained here nearly fifteen years, before he effected his escape into France. One of the towers is 65 ft. high, the other 130 ft.

$83^1/_2$ M. **Vannes** (*Hôtel de France*, Rue Billault; *du Commerce*, Rue du Mené), a town with 20,000 inhab., the capital of the *Département du Morbihan*, is situated on the *Conteau*, about 3 M. from the Gulf of Morbihan (p. 234). It has a small harbour. Vannes was the chief town of the Veneti (p. 233), the most implacable foes of the Romans in Armorica, and formerly played a conspicuous part in the history of Brittany. Now, however, it has sunk into insignificance. Several of the houses in the old town, which lies about $^1/_2$ M. from the station, are very quaint and picturesque.

The *Cathedral*, which we reach by the Avenue de la Gare and the Rue Billault, built originally in the 13th cent. and largely added to in the 15-18th cent., has a large W. portal (rebuilt in modern times) flanked by towers of unequal height. The apsidal chapel is dedicated to the Spanish Dominican, St. Vincent Ferrier, born at Valentia in 1357, who died at Vannes in 1419. His tomb is in the N. transept. Several bishops are also buried in the church.

The chief remains of the *Ramparts* of the 14-17th cent. are on the E. side of the town. The *Porte St. Patern* is named after the neighbouring church. In making the circuit of the old town towards the right (to the left lies the *Parc de la Préfecture*) we observe the *Tour du Connétable*, dating from the 14th cent., and so named because the Connétable de Clisson was confined here in 1387 by the Duke of Brittany, just as the former was on the point of making a descent upon England on behalf of Charles VI. of France.

The first turning to the right leads to the Place des Lices, No. 8 in which is the *Archaeological Museum* (50 c.; Sun., 12-3, free). The first room contains prehistoric and general antiquities; the second, Gallo-Roman antiquities illustrating the early importance of Vannes; and the third, mediæval and Renaissance objects. The building also contains a museum of natural history.

The Rue St. Vincent leads thence to the *Harbour*, which is accessible to ships of 150 tons burden. To the right is the *Promenade de la Rabine*. The Rue du Port, with a quaint old house, and the Rue Thiers skirt the other side of the old town. The *Palais de Justice*, rebuilt in 1872, stands in a large square to the left, and at the end of the street is the modern *Hôtel de Ville*. The *College* with its chapel, adjoining the Hôtel de Ville, dates from the 16-17th centuries. — The Rue du Mené leads back to the Avenue de la Gare.

A diligence (2, 1½ fr.) plies from Vannes to (15 M.) *Sarzeau* (p. 234). — A sailing-boat (12-15 fr.) may be taken across the *Morbihan* to (12½ M.) *Locmariaquer* (p. 234; a pleasant excursion).

93½ M. *Ste. Anne.* About 1¾ M. to the N. is *Ste. Anne d'Auray* (omn. 50 c.; Hôtel de France; Lion d'Or), one of the most frequented pilgrim-resorts in Brittany. Thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the province, most of them in their interesting and distinctive costumes, annually crowd hither in Whitsun-Week and on July 26th (St. Anne's Day) to worship a portion of a statue of St. Anne, miraculously revealed in 1623 to a peasant named Ives Nicolazic. A new church has recently been built here in the Renaissance style, with a tower surmounted by a figure of the saint.

95 M. **Auray** *(Buffet; Hôtel du Pavillon; de la Poste)*, a town of 6400 inhab., with a small harbour on the *Loch*, lies about 1¼ M. to the S.E. of the station. It has few attractions for the tourist, beyond being excellent headquarters for excursions (see below). It is also one of the leading centres of the oyster-culture of France. The production of its oyster-parks has increased tenfold within the last ten years; and in 1885 amounted to 70,000,000 bivalves. The price has, however, correspondingly fallen. The battle of Auray, fought in 1364 between Charles of Blois and John of Montfort, resulted in the defeat and death of the former.

A little to the N.W. of the station is the *Chartreuse d'Auray*, now an institution for deaf-mutes. Adjoining the church is a *Sepulchral Chapel*, erected in 1823-29 in memory of 952 'Emigrés', who were captured at Quiberon in 1795 (see below) and put to death in this neighbourhood on the spot now marked by a *Chapelle Expiatoire*. The former chapel (visitors admitted) contains a statue of Religion, several busts of the leaders of the expedition, bas-reliefs, etc. — The road passing the Chartreuse and the expiatory chapel forms a picturesque walk to (3 M.) Ste. Anne d'Auray (see above).

Continuation of the railway to *Brest*, see p. 235. — Railway to *St. Brieuc* viâ Pontivy, see p. 193.

Expedition from Auray to Quiberon, Plouharnel, Carnac, and Locmariaquer.

Railway to *Quiberon*, 17½ M., in 50-60 min. (fares 3 fr. 45, 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 85 c.); to *Plouharnel*, by the same line, 8½ M.; thence Omnibus (50 c.) to (2½ M.) *Carnac*. From Carnac a carriage may be hired to *Locmariaquer*, 8 M. farther to the W., which, however, may also be reached direct from Auray by Sailing Boat in about 2 hrs. (10 M.; 10-12 fr.).

4½ M. *Ploemel.* — Before reaching (8½ M.) *Plouharnel-Carnac* we see the *Menhirs of Vieux-Moulin* to the right. The village of Plouharnel lies about ¼ M. to the left of the railway (see

below). — The line now runs along the *Peninsula of Quiberon*, 6 M. long, the narrowest part of which is defended by *Fort Penthièvre.* At (14 M.) *St. Pierre* are several groups of menhirs and dolmens.

17½ M. **Quiberon** *(Hôtel de France; Penthièvre)*, a town with 2922 inhab. and a small harbour, is situated near the extremity of the peninsula. About 6000 French 'Emigrés' were landed here in 1795 under the protection of the guns of the English fleet, but were met and defeated by the Republican forces under Hoche. Some 1800 escaped to the British ships; the rest died on the field or were put to death afterwards.

Good anchorage may be obtained in the *Bay of Quiberon*, which is memorable for the naval battle fought in 56 B.C. between the Romans under young Decimus Brutus and the Veneti (p. 231), a seafaring people, whose large and strong ships, equipped with chain-cables and leathern sails, used to visit Britain. The Veneti, however, were conquered, their 220 ships destroyed, and the people sold into slavery by Cæsar, who had watched the battle from the shore. The harbour of Quiberon is at *Port Maria*, where there is also a sea-bathing establishment. *Port Haliguen* lies about ¾ M. distant, on the E. coast of the peninsula.

A steamboat leaves Port Maria twice a day for **Belle-Ile-en-Mer** (10 M., in 1 hr.; fares 3, 2½ fr.), the largest island belonging to Brittany, 11 M. long and 2½-6 M. broad. The chief town is **Le Palais** *(Hôtel de France)*, with 5126 inhab. and a double line of fortification, one modern and one dating from the 16-17th centuries. The inhabitants are engaged in the sardine-fishery and in the preparation of potted fish. There is also a reformatory on the island. The coast is in many places picturesque, with remarkable grottoes; the most interesting spots are the *Pointe des Poulains*, 7 M. to the N.W., reached viâ *Port-Philippe* or (3½ M.) *Sauzon*, and the *Mer Sauvage* on the W.

Plouharnel (*Hôtel du Commerce*, well spoken of, déj. 2¼, D. 2½ fr.) is surrounded, like Carnac, by *Ancient Stone Monuments*, most of which lie to the W. of the village, scattered on either side of the road. The nearest stones, the *Dolmens of Rondossec*, are to the right of the road leading from the station to the village. M. Gaillard, the host of the inn, a distinguished and obliging archæologist, who has collected a small *Museum* of objects found near the ancient monuments of the district, organizes expeditions to visit the stones for parties of 1-5 pers., at 3, 4, or 5 fr. for each person according to the distance. The most interesting of those megalithic monuments, besides the above-mentioned dolmens at Rondossec, are the *Dolmen of Runesto* and the *Dolmens of Mané-Kerioned*, a little to the N.E., to the left and right respectively of the road to Auray. If the visitor intends to go on to Carnac he should, however, visit the *Menhirs of Vieux-Moulin*, on the other side of the railway, on the road to Belz, and then the large *Dolmen of Crucuno*, ½ M. from the road and 1¾ M. from the station. Still farther along the road, 1¼ M. from the road to Crucuno, are the *Lines of Erdeven*, consisting of 1030 menhirs resembling those at Carnac (p. 234).

Carnac *(Hôtel des Voyageurs)*, 1¾ M. to the S.E. of Plouharnel, is perhaps even more celebrated for its ancient remains. The *Museum* here (50 c.) owes its origin to Mr. Miln (d. 1881), a Scottish antiquary, who made important excavations and discoveries in this neighbourhood. To the left of the road from Carnac to Locmariaquer rises the *Mont St. Michel*, a 'galgal' or tumulus, 65 ft. high and 260 ft. in diameter, consisting chiefly of blocks of stone heaped up over a dolmen. Fine view from the top, including the 'Lines'. The famous *Lines of Carnac*, situated about ½ M. to the N. of the village, near the road to Auray, consist of two principal groups of 8-900 standing-stones (there are said to have been originaly 12-15,000), arranged on a moor in the form of a quincunx, and forming 9 or 10 avenues. All these stones have their smaller ends fixed in the ground; some of them are fully 16 ft. high, and some are estimated to weigh at least 40-50 tons. About 1 M. to the E. of Carnac is a piece of moorland named the *Bossenno* or *Boceno* (*bocenieu* = mounds), where Mr. Miln's excavations brought to light what is believed to be a Gallo-Roman town.

Farther on, on the way to Locmariaquer (carr., see p. 232), we pass (4½ M.) *La Trinité-sur-Mer*, a small seaport, with oyster-beds. Crossing the river *Crach* by a ferry at (½ M.) *Kerisper*, we find ourselves in the *Peninsula of Locmariaquer*, which bounds the Morbihan on the N.W. (see below).

Locmariaquer *(Hôtel Marchand)*, a small seaport on the Morbihan, has in its neighbourhood perhaps the most remarkable megalithic monuments in France. The chief of these are the *Mané-Lud*, a dolmen of unusual size, the interior of which should be inspected; the *Men-er-Hroeck*, a menhir originally nearly 70 ft. high, now overthrown and broken; and the two dolmens known as the *Dol-ar-Marc'hadouiren* and the *Mané-Rutual*. All these are passed on the way from Carnac to Locmariaquer. Beyond the village is the *Mané-er-Hroeck*, a tumulus with a cavern (key at the Mairie), etc. Various Roman antiquities have also been discovered at Locmariaquer.

The **Morbihan** ('Little Sea') is a bay or gulf, 6 M. long and 11 M. broad, almost landlocked by the peninsulas of Locmariaquer and Rhuis, between which there is a channel only ½ M. wide. The gulf is studded with numerous fertile islets, the best-known of which, though not the largest, is the *Ile de Gavr'inis* ('Isle of Goats'), 2½ M. from Locmariaquer. It contains an interesting chambered *Tumulus*, with sculptures. — The large *Peninsula of Rhuis* is remarkable for its mild climate. The chief town is *Sarzeau* (Hôtel Le Sage; 5563 inhab.), the birthplace of Le Sage (1668-1747), author of 'Gil Blas'. The house in which he was born is shown to visitors. An omnibus plies hence from Vannes (p. 231). About 2 M. to the S.E. of Sarzeau is the *Château de Sucinio*, the summer-residence of the dukes of Brittany, founded in the 13th cent. but almost wholly rebuilt in the 15-16th centuries. On the coast, 3½ M. to the S.W. of Sarzeau, is *St. Gildas-de-Rhuis* (Hôtel Giquel), with an old abbey-church and a convent, of which Abelard was abbot for a short time. Near the end of the peninsula, 5½ M. to the W., is *Port Navalo*, the nearest village to Locmariaquer. Adjacent is a large tumulus known as the *Butte de Tumiac*.

CONTINUATION OF THE RAILWAY TO BREST. — 103½ M. *Landévant.* The railway next crosses the *Blavet* by a viaduct 80 ft. high.

112 M. **Hennebont** *(Hôtel de France)*, a small seaport with 6520 inhab., is finely situated on the Blavet, the banks of which afford a pleasant promenade. The Gothic church of *Notre-Dame-de-Paradis*, said to have been built by the English, dates from the 16th century. The relics of the old fortifications include a Gothic *Gateway*, by which we enter the old quarter known as the *Ville-Close*, where a few quaint old timber-front houses of the 16-17th cent. still linger. Hennebont is noted for its spirited defence by Jeanne de Montfort in 1342, described by Froissart. — Lorient and its harbour appear on the left. The *Scorff* is crossed.

117 M. **Lorient** (*Buffet; Hôtel de France*, Place d'Alsace-Lorraine; *de Bretagne*, Rue du Marché), a fortified military and commercial port, with 40,000 inhab., is situated on the Scorff, near its junction with the Blavet. Lorient was an insignificant village down to the 17th cent., when the powerful Compagnie des Indes Orientales raised it to importance by establishing their ship-building yards here. From the company it received the name *L'Orient*. When the company collapsed after the capture of Bengal by the British in 1753, the dockyards and works were purchased by the state.

The town is well-built but uninteresting. The Rue du Marché, diverging to the right from the prolongation of the Cours Chazelle, leads to the *Place d'Alsace-Lorraine*, the principal square. The Rue des Fontaines, quitting the latter at its left angle, conducts us to two smaller squares, in one of which is the *Church of St. Louis* (18th cent.) and in the other a bronze *Statue of Bisson*, a young naval lieutenant who blew up his ship in 1827 to prevent it falling into the hands of Greek pirates. Statues have also been erected to *Victor Massé*, the composer (1822-1884), and to the poet *Parizeux* (1806-58), both natives of the town.

To the left of St. Louis is a small *Municipal Museum* (open on Sun. and Thurs., 12 to 4 or 5; strangers admitted on other days also). The Cours de la Bove, to the right of the church, leads to the commercial harbour (see below); the dockyard is reached by the first cross-street to the right in the street to the left of the museum.

To visit the *Dockyard*, with the exception of the part near the Place d'Armes, which is always open, a special permit is required, to be obtained at the office of the Majorité, in the Place d'Armes. The visitor is accompanied by a sailor, who gives all needful explanations. At the entrance, near the Place d'Armes, is a *Signal Tower*, 125 ft. in height. The arsenal is interesting, though not so important as that of Brest. Various workshops and an armoury, with weapons artistically arranged in the manner usual to such places, are shown. There are also workshops at *Caudan*, on the left bank of the Scorff, which is crossed by a floating bridge.

The *Commercial Harbour* lies at the S. end of the dockyard,

between the town proper and a new suburb. It includes a dry dock and a floating-dock. The trade is chiefly connected with the requirements of the dockyard.

The *Roadstead*, beyond the two harbours, is formed by a deep and safe bay, 3½ M. long, with a fortified island in the middle.

The *Musée Dousdebès*, a collection of paintings which includes a few good works by old masters, is situated in the Rue de Brest, the third cross-street in the new suburb, as we come from the swing-bridge. It is named after the citizen who bequeathed it to the town.

About 1¼ M. from the farther end of the roadstead, on the other bank, is the small fortified town of *Port-Louis*, also of recent origin. It is frequented as a bathing-resort by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Steamboats ply hither from Lorient every hour (15-20 min.; fare 30, 20 c.). The island of *Groix*, 8½ M. from Port Louis, about 4½ M. long and 1¾ M. broad, is surrounded with cliffs pierced with caverns, and contains some Druidic monuments. Steamboat from Lorient (fare 1 fr. 80, 1 fr 30; return 2 fr. 80, 2 fr. 20 c).

Beyond (122 M.) *Gestel* the railway crosses the *Laïta* by a viaduct 108 ft. high.

130 M. **Quimperlé** *(Hôtel de France et d'Angleterre)*, a town with 7156 inhab., is charmingly situated at the confluence of the two rivers which form the Laïta (*Kemper* signifying confluence in the Breton tongue). The more conspicuous church is that of *St. Michel*, dating from the 14-15th centuries. The other, *Ste. Croix*, erected on the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, has been recently rebuilt. It contains an old rood-screen (16th cent.).

The women of (138 M.) *Bannalec* are said to be noted for their beauty. — 147 M. *Rosporden.*

A branch-railway runs from Rosporden to (10 M.) **Concarneau** *(Hôtel des Voyageurs)*, a town with 5684 inhab. and a good harbour, picturesquely situated on the E. side of the *Bay of La Forest* or *Fouesnant*. The ancient quarter of the town, the *Ville-Close*, lies upon an islet surroundedby *Ramparts*, dating in part from the 15th century. The leading industries are the sardine-fishery and the preserving and packing of sardines. At the mouth of the harbour is an *Aquarium* communicating directly with the sea, where large quantities of turbots and lobsters are reared. Attached to the aquarium, which was founded by Professor Coste of the Collège de France (d. 1873), is a laboratory of marine zoology. — Concarneau is supposed to be the 'Plouvenec' of Miss Howard's charming and pathetic story of 'Guenn'. 'Nevin', where Guenn danced at the Pardon, is probably *Pont Aven*, and *Les Glénans* may be identified with the 'Lannions'.

158 M. **Quimper** (*Hôtels de l'Epée*, *du Parc*, Rue du Parc, on the quay near the cathedral), 'a pleasant river-side city of fables and gables', the capital of the *Département du Finistère* and the seat of a bishop, occupies a fine situation at the confluence of the *Steir* and the *Odet*. Pop. 17,170.

The *Cathedral of St. Corentin, reached by following the quay on the right bank and then turning to the right, is one of the finest Gothic edifices in Brittany. Though its construction extended over two cent. (13-15th) it is marked by great unity of plan. The *Portals* are richly sculptured but have suffered from the hand of time. The spires on the two towers are modern.

The *Choir* is the finest part of the interior, although its axis is not parallel with that of the nave. Other features of interest are the stained glass (both ancient and modern), the mural paintings, some works by *Yan' Dargent* (a modern Breton artist), the altarpieces and statues of the 14th and 15th cent., and the tombs of the bishops. The **High Altar* is a gorgeous modern work in gilded bronze, adorned with statuettes and alto-reliefs, and surmounted by a canopy of painted and gilded wood.

The square to the left of the cathedral is embellished with a *Statue of Laënnec*, the physician (1781-1826), inventor of the stethoscope, who was born at Quimper. The *Hôtel de Ville*, containing the public library, is also in this square.

The Musée, in an adjoining building, is open to the public on Thurs., Sun., and holidays, 12 to 4; but strangers may obtain admission on other days also.

On the ground-floor are two rooms containing an interesting *Archaeological Collection*, and a group of 44 figures illustrating Breton costumes. The first floor contains a *Picture Gallery*, with several good examples of old masters, especially of the Flemish and Dutch schools. The most important is by *Alonzo Cano* (the Virgin presenting to St. Ildefonso a chasuble embroidered by herself), in the first room to the left of the entrance. The Musée also contains a valuable collection of engravings and some sculptures.

The *Lycée*, farther on in the same direction, was formerly a Jesuits' college. — The *Chapel* (17-18th cent.) has been preserved without alteration. The street in front of the cathedral crosses the Steir, a tributary of the Odet. The *Church of St. Mathieu*, on the other side of the river, dates from the 16th cent., with the exception of the tower, which is modern.

The *Church of Locmaria* (11th and 15th cent.), in the S.W. part of the town, on the left bank of the Odet, is interesting to archæologists. There is a ferry over the river, not far from the church.

From Quimper to Pont-l'Abbé (Penmarch), 13½ M., railway in 50-60 min. (fares 2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 50 c.). This branch diverges from the main line beyond a tunnel (see below). — 10 M. *Combrit-Tréméoc.* About 3 M. to the N.W., on the right bank of the Odet, are the interesting remains of the *Roman Villa* of *Le Pérennou*. — 13½ M. **Pont-l'Abbé** *(Hôtel Duhamel)*, a town with 5730 inhab., on the river of the same name, contains a *Church* (14-16th cent.) which belonged to a convent, the buildings of which still exist. The cloisters are very graceful. The local costumes here are among the most peculiar in Brittany.

Penmarch, a village with 3238 inhab., 7½ M. to the S.W. by road, is the modern representative of a once flourishing town, which is said to have had six churches and 10,000 inhab. in the middle ages, and the scattered ruins of which extend as far as (1¼ M.) the Pointe de Penmarch. The discovery of Newfoundland, the inroads of the sea, war, and the disappearance of the cod-fish on which it chiefly depended for its industrial importance, ruined this town in the 16th century. The principal church is now that of *St. Nonna*, dating from the 16th century.

From Quimper to Douarnenez (Pointe du Raz), 15 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 5, 2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 70 c.). The branch diverges from the main-line about 3 M. from Quimper, threads a tunnel, and passes two unimportant stations. — 15 M. **Douarnenez** *(Hôtel des Voyageurs; du Commerce)*, a town with 10,985 inhab., situated on a fine bay of the same name, is an important centre of the sardine-fishery.

A public vehicle plies hence to (9½ M.) *Pont-Croix* (2666 inhab.), with a curious old collegiate church, *Notre-Dame-de-Roscudon*, dating from the 13-15th cent., and to (13 M.) *Audierne*, once like Penmarch (see above) an important town, but now containing only 3050 inhabitants. — The *Pointe du*

Raz, the westernmost point of Finistère, 9½ M. from Audierne, commands an almost constantly wild and tempestuous sea-view. Visitors may sometimes arrange to spend the night at the *Lighthouse*. It is hazardous to proceed to the N., towards the *Enfer de Plogoff* and the *Baie des Trépassés*, without minute instructions and precautions (guide advisable).

Beyond Quimper the railway crosses the Odet, traverses a tunnel, and then, bending northward, ascends the valley of the *Steir*, which it repeatedly crosses. 169 M. *Quéménéven*. We cross a viaduct 80 ft. in height.

176 M. **Châteaulin** *(Hôtel de la Grand' Maison)*, a town with 3656 inhab., picturesquely situated on the *Aulne*, and connected with Brest by steamboat (5 hrs.). In the neighbourhood are important slate-quarries. The only relic of the castle, which stood on a rock on the left bank of the Aulne, is the *Chapel of Notre-Dame*, dating from the 15-16th centuries.

The river is now crossed by means of a viaduct, 390 yds. long and 160 ft. high. The district becomes hilly; and another viaduct, 130 ft. high, is crossed. 185 M. *Quimerc'h*. Beyond a tunnel, ¼ M. long, we see the roads of Brest on the left. 192 M. *Hanvec*. — The name of (193½ M.) *Daoulas* is said to be derived from the Breton words *'mouster daou laz'* meaning 'monastery of the two murders', and the legend relates that the monastery here was originally founded in expiation by a knight who had slain two monks at the altar in the 6th century. The chief remains of the monastery are parts of the church and cloisters, dating from the 12th century. Another viaduct is crossed, ¼ M. long and 120 ft. high. — Beyond (203 M.) *Dirinon* the railway descends towards the *Elorn* and crosses the river.

At (210 M.) *Landerneau* we join the line from Rennes (see p. 196).

23. From Paris to Tours.

a. Viâ Orléans.

145 M. Railway in 4-9¼ hrs. (fares 28 fr. 90, 21 fr. 70, 15 fr. 90 c.). The trains start from the Gare d'Orléans, near the Jardin des Plantes (Pl. G, 25).

I. From Paris to Orléans.

75 M. Railway in 2-4½ hrs. (fares 15 fr., 11 fr. 25, 8 fr. 15 c.). Express-trains to Tours do not enter the station of Orléans, but go on direct from Les Aubrais, see p. 240. Comp. the Map, p. 2.

At (1¾ M.) the station of *Orléans-Ceinture* we pass under the Ligne de Ceinture, before quitting Paris. To the right is *Ivry*, with its large *Hospital for Incurables*, containing 2029 beds. 3 M. *Vitry*. The railway returns to the bank of the Seine near Choisy.

6 M. *Choisy-le-Roi*, a pleasant town with 7853 inhab., owes its affix to the fact that Louis XV. built a château here for himself and Madame de Pompadour. The Rue du Pont, near the station, passes the old *Communs du Château*, now occupied, like the other scanty remains of the château at the end of the Rue de Paris, by a porcelain-factory. Farther on, on the right side of the street, are the *Mairie* and the *Church*, both dating also from the reign of

Louis XV. In the open space at the junction of the Rue du Pont, the Route de Sceaux, and the Avenue de Paris, stands a bronze statue, by L. Steiner, of *Rouget de l'Isle*, author of the 'Marseillaise', who died at Choisy in 1836. The fine *Avenue de Paris* meets the Avenue de Versailles at the iron gate of the old château. There are numerous pleasant private houses in this new quarter of Choisy, which is connected with Paris by omnibus (60 c.).

Our line next passes under the Ligne de la Grande Ceinture. 9½ M. *Ablon.* The Seine reappears on the left. 10½ M. *Athis-Mons.* The wooded heights are dotted with picturesque country-houses. The line to Corbeil and Montargis diverges to the left (p. 367).

12½ M. *Juvisy* has a station used by both lines. The railway now ascends the valley of the *Orge*, which is crossed a little beyond the station by the *Pont des Belles-Fontaines* (18th cent.), consisting of two bridges, one above the other.

13½ M. *Savigny-sur-Orge* has a fine château of the 15th century. A little farther on is a section of the Ligne de la Grande Ceinture, leading to Palaiseau (Versailles).

15 M. *Epinay-sur-Orge* is approached and quitted by viaducts. In the distance, to the right, appears the Tour de Montlhéry (see below). — 16 M. *Perray-Vaucluse.* The numerous new buildings of the large lunatic asylum of *Vaucluse*, belonging to the city of Paris, are seen, rising one above another, on the hill to the right. — 18 M. *St. Michel.*

An omnibus (30 c.) plies hence to (1¾ M.) **Montlhéry**, famous for its *Feudal Castle.* The ancient donjon (13th cent.) rises conspicuously on a hill to a height of 100 ft. Fine view from the top. Montlhéry is noted for an indecisive battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1465, between Louis XI. and the 'Ligue du Bien Public', commanded by Charles the Bold, afterwards Duke of Burgundy. — To the right of the road to Montlhéry is *Longpont*, a village with a curious old *Priory Church*, which has been largely restored in its original Romanesque style.

20 M. *Brétigny.* This village must not be confounded with Brétigny-lès-Chartres, 5½ M. to the S.E. of Chartres, which gives name to the Treaty of Brétigny, concluded in 1360 between Edward III. of England and John of France. — Railway to Tours viâ Vendôme, see p. 251.

23 M. *Marolles;* 25 M. *Bouray;* 26½ M. *Lardy;* 28½ M. *Chamarande*, to the left, with a château built by Mansart; 30½ M. *Etrechy.* To the right, as we approach Etampes, appears the ruined *Tour Guinette*, 90 ft. in height, the relic of a castle of the 12th century.

35 M. **Etampes** (*Buffet; Hôtel du Grand Monarque*, Rue du Château), a town with 8460 inhab., in a valley to the left, carries on a considerable trade in grain and flour. Three small rivers serve to work the large mills.

The Rue du Château, opposite the station, leads to the *Church of St. Basile*, dating mainly from the 15-16th cent., with a handsome Romanesque portal. The tower was built in the 12th century. In the interior are several antique altarpieces and some ancient and

modern stained glass. To the right of the church is the *Hôtel de Diane de Poitiers* (16th cent.), now a savings-bank, in the court-yard of which are some attractive sculptures. A little lower, to the left, is the *Church of Notre-Dame* (12th cent.), at one time fortified, and provided with a fine tower and spire. The first turning to the right in the adjoining square, and then the first to the left, bring us to the *Hôtel de Ville*, an elegant turreted building of the 16th cent., recently enlarged. Adjacent is the old *Hôtel d'Anne de Pisseleu* (mistress of Francis I.), dating from the 16th cent. and now occupied as a grocer's shop. The Rue St. Jacques leads hence, to the left, to the Place du Théâtre, in which stands El. Rohert's marble statue of *Geoffroy-St. Hilaire*, the naturalist (1772-1844), who was born at Etampes. Farther on is the *Church of St. Gilles* (12-16th cent.), and still farther on, in a suburb about 1 M. from St. Basile, is that of *St. Martin*, a curious building of the 12th cent., with a leaning tower in the Renaissance style. The portal, in the style of the 13th cent., is modern.

On quitting Etampes the train passes through a cutting, skirts the town (view of St. Martin's to the left), and ascends a steep incline (mounting 180 ft. in 3½ M.) to the plateau of *La Beauce*, one of the granaries of France. The view is extensive but monotonous. — 43½ M. *Monnerville;* 46½ M. *Angerville;* 60½ M. *Boisseaux;* 55 M. *Toury.* About 6½ M. to the W. is *Rouvray-Ste. Croix*, near which the English defeated the French in 1429 in an engagement known as the 'Battle of Herrings', from the supply of fish which the former were conveying to the camp before Orléans. — At (67 M.) *Chevilly* Prince Frederick Charles defeated General d'Aurelles de Paladine on Dec. 3rd, 1870. Beyond (70 M.) *Cercottes* the scenery becomes more attractive, and vineyards begin to appear.

74 M. *Les Aubrais* (Buffet) is the junction at which passengers for Orléans by the express-trains to Tours change carriages. The ordinary trains run into the station at Orléans. — 75 M. *Orléans.*

Orléans. — **Hotels.** Grand Hôtel d'Orléans (Pl. b; C, 2), Rue Bannier 118; Grand Hôtel du Loiret (Pl. c; C, 2), Rue Bannier 18, déj. 3 fr.; St. Aignan (Pl. a; C, 1), not far from the station, facing the Rue Bannier; Hôtel de Constantine, Place du Martroi, unpretending, pens. from 5 fr. — *Furnished Apartments* in the Rue Bourgogne, Rue Ste. Catherine, and Rue des Pastoureaux, from 30-40 fr. per month.

Cafés and Restaurants in the Place du Martroi; *Charpentier*, Rue Bourgogne 215, recommended to those spending some time in Orléans.

Cabs. Per drive 1¾, per hr. 2¼ fr.; at night 2 and 2¾ fr.

Tramway from Les Aydes on the N. to the Barrière d'Olivet on the S., viâ the Rue Bannier and the Rue Royale, etc.; from the Place Bannier to the bridge 15 and 10 c., to Olivet (source of the Loiret, see p. 244) 25 and 20 c.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 4), Rue de Bourgogne 187.

Orléans, on the right bank of the *Loire*, the ancient capital of the *Orléanais* and now the chief town of the *Département du Loiret*, the seat of a bishop, and the headquarters of the Vth Army Corps, is a large and well-built but dull town, with a population of 60,826.

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Gien
Caserne d'Artillerie
Rue du Réservoir
Réservoir
Rue Verte
Rue Guillerault
Cimetière St. Vincent
St. Vincent
Faubourg St. Vincent
R. de la Poule
Petites Sœurs des Pauvres
Rue Bellebat
Boulᵈ Alexandre Martin
Caserne d'Artillerie
R. des Anglaises
R. des Huguenots
R. St. Martin
R. du Sanitas
R. des Bons Enfants
R. du Bourgneuf
Rue de l'Eglise St. Marc
Halle au blé
Gr. Séminaire
R. de Bouteilles
Boulᵈ Saint Vincent
Théâtre
Mairie
R. Pavée
Rue de l'Evêché
Statue de Pothier
Evêché
R. St. Euverte
St. Euverte
Boulᵈ St. Marc
R. Nᵉ Bellebat
Venelle des Cordiers
Place Ste. Croix
Ste. Croix
d'Arc
R. des Noyers
R. des Juifs
R. du Champ St. Euverte
R. Cloître Ste. Croix
R. St. P. Lentin
Grands Ciseaux
Le Calvaire
Cloître St. Etienne
Rue du Bourdon Blanc
R. des Pensées
R. d. St. Victor
R. des Ormes
R. du Dev
Fauḃᵍ Bourgogne
Temple
Poste & Tél.
Préfecture
Rue de Bourgogne
Coquille
R. de Solferino
Motte Sanguin
Boulᵈ de la Motte Sanguin
R. de l'Abreuvoir
R. des 4 degrés
Cloître St. Aignan
St. Aignan
R. des Africains
R. des 5 Marches
R. des Quatre Fils
de la Charpenterie
R. de la Tour Neuve
St. Pierre le Puellier
R. des Tanneurs
Quai du Roi
Quai du Châtelet
Quai du Fort Alleaume
Fleuve
Augustins
Limoges, Bourges
Olivet

Orléans occupies the site of the Gallic town of *Cenabum* or *Genabum*, captured and burned by Cæsar in B.C. 52 in revenge for a massacre of Roman merchants here by the Carnutes. The town was afterwards rebuilt by the Emperor Aurelian, who named it *Aurelianum*, whence the modern name is derived. The position of Orléans as the key to Central and S. France has always given it great strategic importance, and it has frequently been besieged. In 451 St. Aignan, then bishop, delivered it from the attack of Attila, but Clovis took it in 498. After the death of Clovis Orléans became the capital of an independent kingdom, which was, however, united to the kingdom of Paris in 613. The most notable event in the history of the town is its siege by the English in 1428-29, which was raised by Joan of Arc, the famous 'Maid of Orléans'. Entering the town on April 29th, 1429, she forced the English to retire discomfited by the 8th of the following month. In 1563 the town, as a stronghold of the Huguenots under Coligny, was attacked by the Duke of Guise. In 1870 Orléans was again the object of important military manœuvres; on Oct. 11th it was taken by the Germans, a month later it was recaptured by the French, but the Germans again made themselves masters of it on Dec. 5th and held it until March 16th, 1871.

The *Station* (Pl. D, 1), recently reconstructed, adjoins the handsome *Boulevards*, which encircle the town on all sides except that washed by the river. Turning to the right, we reach the *Place Bannier* (C, 1), at one corner of which stands the *Church of St. Paterne*, now being rebuilt. When the restoration is complete this church will be a handsome specimen of the Gothic style of the 13th century.

The Rue Bannier leads to the S., past the church, to the *Place du Martroi* (Pl. C, 3), in the centre of the town. A mediocre bronze *Equestrian Statue of the Maid of Orléans*, by *Foyatier*, was erected here in 1855, representing Joan returning thanks to heaven for her victory. The sixteen alto-reliefs, by *Vital Dubray*, illustrate scenes from her life.

The Rue Royale leads from the S. side of the square to the Loire. We follow, however, the Rue Jeanne d'Arc, which runs to the W. to Ste. Croix, passing the *Lycée*, on the left, and on the right a small square with a bronze *Statue of the Republic* by L. Roguet (1850).

The ***Cathedral of Ste. Croix** (Pl. E, 3), though its façade is imposing, dates from the decadence of Gothic architecture. Destroyed by the Huguenots in 1567, it was practically rebuilt between 1601 and 1829, the greater part in a successful enough reproduction of the late-Gothic manner, while the florid façade, designed by Gabriel, architect to Louis XV., attains a certain amount of dignity in spite of its bastard style. The latter is flanked by two towers, 285 ft. high, without spires, between which are three portals, surmounted by rose-windows and an open gallery. The towers are carried up three stories higher, the first stage in each having spiral staircases at the corners and statues, the next two, light arcades; both towers terminate in open crown-shaped galleries. Between the towers is seen the graceful central spire, rebuilt in 1859. The church is 485 ft. in length.

The INTERIOR, which has double aisles and is 100 ft. in height, is superior in style to the façade. The eleven chapels of the choir date from the original building, as they escaped from the flames in 1567. The works of art are neither numerous nor ancient. In the arcades beneath the

windows are the Stations of the Cross, sculptured by Clov. Monceau, and the transepts contain elaborate Gothic altars in carved wood. Some of the stained-glass windows are good. The monument of Mgr. Dupanloup, Archbishop of Paris (d. 1878), is to be removed to the Chapel of the Sacred Heart, in the N. transept.

On the N. side of the cathedral is a bronze statue, by Vital Dubray, of *Robert Pothier* (Pl. E, 3), the famous legal writer (1699-1772), a native of Orléans. A little farther on, to the left, is the —

Hôtel de Ville or *Mairie* (Pl. D, 3), a tasteful building of brick and stone, dating from 1530, but restored and enlarged in 1850-54. It was formerly the royal residence, and here Francis II. died in 1560 in the arms of his wife, Mary Stuart. The main building is flanked by two advancing wings, with niches containing statues of celebrated natives of the town. The Caryatides beneath the balconies are attributed to Jean Goujon. The bronze *Statue of Joan of Arc*, in the court, is a replica of a marble statue by Princess Marie of Orléans, now at Versailles. Several of the apartments on the first floor are decorated in the style of the 16th cent. (apply to the concierge). The chimney-piece of the Salle des Mariages and the ceiling of the Salle du Conseil should be observed. The equestrian statue of Joan of Arc trampling on a mortally wounded Englishman, in the Grand Salon, is also by Princess Marie of Orléans.

We now retrace our steps along the Rue Jeanne d'Arc to the Place de la République (p. 241). The *Old Hôtel de Ville*, a mutilated building of the 15th cent., with a Gothic tower, now contains the **Musées** belonging to the town (Pl. D, 3), with the exception of the Historical Museum (p. 243). The collections are open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 12-4, and to strangers on other days also (closed on the principal holidays and during Sept. and Oct.). There is another entrance in the Rue St. Catherine.

Ground Floor. **Painting and Sculpture**, except in Room I., which contains the zoological section of the *Museum of Natural History*. — Room II. No. 253. *Mirevelt*, Portrait; no number, *Crivelli*, Madonna; *Antigna*, Woman overcome by a snow-storm; 264. *Murillo*, Apostle. — Room III. Nos. 353, 354. Copies after *Rubens*, Village-festival, Festival of Venus; by the second window, 455. *Italian School*, Adoration of the Magi; 349. *Rottenhammer*, Holy Family; no number, *Boutet de Monvel*, Good Samaritan. In the Passage leading to the next room; *J. Blanchard*, 'A young equilibrist' (bronze statue); to the right of the door, 479. *Early French School*, Triptych; 469. *Sienese School of the 15th cent.*, Dido and Æneas.

The Principal Room contains numerous large French paintings. Above the door, No. 352. *Rubens*, Genius of Glory and Art; to the right, 362. *Sacchi*, Raising of Lazarus; 156. *Giordano*, Filial piety; 145, 146. *Fréminet*, St. Augustine, St. Jerome; 398. *Fr. de Troy*, Duchess of Maine, famous for her brilliant court at Sceaux, in the reign of Louis XV.; 65. *Phil. de Champaigne*, St. Carlo Borromeo; 60. *Luc. Cambiaso* (d. 1585), Brazen serpent; 71. *Mich. Corneille* (d. 1664), Esau selling his birthright; 267. *Negrone* (d. 1565), SS. Peter and James the Less before the Virgin and the infant John; 141, 144. *Fréminet*, St. Matthew, St. John; 155. *Fr. Gérard* (the artist's last painting, finished by a pupil), Christ descending on the earth and dispelling the darkness; 329. *Restout*, Annunciation; 86, 84. *Deruet* (d. 1660), Fire, Earth; 229. *C. van Loo*, Louis XV.; 93. *Deshays*, St. Benedict receiving the viaticum; 230. *C. van Loo*, The Regent Orléans; 166. *Hallé*, Flight into Egypt; 85, 87. *Deruet*, Air, Water; 142, 143. *Fréminet*, St. Mark, St.

Luke; 437. *Domenichino*, St Cecilia; 210. *Lancret*, Breakfast; 375. *Zeghers*, Holy Family, in a garland of flowers; 273. *Norblin*, Death of Ugolino; 175. *Holfeld*, after *Murillo*, Trinity; 147, 148. *Fréminet*, St. Gregory, St. Ambrose; 241, 242. *Maratta*, Psyche entering Olympus, Marriage of Psyche; 79. *Decker*, Landscape. — Statues in the centre of the room: No. 648. *V. Villain*, Hebe; 601. *Malknecht* or *Molchnet*, Venus rising from the bath; 630. *Pradier*, Venus surprised while bathing; 646. *Tournois*, Quoit-player; 573. *Captier*, Dancing faun; no number, *Lanson*, Jason.

Room V. (to the right) contains modern works. No. 112. *P. Dupuis*, Zenobia attended by shepherds; 125. *P. Flandrin*, Landscape; 293. *De Pignerolle*, Pilgrimage to Our Lady of Loreto; 937. *Couder*, Return from the fields; 943. *Laurens*, Sodom; 25. *Bertrand*, Peasants leaving the Campagna near Rome at the malarious season; 402. *M. de Vaines*, Death of Eustache Lesueur. — Room VI. No. 944. *C. Lefebvre*, Jacob and Joseph; 295. *Van der Plas*, Old man; 952. *Jos. Vernet*, Rocks and waterfall; 232. *Lucatelli*, Italian tavern. — *Continuation of Picture Gallery*, see below, 1st and 2nd floors.

First Floor. The **Museum of Natural History** (geological and mineralogical sections) occupies two rooms on this floor. — **Musée Jeanne d'Arc.** Room I. Beauvais tapestries, designed after the 'Pucelle' of Chapelain; banners borne at the festival of Joan of Arc; models of the statues of Joan by Gois (p. 244), Chapu, and Princess Marie of Orléans (p. 242); portraits of Joan; at the end of the room, a German painting of St. George, long believed to be a portrait of Joan of Arc. — Rooms II and III. Statuettes, engravings, bas-reliefs, souvenirs of the siege of Orléans, model of an equestrian statue. Fine chimney-piece in Room III.

The **Continuation of the Picture Gallery** occupies the rooms parallel to those of the Musée Jeanne d'Arc, and consists chiefly of small modern works. It also contains an Annunciation, of the *Flemish School*, and the Queen of Sheba at the court of Solomon, of the *Early French School*.

Second Floor. *Water-colours*, *Drawings*, and *Engravings*, many of which illustrate the Loire and its banks. The *Paintings* include a Madonna (gilded background), of the *Italian School*, and an Old man meditating on death, of the *German School*.

Quitting the building by the door in the Rue St. Catherine, we turn to the right, and a few yards farther on to the left (Rue des Albanais), and reach the *Hôtel Cabut*, a tasteful little edifice of the 16th cent., often erroneously called the 'House of Diana of Poitiers'. It contains the Historical Museum (Pl. D, 3), open as the others (see p. 242). The concierge lives at Rue Neuve 22, behind the museum. The objects are furnished with inscriptions.

Ground Floor. Antique sculptures. — First Floor. Gold ornaments from Cyprus, Gallo-Roman bronzes (horse and boar found in the neighbourhood), glass, antique vases and terracottas; small Egyptian antiquities; flint axe-heads. A small room to the left contains porcelain and local curiosities. — Second Floor. Chests of the 15-16th cent., and other furniture; font of the 13th cent., bas-reliefs in alabaster, fine chimney-piece of the 16th century. — A room to the left of the court contains porcelain from Rouen, Delft, and Nevers; glass; medals; fine chimney-piece of the 16th cent., with painted bas-reliefs of scenes from the life of John the Baptist; porcelain, smaller objects of art, ivory, bonbonnières, watches, statuettes, etc.; curious amber crucifix.

The Rue des Albanais ends in the Rue Royale, the most interesting in the town. The first turning to the right is the Rue du Tabourg (Pl. C, 3), No. 15 in which is *Agnes Sorel's House*, an edifice of the Renaissance. Numerous other interesting houses will be found by those who have leisure to explore the town.

At the S. end of the Rue Royale a handsome *Bridge* (Pl. C, 5),

of the 18th cent., spans the Loire, the channel of which is sometimes almost dry. At the S. end of the bridge is the suburb of *St. Marceau*, at the beginning of which is a mediocre *Statue of the Maid of Orléans*, by Gois, removed hither from the Place du Martroi.

On the right bank, about 300 yds. below the bridge, is the Renaissance *Church of Notre-Dame-de-Recouvrance* (Pl. C, 4), erected in memory of the deliverance of the town by Joan of Arc, and embellished with mural paintings by H. Lazerges. — About 1/2 M. up the river are the mutilated remains of the 15th cent. church of *St. Aignan* (Pl. F, 4), consisting of the choir and transepts. — To the N.E., in the Boulevard St. Marc, is the church of *St. Euverte* (Pl. G, 3), dating from the 12-15th cent.; the entrance is by the door on the N. side. Thence to the station about 1 M.

Pleasant walks may be taken on the banks of the Loire to the *Château of St. Loup*, 1 3/4 M. above the town, and to the *Chapelle St. Mesmin*, 2 1/2 M. below. An omnibus may be used in returning from the chapel.

A charming excursion may be made to the **Source of the Loiret**, either by private carriage, or by tramway (p. 240) to *Olivet* (Restaurant de l'Eldorado), a village about 3/4 M. from the *Château de la Source*. On Sun. and Thurs. part of this excursion may be made by steamboat. There are in reality two sources, the *Abîme* and the *Bouillon*, both remarkable for the abundance and limpidity of their water, and said to have subterranean communication with the Loire. The château stands in a pleasant garden.

From Orléans to *Tours*, see p. 245; to *Bourges* and *Nevers*, see pp. 369-373; to *Malesherbes* and *Bouron* (Moret), see p. 368; to *Chartres*, see p. 178.

From Orléans to Montargis, 47 M., railway in 2 1/4-2 3/4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 35, 7 fr., 5 fr. 15 c.). — 1 1/4 M. *Les Aubrais* (p. 240). The train first skirts and then intersects the Forest of Orléans. 12 1/2 M. *Donnery;* 14 M. *Fay-aux-Loges*, situated on the *Canal d'Orléans*, between the Loire and the *Loing;* 31 1/2 M. *Bellegarde-Quiers*, also a station on the line from Beaune-la-Rolande to Bourges (p. 368). — 36 1/2 M. *Ladon* was the scene of a battle on Nov. 24th, 1870. Monuments have been erected to the fallen. — 47 M. *Montargis*, see p. 365.

From Orléans to Gien, 40 1/2 M., railway in about 2 1/4 hrs. (fares 8 fr., 5 fr. 95, 4 fr. 40 c.). This line ascends the valley of the Loire, at a little distance from the river. — 3 1/2 M. *St. Jean-de-Braye.* Beyond (7 M.) *Chécy-Mardié* we cross the Canal d'Orléans (see above). — 11 1/2 M. *St. Denis-Jargeau.* The latter, on the right bank of the river, is noted for a victory gained by Joan of Arc over the English in its neighbourhood in May, 1429. — 16 M. *Châteauneuf-sur-Loire* is a small town with the remains of a huge château rebuilt in the 18th cent., standing amidst gardens laid out by Le Nôtre. About 3 M. to the S.E., on the way to St. Benoît-sur-Loire (6 M.; see below), lies *Germigny-des-Prés*, a village noted for its church, originally dating from the Carolingian period and restored in the primitive style. The church contains the tomb of the Duc de la Vrillière (1672-1718), minister of Louis XIV., with a fine group in marble.

21 M. *Saint-Benoît-Saint-Aignan.* — **St. Benoit-sur-Loire**, about 3 M. to the S. (public conveyance), owes its origin and its name to a rich Benedictine monastery, founded in 620 and pillaged and destroyed by the Huguenots under Condé in 1562. At one time 5000 pupils are said to have been taught by the monks. Nothing now remains except the **Church*, built between 1026 and 1218, one of the oldest and most remarkable ecclesiastical monuments in France. It has two sets of transepts, between which rises a square tower. The W. porch or narthex is two stories high, and is divided into a nave and aisles of three bays each, with columns crowned by curiously carved capitals. The portal on the N. is flanked by six large statues (mutilated), and above the door is a representation of the translation of the relics of St. Benoît or Benedict from Monte Cassino to the monastery.

The transepts have no doors, but have small apses on the E. side. In the interior, beneath the central tower, is the tomb of Philip I. of France (d. 1108), with a contemporary recumbent statue. The capitals of the columns and the choir-stalls, dating from the 15th cent., should be observed. — *Sully* (see below) may be conveniently visited from St. Benoît (5 M.), viâ the right bank of the Loire. Germigny-des-Prés lies about 3 M. to the N.W. (see p. 244).

At (25½ M.) *Les Bordes* we intersect the line from Beaune-la-Rolande to Bourges. The first station on this line to the S. of Les Bordes is *Sully* (see p. 368). — 31 M. *Ouzouer-Dampierre*. — 40½ M. *Gien*, see p. 365.

II. From Orléans to Tours.

70 M. Railway in 2¼-3¾ hrs. (fares 14 fr. 35, 10 fr. 70, 7 fr. 80 c.). — Best views to the left.

Travellers from Orléans join the express-trains at the junction of *Les Aubrais* (p. 240). The ordinary trains do not pass Les Aubrais. To the right diverges the railway to Chartres (p. 176). The line to Tours follows the course of the Loire.

79 M. (from Paris) *La Chapelle-Saint-Mesmin;* 82 M. *St. Ay.*

86 M. *Meung-sur-Loire*, a town with 3500 inhab., has a fine Gothic church of the 12th cent. and a gateway of the 16th, belonging to the old fortifications. About 3 M. to the E. is *Cléry*, in the interesting 15th cent. church of which Louis XI. is buried. Louis wore a small leaden figure of Our Lady of Cléry in his hat (see 'Quentin Durward'). A long viaduct is crossed.

91 M. **Beaugency** (*Ecu de Bretagne*, Place du Martroi), an ancient town with 4544 inhab., was formerly fortified and has repeatedly been besieged both in mediæval and modern times. It contains several interesting monuments of antiquity. A street leading to the left from the large Place du Martroi conducts us to the *Tour de l'Horloge*, one of the old town-gates, at the beginning of the Rue du Change. Farther on in the latter street we pass the attractive but mutilated Renaissance façade of the *Hôtel de Vitle*. The house No. 3 Rue du Change has a fine Gothic door. A street ascending hence to the right leads to the *Tour St. Firmin*, the relic of a church of the 16th cent., near which rises the massive square *Keep* of the old castle. The *Château*, built in the 15th cent., is now a house of refuge. Adjacent is the *Church of Notre Dame*, an old abbey-church in the Romanesque style of the 11th cent., several times restored. A little lower down are the *Tour du Diable*, some remains of the *Abbey*, of the 17-18th cent., and a *Bridge* over the Loire, 480 yds. long, with Gothic arches.

98½ M. *Mer*. Chambord, the park of which is visible, lies 7½ M. to the S. (p. 248). 102 M. *Suèvres*, which has two churches, both of the 11th cent., lies about 3½ M. from Chambord (ferry over the Loire). The château at (104 M.) *Menars* dates from the latter half of the 17th century. The train now crosses the line to Romorantin (p. 249), and the town and castle of Blois come into sight on the left.

110½ M. **Blois** *(Buffet; Grand Hôtel de Blois*, near the château; *Grand Hôtel d'Angleterre*, on the quay; *Hôtel du Château)*, the chief

town of the *Département de Loir-et-Cher*, with 22,150 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a slope rising from the right bank of the Loire. The older parts of the town are ill-built, with numerous narrow streets which occasionally degenerate into flights of steps. The château and the cathedral are the most conspicuous buildings to those arriving by railway.

Blois first rose into notice about the end of the 14th cent., when Louis of Orléans, son of Charles V. of France, purchased the castle from the counts of Blois. Under its new masters Blois enjoyed a period of importance, especially when Louis's grandson, who frequently resided here, ascended the throne of France as Louis XII. Francis I. spent large sums of money in enlarging and embellishing the castle, in which he entertained Charles V. Henri III. spent much of his time at Blois, and twice (in 1576 and 1588) assembled the States-General here (see p. 247); here, too, the Duke of Guise was assassinated by the king's orders (see p. 247). The castle then fell into disfavour. Henri IV. visited it once. Louis XIII. imprisoned his mother, Marie de Médicis, in this castle, and afterwards presented it to his brother, Gaston of Orléans.

The *Château (adm. daily; fee), about 1/4 M. from the station, is one of the most interesting in France. The part immediately in front of us as we arrive is the **Francis I. Wing*, the finest part of the whole castle and a chef-d'œuvre of the Renaissance. The inner or court façade is noticed below. The exterior façade, with four stories, is richly decorated and adorned with tasteful turrets and an open gallery at the top. The unattractive-looking pavilion on the right dates from the time of Gaston d'Orléans, who began a complete reconstruction of the whole. Between these two sections rises the *Tour des Oubliettes*, dating from the 13th century. The château is entered from the *Galerie Louis XII.*, constructed of stone and brick, and finished in 1501. Above the door is an equestrian statue of Louis XII.

Visitors are generally first led to the *Chapel*, also dating from the time of Louis XII., but recently restored and repaired. It is embellished with paintings and coloured windows, one of which represents the betrothal of Louis XII. to Anne of Brittany (p. 188). — At the end of the court is the *Gaston Wing*, built by Mansart, the most remarkable feature of which is the staircase. — We next visit the **Francis I. Wing*, the inner façade of which is even more richly decorated than the outer. Like most of the château it has recently undergone complete restoration. Here, too, the **Staircase* is the chief feature; it ascends within a projecting pentagonal tower, open at each stage, and both outside and inside is most beautifully carved. The salamander which is frequently repeated in the ornamentation is the badge of Francis I., while the hedgehog on other parts of the building is the badge of Louis XII. The apartments of the palace have been restored and beautifully decorated, though not furnished. — On the *First Floor* are the Queen's Ante-Rooms ('Salles des Gardes'), the first of which has two gilded chimney-pieces; the Queen's Gallery; the Dressing Room of Catherine de Médicis; the room in which that queen died in 1589, with artistically carved

beams; her Oratory, partly in a turret supported by a corbel; her Study, with nearly 250 carved wooden panels, all different. Marie de Médicis, who was confined in this castle by order of her son Louis XIII., is said to have escaped by one of the windows of the last-named room. We next inspect the Tour des Oubliettes or donjon, and the dungeon in which the Cardinal de Guise, brother of the duke, was assassinated. — The King's Apartments were on the *Second Floor*. They include two ante-rooms with fine chimney-pieces; the King's Gallery; the Study; and the King's Bedchamber, in which the Duke of Guise, surnamed 'le Balafré' or 'the Scarred', assassinated in 1588 by order of Henri III., breathed his last. Adjoining are the Retiring Room where the first blows were struck, the King's Dressing Room, and the apartment in which two monks, during the assassination, remained in prayer 'for the success of a great scheme'. — The *Third Floor* has been most recently restored. The gallery commands a fine view, extending to the E. as far as Chambord (p. 248). We descend by a staircase at the end of the Galerie de Louis XII., from which we visit the *Salle des Etats*. This hall, which is divided into two by eight columns, dates like the donjon from the 13th century.

From the other end of the Galerie de Louis XII. another staircase leads to an unimportant *Musée* (open on Sun., 12-4; at other times for a fee). In the fifth room on the first floor, are two valuable pictures: a Group of Sheep by *Rosa Bonheur*, and La Colombine by *Leonardo da Vinci*. Most of the rooms have fine chimney-pieces of the time of Louis XII. On the second floor are paintings, sculptures, engravings, and a collection of natural history. Fine view from the first room.

A lane with steps, to our right as we quit the castle, descends behind the latter to the old abbey-church of *St. Nicolas*, the finest in Blois, built in 1138-1210. The remarkable façade, with its two towers, has recently been completed and restored. The central tower, though far from pleasing when seen from without, forms a handsome lantern in the interior. The altarpiece of the 15th cent., to the N. of the choir, near the transept, represents the life of St. Mary of Egypt.

We now ascend the right bank of the Loire to the bridge connecting Blois with its suburb of *Vienne*. From the bridge we see the statue of Denis Papin (p. 248), at the top of the handsome street beginning here. The Rue du Roi ascends to the right to the *Cathedral*, an edifice in a bastard Gothic style, reconstructed by Mansart in 1678. The façade is later, and may be described as belonging to the neo-classic school. The seventh chapel to the right contains two marble reliefs, by Lerambert (1660), representing Memory and Meditation, formerly on the tomb of the mother of King Stanislaus of Poland, in the church of the Immaculate Conception, in the square near the château. — The *Bishop's Palace*, behind the cathedral, dates from nearly the same epoch; the terrace commands a fine view.

The Rue du Palais, to our right as we return, passes in front of the *Palais de Justice*. The street leading thence to the left ends

at the bronze statue erected in 1879 to *Denis Papin* (d. 1710), the natural philosopher, who was born at Blois. The statue, by A. Millet, is placed on a platform approached by 122 steps and commanding a fine view. — In the Rue St. Honoré, leading hence in a straight direction, is the *Hôtel d'Alluye* (No. 8), in the Renaissance style, the finest of the old houses of Blois. We regain the square near the château by turning first to the right, then to the left.

Excursions. — To CHAMBORD, 11 M. by the dyke or embankment on the left bank of the Loire, 10 M. by the valley of the *Cesson*. Carriages at the station or the hotels: return-fare for 1-3 pers., with one horse 10, with two horses 15 fr. Walkers may reach the château from the railway-station of Suèvres (p. 245) or Mont-près-Chambord (p. 249). With a carriage the three châteaux of Chambord, Cheverny, and Beauregard may all be visited in one day (18 and 25 fr.). There is a good hotel near the château of Chambord.

The ***Château of Chambord**, situated in a park, 20 sq. M. in area, surrounded by 20 M. of walls, is one of the finest palaces of the Renaissance in existence, and as an edifice it is perhaps unique. It was built by Pierre Nepveu in 1526 for Francis I., whose favourite residence it became, and Cousin, Bontemps, Goujon, Pilon, and other noted artists were engaged on its decoration. Many changes were afterwards carried out, especially by Louis XIV. and by Marshal Saxe to whom that monarch presented it in 1748. From 1725 to 1733 Stanislaus Leszczinski, the ex-king of Poland, dwelt at Chambord. Napoleon I. presented it to Marshal Berthier, from whose widow it was purchased in 1821 for the sum of 61,000*l.* raised by a national subscription, on behalf of the Duke of Bordeaux, formerly Comte de Chambord. The château, only the N. part of which is completed, consists of two square blocks, the larger of which, 512 ft. long by 385 ft. broad, encloses the smaller in such a way that the N. façade of the one forms the centre of the N. façade of the other. The corners of each block terminate in massive round towers, with conical roofs crowned by lanterns, so that four of these towers appear in the principal façade. The central part is farther adorned with an unexampled profusion of dormer-windows, turrets, carved chimneys, and pinnacles, besides innumerable mouldings and sculptures, above all of which rises the double lantern of the tower containing the principal staircase. The interior is almost empty and undecorated; most of the carved wainscots and panels, the ornamented doors and shutters, and other embellishments were destroyed in 1793 by the Revolutionaries. The chief point of interest is the double spiral *Staircase, so arranged that one person can ascend and another descend at the same time without even seeing each other. The elaborate ornamentation of the roofs is also striking; and the massive timber constructions used to form and support them should be observed from inside. The château contains 440 apartments, and the stables are said to have room for 1200 horses.

To BEAUREGARD AND CHEVERNY, 9½-10 M., carriages as for Chambord. The road traverses the suburb of Vienne and passes through the village of *St. Gervais*, famous for its cream, and the forest of *Russy*. Walkers may lighten their journey by taking the train from Blois (p. 249). — The *Château of Beauregard*, about 5 M. from Blois, is said to have been built by Francis I. as a hunting-lodge, but part of it has been rebuilt and modernized. It contains a gallery of 363 historical portraits of the 17th cent. (by Ardier), several handsome ceilings, and a tiled floor representing an army in order of battle. — The *Château of Cheverny*, about 5 M. farther on, is a magnificent structure of the 17th cent., partly in the style of the Renaissance, and recently restored. Many of the rooms retain the original furniture and decorations. Some of the busts in the pediments are antique. The mythological paintings (Histories of Adonis, Perseus, and Theagnes and Charicles) are by Mosnier, a local artist.

About 6 M. to the W. of Blois is the ruined *Château of Bury*, an interesting edifice of the beginning of the 16th century. — *Château de Chaumont*, see below.

FROM BLOIS TO LE PONT-DE-BRAYE, viâ Vendôme, 41½ M., railway in 2¼-6½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 25, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 85 c.) — Beyond (4½ M.) *Fossé-Marolles* the *Cisse* is crossed. At (8 M.) *La Chapelle-Vendômoise* is one of the finest dolmens in France. There are several others in this neighbourhood. 10 M. *Villefrancoeur;* 14½ M. *Selommes;* 17 M. *Villetrun-Coulommiers.* The train now crosses the *Loir* and joins the line from Châteaudun. 21½ M. *Vendôme*, see p. 252.

The railway recrosses the Loir and descends the irregular, winding valley of that stream. — 27½ M. *Thoré-la-Rochette.* At La Rochette, at which the station is situated, are a number of inhabited *Caverns.* Similar caverns are found elsewhere in this valley, and also on the banks of the Loire (p. 217), the Vienne (p. 259), etc. Some of those of *Breuil*, on the opposite bank, to the N.W. of Thoré, are very ancient. — We next traverse a tunnel 550 yds. long and reach (30 M.) *St. Rimay.* The village of *Les Roches*, 1¼ M. to the W., is also known for its caverns. The Loir is again crossed.

33½ M. *Montoire-sur-le-Loir* (Trois Rois) is a small village commanded by a ruined castle, the donjon of which dates from the 12th century. On the left bank of the Loir, 1¾ M. to the S.E., are the picturesque ruins of the huge *Château de Lavardin*, built in the 12-15th centuries.

Near (37½ M.) *Troo*, which has a Romanesque church of the 12th cent., are ancient ruins, a tumulus, and some interesting caverns. 40 M. *Sougé-sur-Braye.* — 41½ M. *Le Pont-de-Braye*, see p. 179.

FROM BLOIS TO VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-CHER (Vierzon), viâ Romorantin, 36 M., railway in 2-2¼ hrs. (fares 7 fr., 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 85 c.). This line runs at first side by side with that to Orléans, passing under it beyond the station of (2½ M.) *La Chaussée-Saint-Victor.* The Loire is crossed. — 5½ M. *Vineuil-Saint-Claude;* 9½ M. *Mont-près-Chambord*, situated on the verge of the forest of Boulogne, which joins the park of Chambord at a distance of 5 M. from the château; 13 M. *Cour-Cheverny*, ¾ M. to the N. of *Cheverny* and its château (p. 248). The marshy tract which now follows forms part of the *Sologne* (p. 368). Beyond (18½ M.) *Fontaine-Soings* the train passes near the *Château de la Morinière* (15th cent.). 21 M. *Mur-de-Sologne.* — 31 M. **Romorantin** *(Lion d'Or)*, a busy woollen-manufacturing town with 7545 inhab., is situated on the *Sauldre.* The Edict of Romorantin, in 1560, prevented the establishment of the Inquisition in France. — 36 M. *Villefranche-sur-Cher* is a station on the line from Tours to Vierzon (p. 262).

On leaving the station of Blois the train enters a cutting, beyond which a fine view of the Loire opens on the left. 117½ M. *Chouzy.* — 120 M. *Onzain.*

About 1 M. from the station, on a hill on the left bank of the river, rises the **Château of Chaumont**, dating from the 15-16th centuries. The main buildings are flanked by battlemented towers, and similar towers protect the entrance, which is curiously ornamented. The buildings which completed the square at the end of the court have been demolished, so that nothing interrupts the beautiful *View thence of the valley of the Loire. Visitors are usually admitted to the interior of the castle, which contains some interesting works of art, a few mural and other paintings (three by Murillo), and tapestry from Gobelins and Beauvais. Souvenirs of the possession of the château by Diana of Poitiers and by Catherine de Médicis are also shown. — The village of *Chaumont* (Hôtel de l'Avenue de Château) is reached before the château.

Beyond Onzain the château of Chaumont is seen to the left. 122½ M. *Veuves;* 130 M. *Limeray.* In the distance, to the left, is the château of Amboise.

133 M. **Amboise** (*Hôtel du Lion d'Or*, bargaining advisable),

a town with 4592 inhab., lies partly on a hill, on which rises the famous **Castle*, still imposing with its lofty walls and ramparts defended by three massive round towers. This castle, which belonged to the crown from 1434 till 1762, is now the property of the Comte de Paris. It was rebuilt in the 15-16th cent., but it was again seriously injured at the beginning of the present century and is once more undergoing restoration. Its name is specially associated with the conspiracy formed in 1560 by La Renaudie and the Huguenots to remove by force the young king Francis II. from the influence of the Guises. The plot was revealed, and 1200 of the conspirators are said to have been butchered at the castle in presence of the court, which included Francis and his bride, Mary, Queen of Scots, as well as Catherine de Médicis and her other two sons, afterwards Charles IX. and Henri III. The Edict of Amboise granted toleration to the Huguenots in 1563. The castle was long used as a state-prison, and it was here that the Algerian chief, Abd-el-Kader, was confined from 1847 until his release by Napoleon III. in 1852. In the interior of the massive tower, 130 ft. high, through which the castle is entered, there is a spiral inclined plane, by which carriages may ascend. Charles V. entered the castle by this plane when he visited it in 1539. On the W. side of the garden is the beautiful Gothic *Chapel of St. Hubert*, restored in the reign of Louis Philippe, above the door of which are fine bas-reliefs of the conversion of the saint and other scenes from his life. Within the chapel are the remains of Leonardo da Vinci, who died in 1519 at Amboise, whither he had been summoned by Francis I. In the Arab cemetery in the courtyard are buried twenty-seven members of Abd-el-Kader's suite. The rocks are pierced by a tunnel of modern construction, and also contain dungeons of the 16th century. — From Amboise to Chenonceaux, see p. 257.

136 M. *Noizay;* 137½ M. *Vernou;* 139 M. *Vouvray.* The vineyards of this district yield a well-known white wine. The Loire is crossed. 140 M. *Montlouis* is situated on a hill, the caverns in which were formerly inhabited. To the left diverges the line to Chenonceaux and Vierzon (pp. 258, 262).

144 M. *St. Pierre-des-Corps* (Buffet). Passengers to Tours by the Bordeaux express-trains change carriages here; the ordinary trains run into the station of Tours. Tours is seen to the right; and after crossing the canal connecting the Cher and the Loire, we see the handsome *Château of Beaujardin* to the left. On the same side diverges the line to Bordeaux. We next join the line from Nantes.

145 M. *Tours*, see p. 254.

b. Viâ Vendôme.

153 M. Railway in 6-7¼ hrs. (fares the same as viâ Orléans).

From Paris to (20 M.) *Brétigny*, see p. 239. The Vendôme line diverges to the right from that to Orléans, and ascends an incline.

23½ M. *Arpajon;* 25½ M. *Breuillet*, 2½ M. to the N. of *St. Sulpice-de-Favières*, which possesses a fine Gothic church of the 13th century. From (26 M.) *St. Chéron*, a village with attractive environs, a pleasant walk may be taken to the *Buttes de Bâville*, in the park belonging to the 17th cent. château of that name, ¼ M. to the W. The railway traverses a prettily wooded valley.

35 M. **Dourdan** *(Hôtel-Café du Croissant)*, a town with 3193 inhab., possesses the ruins of a *Castle* built by Philip Augustus, consisting mainly of a massive circular donjon and a girdle wall, flanked by nine smaller towers and surrounded by a moat. The adjoining *Church* is an interesting edifice of the 12-15th cent.; in the interior the columns of the triforium, the bosses of the vaulting in the side-chapels, the pulpit, and the mural paintings (the two last modern) may be particularized. Behind the Mairie is a pleasant promenade named the *Parterre*.

Beyond (38 M.) *Ste. Mesme* we enter La Beauce (p. 240). 44 M. *Ablis-Paray.* — 48 M. *Auneau*, 1¼ M. to the left of the little town of that name, which retains the donjon of its old castle. Auneau is at present the terminus of a line from Chartres (p. 176), which, however, is to be continued to Paris.

52½ M. *Santeuil;* 58½ M. *Allonnes-Boisville;* 62 M. *Voves*, also on the railway from Chartres to Orléans (see p. 178); 69 M. *Gault-Saint-Denis.* — 75 M. *Bonneval*, a town on the *Loir*, with 3630 inhab., contains an interesting church of the 12th cent., with a tower partly rebuilt in the 16th, and an abbey of the 9th cent., now a lunatic asylum. — The train crosses the Loir and descends the pretty valley of that stream, commanding an extensive view to the right. Châteaudun soon forms a picturesque feature in the landscape.

84 M. **Châteaudun** (*Buffet; Hôtel de la Place; du Bon-Laboureur*, Rue Gambetta), a town with 7284 inhab., on the left bank of the Loir, occupies the site of the Gallo-Roman *Castrodunum*. In the middle ages it was the capital of the Comtes de Dunois. It has been frequently burned down, on the last occasion by the Germans in 1870, a fact to which it owes the regularity of its plan.

The avenue in front of the station and the Rue Chartres, to the left, lead to the *Place du Dix-Huit Octobre*, with the *Hôtel de Ville* and a modern Renaissance *Fountain*, by Gaullier.

The Rue de Luynes, to the right of the Hôtel de Ville, leads to the **Castle*, an interesting edifice, dating from various epochs. The original fortress was erected in the 10th cent. on the pointed cliffs above the Loir; the donjon, a huge round tower, 150 ft. high, to the left of the courtyard, was rebuilt in the 12th cent.; the chapel and adjoining façade were added by the celebrated Dunois, commonly called the 'Bastard of Orléans', in the 15th cent.; while the façade on the right side, with its elaborate external ornamentation, dates from the 16th century. The interior (apply to the concierge) is uninterest-

ing. The view of the castle from the banks of the Loir (descent on the left side of the castle) is highly imposing.

The small neighbouring square contains a ruined Gothic chapel, and farther on, as we descend on the other side of the castle, are some curious old *Houses*. Opposite the end of the Rue du Château is a house with a carved wooden façade in the style of the Renaissance; and at the end of the next street is a stone façade of the same period.

The *Eglise de la Madeleine* (12th cent.), at the same place, belonged to an abbey, of which the buildings to the right and left, now occupied by a hospital and the courts of law, also form part. The Romanesque arches in the right aisle and the choir-stalls are worthy of notice.

The Rue de la Madeleine brings us back to the Place du Dix-Huit Octobre, whence the Rue Gambetta leads to the left to the *Church of St. Valérien*, a building of the 12th cent., with a stone spire and a Romanesque side-portal. Beneath the organ, in the interior, is a fresco of the 14th cent., sadly injured. — The same street, by which we may return to the station, leads to the *Cemetery*, in which are a ruined Gothic *Chapel* and a *Monument* to those who fell in defence of the town on October 18th, 1870.

Railway from *Nogent-le-Rotrou* and *Courtalain* to *Orléans*, see p. 180.

As we quit Châteaudun, the cemetery with its ruined chapel is seen to the right; farther on is a château of the 15th century.

91 M. *Cloyes* has a fine belfry of the 15th century. Extensive view to the right. 96½ M. *Morée-Saint-Hilaire*. 100 M. *Fréteval* has a ruined château of the 11th cent., to the right of the railway. Several caverns may be observed in the hill-sides on the banks of the Loir, in some cases still inhabited (p. 249). 103½ M. *Pezou*.

110 M. **Vendôme** (*Hôtel Jonquet*, Grande Rue; *Lion d'Or*, near La Trinité), a town with 9325 inhab., is situated on the *Loir*, about ¾ M. to the S.E. of the station, from which it is separated by a suburb. Vendôme is the Roman *Vindocinum*. In the 10th cent. it became the capital of an independent barony, which in 1515 was made a duchy. The dukes of Vendôme were for a long time members of the Bourbon family.

Crossing an arm of the river and proceeding in a straight direction, we pass behind the *Chapel* of the Lycée, in the Flamboyant style. The *Lycée* itself, an ancient college, founded by César, Duc de Vendôme and natural son of Henri IV., dates from 1623-1639. — Farther on is the *Place St. Martin*, in which rises an elegant *Tower*, the relic of a church of the Renaissance. On the right is a curious timber-house of the 15th century.

The *Church of the Trinity, an interesting edifice of the 12-15th cent., on the left side of the street, formerly belonged to a Romanesque abbey (12th cent.), the picturesque remains of which are seen in the square in front. In front of the portal rises

a magnificent *Belfry*, in the Transition style of the 12th cent., crowned by a stone spire. The interior of this tower should be examined by those interested in architecture, especially the large apartment on the ground-floor and the curiously arranged belfry stage. The *Façade* of the church is an elaborately ornamented example of the Flamboyant style.

The INTERIOR, of the 14-15th cent., produces an effect of great dignity. The triforium and the windows attract attention by their size. The transepts, which date from the 13th cent., are lower than the nave, and are vaulted in the domical style characteristic of Anjou. In the choir are some antique stained glass, thirty-two *Stalls* of the 15-16th cent., and a marble *Altar* in the style of the 15th century. Other features of interest are the *Screen* of the sanctuary, of the beginning of the Renaissance period; two *Altarpieces* (16th cent.) in the chapels flanking the apsidal chapel; the *Pulpit*, a modern work in the style of the stalls; and the Renaissance *Fonts*, in the first chapel to the left of the nave. — To the right of the nave, and communicating with its last bay by a doorway of the 16th cent., are some remains of the *Cloisters*, erected in the 14-15th centuries.

A large building (17th cent.) to the S., between the church and the main channel of the Loir, which also belonged to the abbey, is now occupied as barracks. As we cross the neighbouring bridge we see, on the heights of the left bank, the ruined *Castle*, which dates from the 11th century. Fragments of the outer wall, with ten partly ruined towers, still remain. The best-preserved tower occupies the highest point, to which the approach on the right conducts. Fine view from the top. The castle was dismantled in 1589, when Henri IV. took it from the League.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, originally a gateway, erected in the 14-15th cent., stands by the next bridge, at the end of the Rue Potterie, and may be reached either by the left bank or by the Rue Guesnault, near the Place St. Martin, and the Rue Saulnerie, in which a quaint 16th cent. house may be observed in passing. The façade of the Hôtel de Ville fronts the bridge; the battlements are adorned with medallions of the 16th century.

In the Rue Potterie is the MUSÉE, a modern brick structure, open on Sun., 10-3, but accessible also on other days. In front stands a bronze statue, by Irvoy, of *Ronsard*, the poet (1524-1585), who was born in the Vendômois.

GROUND-FLOOR. The room to the right contains funereal *Sculptures* and other *Monuments*, and the *Prehistoric Collection*. In the room to the left are *Plans*, *Drawings*, and *Views* of monuments.

FIRST FLOOR. Entrance Hall. *Natural History Collections* (Peruvian mummy) and *Paintings*. — Main Room. *Archaeological Collection*, comprising antiquities found in the neighbourhood, including Roman gold ornaments (Nos. 750, 751, 780), Frankish weapons and pottery, Renaissance chasuble (No. 51), articles connected with the worship of the Holy Tear, and a relic of St. Stephen; ethnographical curiosities; medals; paintings.

Farther on is the *Church of the Madeleine*, with a fine 15th cent. spire and a large stained-glass window of 1529. The other windows and paintings are modern. The street to the right leads to the Lycée.

Vendôme is a also a station on the railway from Blois to Le Pont-de-Braye (see p. 249).

On leaving Vendôme the train quits the valley of the Loir·

120 M. *St. Amand-de-Vendôme;* 124 M. *Villechauve.* — 128 M. *Châteaurenault*, a town with 4200 inhab., has a castle of the 14th cent., and the donjon of one still older.

A narrow-gauge railway runs from Châteaurenault to *Port Boulet* (64 M.), viâ (25 M.) *Neuillé-Pont-Pierre* (p. 184) and (38 M.) *Château-la-Vallière* (p. 179).

Beyond (133 M.) *Villedomer* the train crosses a viaduct, 88 ft. high. Fine view. 136½ M. *Monnaie;* 141 M. *Notre-Dame-d'Oé*, a little beyond which a line diverges to Le Mans (p. 184); 149 M. *Fondettes-Saint-Cyr.* After crossing the *Loire* we see to the left the scanty ruins of the château of *Plessis-lès-Tours* (p. 257), and soon join the line to Nantes viâ Angers (p. 219). — 153 M. *Tours.*

Tours. — **Railway Stations.** *Gare d'Orléans* (Pl. D, 3, 4), for all the lines of the Compagnie d'Orléans, except that to Loches, Châteauroux, and Montluçon (p. 262); *Gare de l'État* (Pl. D, 4), adjoining the preceding, for the last-mentioned line and the government-line.

Hotels. *Grand Hôtel de l'Univers (Pl. a; D, 3), Boulevard Heurteloup, near the Gare d'Orléans, expensive; de Bordeaux (Pl. b; D, 3), almost opposite the Gare d'Orléans, to the right, R. 2 fr. (4 fr. if meals are not taken at the hotel), déj. 3, D. 4, A. ½ fr.; *Faisan (Pl. c; C, 2), moderate, déj. 2½ fr.; Boule-d'Or (Pl. d; C, 2, 3); Londres (Pl. e; C, 2), the last three all in the Rue Nationale (Nos. 17, 29, & 25); du Commerce (Pl. f; C, 4), Place de la Porte-de-Fer.

Cafés. *Besnard*, *du Commerce*, *de la Ville*, Rue Nationale 12, 32, & 46.

Cabs. With one horse, per drive 1, per hr. 1½ fr.; with two horses, 1½ and 2 fr. — **Tramways**, see the Plan.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Rue de Clocheville 16.

English Church, Rue de la Préfecture; services at 11.15 and 4. Chaplain, *Rev. Wm. Appleford*, *B. A.*

Baths. *Bains de la Touraine*, Boulevard Béranger.

Tours, a prosperous town with 59,585 inhab., the former capital of the *Touraine*, the chief town of the *Département d'Indre-et-Loire*, the headquarters of the IXth Army Corps, and the seat of a bishop, is situated in a fertile plain on the left bank of the Loire and extends with its suburbs as far as the right bank of the *Cher*, nearly 2 M. from the Loire. The agreeable situation and mild climate of Tours have induced large numbers of English and other foreigners to take up their abode here.

Tours, a town of the Gallic tribe of *Turones* or *Turoni*, joined the league under Vercingetorix against Cæsar in B. C. 52. It was afterwards transferred from the N. to the S. bank of the Loire, and known under the Roman emperors as *Caesarodunum* and (later) *Urbs Turonum*. It became the capital of the Third Lugdunensis in 374 A. D. From the invasion of the Franks until the 11th cent. the town was the capital of a line of counts, whose descendant, Henry II., united Touraine with the English crown. This province was restored to France in 1242; and from that time onwards Tours was a favourite residence of the French kings, who fostered its manufactures and largely increased its prosperity. Louis XI. especially spent much time at Plessis-lès-Tours (p. 257). Under Henri III. and later monarchs Tours was the meeting-place of important councils. Touraine was bestowed, as an apanage, upon Mary, Queen of Scots, who continued to draw a revenue from it until her death. On Sept. 13th, 1870, Gambetta, who had escaped by balloon from beleaguered Paris, established at Tours the Delegation of the Government of National Defence, which remained here until compelled by the advance of the Germans to remove to Bordeaux

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on Dec. 21st, 1870. The town was occupied by the Germans from Jan. 19th till March 8th, 1871. — The *Battle of Tours* is the name often given to the great battle in which Charles Martel checked and hurled back the advancing power of the Saracens in 732. It was fought between Tours and Poitiers. — Tours is famous as the city of St. Martin, who became its bishop in 375; of Gregory of Tours, who wrote the first history of the Franks; and of Alcuin's renowned theological school. Honoré de Balzac (1799-1850), the novelist, was born at Tours.

The Gare d'Orléans adjoins the fine boulevards which separate the town proper from its suburbs. Turning to the left, we reach in a few minutes the handsome square in front of the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. C, 3), a large Doric building erected in 1840. The Rue Nationale (Pl. C, 3, 2), which runs hence to the right to the Loire, is the widest and handsomest street in the town. In the third cross-street to the left, the Rue de l'Oratoire, stands the large *Imprimerie Mame* (Pl. C, 3). The third street on the right, the Rue de l'Archevêché, leads to a square in which stands the *Archbishop's Palace* (Pl. D, 2), approached hy an Ionic porch. The square is embellished with a monument to local worthies, the main feature of which is a figure of La Touraine by Sicard (1887).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. D, 2), in the adjoining 'Place', dedicated to *St. Gatien*, who introduced Christianity into Touraine, rises on the site of two earlier churches in which St. Martin (d. 397), and Gregory of Tours (d. 595) once officiated. Though it was begun in 1170 and not finished till the middle of the 16th cent., the various parts of the cathedral are exceedingly harmonious, and the whole forms in fact one of the finest Gothic edifices in France. The *Façade*, the last part completed, is a lavishly ornamented example of the Flamboyant style; Henri IV. is reported to have said of it that it was a jewel to which only the casket was wanting. It is flanked hy two towers, 216 and 223 ft. in height, the upper stages of which consist of truncated pyramids, surmounted hy douhle domes in the Renaissance style. The tympana and pediments of the triple portal are in open work; and ahove is a heautiful rose-window.

Interior. The work of the different epochs of the construction is easily distinguished. Several bays of the nave are Flamboyant, like the façade; the E. bays and the transepts date from the 14th and 15th cent.; while the choir, both larger and more interesting, was the work of the 12th century. The windows are still filled with the original magnificent **Stained Glass.* The first chapel to the right of the choir contains the *Tomb of the Children of Charles VIII.*, in white marble, by Jean Juste (1506). — A small door in the N. transept gives admission to the **Psallette*, or singing-school, dating from the 15-16th cent., and embellished with attractive sculptures and a curious staircase. The N. tower also contains a noteworthy staircase.

The Rue de la Scellerie leads hack from the N.W. corner of the Square de l'Archevêché to the Rue Nationale, passing in front of the *Theatre* (Pl. C, D, 2), an imposing building finished in 1872 and hurned in 1883.

We cross the Rue Nationale and proceed in a straight direction through the Rue de l'Ancienne-Intendance, at the end of which stand the *Tour Charlemagne* (Pl. C, 3; right) and the *Tour*

St. Martin (Pl. B, C, 3; left). These are now the only relics of the famous basilica of St. Martin, extolled by Gregory of Tours, and afterwards rebuilt on a still more magnificent scale in the 12-13th centuries. Pillaged by the Huguenots during the religious wars of the 16th cent., it was finally demolished in 1802, when the street was prolonged. The Tour Charlemagne, so called because Luitgard, third wife of Charlemagne, was buried beneath it, adjoined the N. transept of the church; the Tour St. Martin, the crowning stage of which was rebuilt last century, stood to the right of the W. portal.

A little beyond these towers is the ruined *Church of St. Clement* (Pl. B, 3), built in the 15-16th cent., and now used as a storehouse. The first turning to the right and then the first to the left bring us to *Notre-Dame-la-Riche* (Pl. B, 2, 3), built originally in the 13th cent., but largely reconstructed in the 16th cent. and recently restored. The S. portal and two stained windows by Pinaigrier should be observed. To the E. lies the Place de la Victoire, with the *Monument of General Meusnier* (1754-93), a native of Tours, erected in 1888.

We now descend to the Loire and follow the quay to the right, passing a suspension-bridge (Pl. B, 2) and enjoying a fine view of the hills on the opposite bank. Farther on is the *Pont de Tours* (Pl. C, 2, 1), built in 1765-77. Still higher is another suspension-bridge, connecting Tours with the suburb of *Symphorien*, on the right bank. Near the Pont de Tours is the *Church of St. Saturnin* (Pl. C, 2), dating from the 15th century.

The gardens in the *Place de l'Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2), at the N. end of the Rue Nationale and the S. end of the Pont de Tours, are embellished with modern statues of *Rabelais* (to the left), by Dumaige, and *Descartes* (to the right), by the Comte de Nieuwerkerke. The *Hôtel de Ville*, on the W. side of the square, is an insignificant building of the 18th century.

The **Musée** (Pl. C, 2), facing it on the other side of the Rue Nationale, contains about 475 paintings, mostly of trifling value, some ancient and modern sculptures, enamels, and other works of art (first floor), a few antiquities, and a collection of natural history (second floor). The museum is open to the public on Thurs., Sun., and holidays, 12-4, and to strangers on other days also.

Picture Gallery. — Room I. To the right, 6. *Berthélemy*, Manlius Torquatus condemning his son to death; 49. Early copy of *Leonardo da Vinci*, Madonna ('La Joconde'); 200. *Providoni*, Martyrdom of St. Jude; 43. *Mich. Corneille*, Massacre of the Innocents; 199. *Providoni*, Martyrdom of St. Matthew; 332. *Flemish School*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 78. *J. Jouvenet*, Centurion at the feet of Christ; *Flemish School*, 307. Crucifixion, 283. Holy Family; 99. *Lépicié*, Matathias punishing blasphemers; above the door to the next room, 211. French copy of *Titian*, Entombment (original in the Louvre). In the centre: 518. *L. Schroeder*, The fall of the leaf (marble). — Room II., to the left of Room I. To the right, 326. *Italian School*, St. Jerome; 162. *Valentin*, Soldiers dicing; 293. *Flemish School*, Raising of Lazarus; 231. *School of Rembrandt*, Portrait; 226. Early copy of *Fr. Hals*, Descartes; 52. *Eug. Delacroix*, Arab comedians; 202. *Mignard*, after *Raphael*, Holy Family; 149. *H. Rigaud*, Louis XIV.; 148. *Restout*, Philemon and Baucis visited by Jupiter and Mercury; 183. *Eus. da S. Giorgio* (?), Ador-

ation of the Infant Christ; 67. *Glaize*, Ash Wednesday; 16. *Boullongne*, Metamorphosis of Io. — Room III No. 54. *Delaunay*, Oath of Brutus; no number, *Français*, Evening; *Lansyer*, Château and park of Ménars; 161. *Thirion*, Judith; *G. Moreau* (of Tours), An Egyptologist; 65. *Eug. Giraud*, Algerian women. In the centre: 520. *A Laouste*, Amphion (marble). — Room IV. No. 113. *B. Masson*, Flowers; 287. *Flemish School*, St. Joseph and the Madonna; 127. *Muraton* (of Tours), Monk digging; *Flemish School*, 295. Last Supper, 338. Last Judgment, an imitation of the painting by Fr. Floris at Brussels; 126. *Muraton*, Benevolent welcome; 7. *Em. Bin*, Perseus delivering Andromeda. Table in mosaic of the 17th cent.; Palissy ware. — Room V., on the other side of the entrance-hall. No. 48. *Ant. Coypel*, Wrath of Achilles; 601. *School of Guido*, Pietà; 48bis. *Coypel*, Parting of Hector and Andromache; 1. *Allegrain*, Apollo and Deïphobe, the sibyl; 278. *Flemish School*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 215. Reduced copy (16th cent.) of *Daniele da Volterra*, Descent from the Cross (original in S. Trinità de' Monti at Rome); several portraits by unknown masters; 249. *School of Parmigianino*, Judgment of Paris. — Room VI. No. 92. *Lebrun*, Duke of Richelieu; 102. *Lesueur*, St. Sebastian; 598. *School of J. Bellini*, Madonna and Child; 194. *Mantegna*, Resurrection; 188. *Guercino*, Death of Cleopatra; 13. *Boucher*, Amyntas recalled to life in the arms of Silvia (from Tasso); 223. *Rubens*, Alex. Goubeau and his wife (an ex voto painting); 12. *Boucher*, Silvia fleeing from the wolf which she has wounded (from Tasso); 222. *Rubens*, Mars crowned by Victory; 193. *Mantegna*, Christ in Gethsemane; 210. *Elisabeth Sirani*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 187. *Guercino* (?), Cephale and Procris; 218. *Fr. Franck*, Rape of Helen; 279. *Flemish School*, Adoration of the Magi; 277. *School of Fiesole* or *Sienese School of the 15th cent.*, Annunciation; 244. *Van Goyen*, Sea-piece; 11. *Boucher*, Apollo visiting Latona; 206. *Guido* (?), Rape of Europa (replica or early copy). In the centre: 519. *J. Renaudot*, Naiad (marble); bronze replica of *Houdon's* Diana. — Room VII. No. 14. *Bon Boullongne*, Triumph of Neptune and Amphitrite; 216. *P. de Moya*, Young man succoured by a Franciscan monk (ex voto offering); 107. *Lobin* (director of the stained-glass manufactory at Tours), after *Ribera*, Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew; 147. *Restout*, Death of St. Scholastica; 599. *School of Caravaggio*, St. Sebastian; 38. *Phil. de Champaigne*, The Good Shepherd; 146. *Restout*, Trance of St. Benedict. This room also contains some fine specimens of furniture of the 15-17th cent., and several glass-cases with enamels, mostly by *J. Laudin* (486), a small ivory diptych of the 15th cent. (540), stoneware, fayence, etc.

On leaving the Musée we follow the Rue Nationale to the old abbey-church of *St. Julien* (Pl. C, 2), which dates from the 13th cent.; the Romanesque W. tower belonged to an earlier church (end of the 10th cent.). The choir has double aisles, the two outer terminating in shallow apses of the 16th cent., projecting into the adjoining aisles and into the central part of the choir, which ends in a straight wall, pierced with windows. The stained-glass windows and mural paintings are modern.

The remains of the château of *Plessis-lès-Tours*, built and occupied by Louis XI., who died here in 1483, lie about 3/4 M. to the S.W. of the town (see p. 254). The ruins are, however, very scanty, and tourists who are familiar with the third chapter of '*Quentin Durward*' will find little to remind them of the graphic description of Sir Walter Scott. — The ruins of the famous *Abbey of Marmoutier* are on the right bank, about 1 1/2 M. to the N.W. of the stone bridge.

Excursions from Tours.

a. **To Chenonceaux.** — Railway (Ligne de Vierzon, see p. 262), 20 M., in 50-60 min. (fares 3 fr. 45, 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 85 c.). Omnibus from Chenonceaux station to the château 40 c. (10 c. only if a return-ticket be taken). The traveller may go on from Chenonceaux to Amboise, which lies 7 1/2 M. to the N.W., beyond the Forest of Amboise (carr. 12 fr.).

The line diverges from the Orléans railway and ascends the valley of the *Cher*. 3½ M. *St. Pierre-des-Corps* (p. 250); 7 M. *Veretz*, 1¼ M. from which lies *Larçay*, with a Roman *Castellum*, four towers on the S. side of which are still standing; 11 M. *St. Martin-le-Beau*. — 15½ M. *Bléré-Lacroix*. *Bléré* is a town with 3600 inhab., about ½ M. to the S., with a pretty chapel of the 16th century. The château of Chenonceaux now appears on the right.

20 M. **Chenonceaux** (*Hôtel du Bon-Laboureur*, déj. 2½-3 fr.) is noted for its famous **Château*, which dates from the period of transition from the Gothic style to that of the Italian Renaissance. It occupies a curious situation, in great part supported by piles in the channel of the Cher. The château was founded in 1515 by Thomas Bohier, receiver-general of taxes, but his son relinquished it to the crown in 1535. Francis I. frequently resided here, and Henri II. presented it to Diana of Poitiers. Catherine de Médicis, however, compelled the favourite to resign Chenonceaux in exchange for Chaumont (p. 249), and spent considerable sums in enlarging and embellishing her new possession, which she finally bequeathed to Louise de Lorraine-Vaudemont, widow of Henri III. The poet Tasso visited Catherine here, and in 1599 Francis II. and Mary, Queen of Scots, spent their honeymoon at Chenonceaux. The château passed by purchase into the hands of various owners, one of the best known of whom was the Fermier-Général Dupin, who bought it in 1733. Under his widow, Mme. Dupin, who died in 1799 at the age of 93, Chenonceaux became a rendezvous for literary culture, and Voltaire, Rousseau, Bolinghroke, and others enjoyed its hospitality. The love and respect which this lady commanded in the district preserved the castle intact during the commotions of the Revolution. It latterly belonged to Mme. Wilson-Pelouze, but was sold in 1889. — The château is reached from the hotel at which the omnibus halts by an avenue which leads to the left from the other end of the village and crosses the railway.

The fore-court of the château contains the stables. To the right is the *Donjon*, a relic of an earlier castle dating from the 15th century. The present *Façade* of the château has been rebuilt; four Caryatides by Jean Goujon, which formerly adorned it, have been removed to the park, and its chief features are now the balcony and dormer-windows. The chapel appears to the left. On the ground-floor are the *Dining Hall*, formerly the ante-room, furnished in the style of Henri II., and the *Chapel*, which contains some old stained glass. Below are the *Kitchen* and *Offices*, established in two massive piles of an ancient bridge, which originally supported a mill. A less ancient *Bridge* leads to the left bank of the Cher, on which is a singular edifice, two stories in height, built by Diana of Poitiers.

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b. **To Chinon.** Railway (Sables-d'Olonne line), 31 M., in 1¼-1½ hr. (fares 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 40 c.). The trains start from the Gare de l'Etat (p. 254).

Our line passes over the Nantes railway and crosses the Cher. At (3½ M.) *Joué-lès-Tours* we leave the railway to Loches (p. 260), on the left. — 6 M. *Ballan*. The neighbouring *Château de la Carte*

was the birthplace of Pope Martin IV. (Simon de Brion; d. 1285). The chapel of the château has good stained glass of the 16th century. — 10½ M. *Druye;* 13½ M. *Vallères.*

16 M. **Azay-le-Rideau** *(Grand Monarque)* is a town with 2126 inhab. and a very interesting **Château* of the 16th cent., to which visitors are admitted. The railway now crosses the *Indre.* 20½ M. *Rivarennes*, beyond which the forest of Chinon begins; 27½ M. *Huismes.* A tunnel, 1000 yds. in length, is passed through.

31 M. **Chinon** (*Hôtel de France*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *Boule-d'Or*, on the quay), a town with 6200 inhab., is prettily situated on the right bank of the *Vienne*, 9 M. above its junction with the Loire. With the exception of the fine quay, the streets of this historic town are for the most part narrow and crooked; and many quaint houses of the 15-16th cent. are still standing. Chinon carries on a considerable commerce and is annually the scene of important fairs for cattle, grain, and other agricultural produce.

The Romans built a fort (see below) on the site of Chinon, which they named *Caïno.* Subsequently it was occupied by the Visigoths and belonged successively to the kingdoms of Paris and of Austrasia, to the counts of Touraine, and to Henry II. of England, who frequently dwelt at Chinon and died there in 1189. When Philip Augustus united Touraine to France, Chinon did not yield to him till after a year's siege (1204-5). Between that date and the beginning of the 15th cent. Chinon frequently changed hands. Charles VII. was at Chinon when Joan of Arc first sought him in 1428, to urge him to march to the relief of Orléans.

We follow the quay, skirting the Vienne, which here attains considerable breadth. To the left, on this side of the bridge connecting the town with its suburb, is a bronze statue, by Em. Hébert, of *Rabelais* (d. 1553), who wasborn at or near Chinon about 1495. Opposite is the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, whence we proceed to the right through the Rue St. Etienne to the Rue du Puy-des-Bancs (left), the chief approach to the château. In the latter street are several *Caverns* in the rock, still used as dwellings.

The CHÂTEAU of Chinon consists in reality of three distinct castles: the Château de St. Georges, the Château du Milieu, and the Château du Coudray. The plateau on which the ruins stand is now a promenade, open to the public in summer on Sun. and holidays, from 12 till dusk. Visitors at other times ring the bell. The *Château de St. Georges*, of which only the foundations of the outer wall remain, was built by Henry II. of England, who died at Chinon in 1189. The *Château du Milieu* was built in the 11th and subsequent cent. on the site of the Roman fort. It has frequently been restored. The principal features are the Pavillon de l'Horloge, at the entrance; the Grand Logis, in the hall of which (inscription) Joan of Arc was presented to Charles VII.; and the donjon, the part in best preservation. The *Château du Coudray*, connected with the preceding by a bridge spanning a deep moat, includes a fine tower and chapel of the 13th cent. (to the left), and two round towers. The castle commands a beautiful view of Chinon and the valley of the Vienne.

Near the base of the ascent to the château is the church of *St. Stephen*, a building of the 15th cent., with a tasteful W. portal, a wide nave, a modern stone pulpit, some good modern stained glass (by Lobin), and a noticeable altarpiece. The cope of St. Mesme dates from the 10th or 11th century. The present church of St. Stephen was finished by Philippe de Comines, who was governor of Chinon under Louis XI. In the prolongation of the Rue St. Etienne are two Romanesque and Gothic towers and other remains of the church of *St. Mesme*. Adjacent is a tasteful modern Gothic *Chapel*.

The Rue St. Maurice, running from the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville to the other side of the town, contains several curious old houses. It derives its name from the *Church of St. Maurice*, an edifice of the 12th, 15th, and 16th cent., with a partly Romanesque tower and large and fine vaulting. It contains a large fresco, by Grandin, and several paintings, including a Madonna attributed to Sassoferrato (on the last pillar to the right).

The view of the château from the quay should not be missed.

Branch-railway to *Port Boulet* (Saumur), see p. 217. Other railways, see *Baedeker's Midi de la France*.

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c. **To Loches.** — RAILWAY (Châteauroux line; p. 262), 29 M., in 1 1/3-3 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 75, 4 fr. 30, 3 fr. 15 c.). The trains start from the Gare de l'Etat (p. 254). This is a very attractive excursion.

We diverge from the Chinon line at (3 1/2 M.) *Joué-lès-Tours* (p. 258), pass under the Bordeaux line, and ascend a wooded plateau.

10 1/2 M. *Montbazon*, a village on the *Indre*, commanded by the huge square *Keep* of a castle dating from the 11th century. On the summit is a modern statue of the Madonna.

The line now begins to ascend the valley of the Indre, crossing the river beyond (13 1/2 M.) *Esvres*. 16 1/2 M. *Cormery* possesses a beautiful tower and other remains of a Benedictine abbey, founded in the 8th century. 21 M. *Reignac;* 24 1/2 M. *Chambourg*. We enjoy a fine view of the town and château as we approach Loches.

29 M. **Loches** (*Hôtel de la Promenade*, Place de la Tour), a town with 5140 inhab., picturesquely situated on the hills on the left bank of the Indre, is chiefly noteworthy for its famous castle (see next page).

Inhabited by the Romans, and the site of a monastery in the 5th cent., Loches with its castle came in 886 into the possession of the house of Anjou, of which Geoffrey Plantagenet, father of Henry II., was a descendant. John Lackland surrendered this cradle of his race to the French in 1193, but Richard regained it next year, on his return from the Holy Land. It fell to France with the rest of John's French possessions in 1206, but was again held by the English for about 50 years in the following century. After 1249 the castle was used as a state-prison, and it is perhaps best known in connection with the unscrupulous and cruel use to which Louis XI. (d. 1483) put its noisome subterranean dungeons (*Cachots*). James V. of Scotland was married to Madeleine of France in the castle of Loches in 1536, and three years later Francis I. entertained Charles V. here with great magnificence.

In the Place de la Tour, a few hundred yards from the station,

is the massive *Tour St. Antoine*, a relic of a 16th cent. church. From the Rue de la Grenouillère, which leads hence in a straight direction, we diverge to the left through the *Porte Picoys* (15th cent.), adjoining the **Hôtel de Ville*, a tasteful Renaissance building of the middle of the 16th century. The Rue du Château, a little farther on, to the right, contains some picturesque *Houses* of the Renaissance period (Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 23).

The castle of Loches was surrounded by a wall and moat, $1^1/_4$ M. in length, most of which still remains, enclosing, as it were, a miniature town. The first turning to the left leads to the old collegiate Church of St. Ours, a unique building dating from the 10-12th centuries. The W. arm consists mainly of a porch, surmounted by a tower, and two square bays, covered by two huge pyramidal structures in stone; the tower above the crossing has also a pyramidal roof. The carving around the W. door is very beautiful. In the porch in front of this doorway is a holy-water basin, formed of an ancient altar, shaped like the stump of a column and embellished with sculpture. Inside the nave are heavy pointed arches in the Southern style, resembling those at Souillac and dating from 987-1040. An interesting feature is that the Norman round-arch style (12th cent.) has been built over and upon these earlier arches (Fergusson). The first choir-stalls (16th cent.) and the ciborium (17th cent.) should be noticed.

Adjoining the church rises the former Château Royal (now used as the Sous-Préfecture), in which have dwelt Charles VII. (d. 1461), Louis XI. (d. 1483), Charles VIII. (d. 1498), and Louis XII. (d. 1515). It dates from the 15-16th cent., and the façade is fine (apply to the concierge). This building now also contains the *Tomb of Agnes Sorel* (d. 1450), mistress of Charles VII., surmounted by a statue of the 15th century. Agnes Sorel, known as 'La Belle des Belles', was born at Fromenteau, about 20 M. from Loches. As a maid-of-honour to the Countess of Anjou she attracted the attention of Charles VII. of France; and it was very largely her patriotic influence that inspired that monarch to carry on his struggle against the English. She left a large sum of money to the monks of Loches, and was buried in the church of St. Ours. The monks, alleging scruples as to her past life, requested permission from Louis XI., himself hostile to Agnes, to remove her remains. The king agreed on condition that they also surrendered her endowments; but the condition was not accepted by the monks. In 1793, however, her grave was opened and her remains scattered. They were again buried in their present resting-place. One of the oldest parts of the Château Royal contains the beautiful *Oratory of Anne of Brittany*, wife of Charles VIII. and of Louis XII.

The *Donjon, or Keep, at the other end of the enclosure, to reach which we turn to the right at the church, is still the most interesting part of the castle. The attendant who accompanies the visitor ex-

plains the various points of interest. To the left of the entrance rises the donjon proper, a rectangular tower of the 12th cent., 80 ft. long, 45 ft. broad, and 130 ft. high, of which nothing now remains but the four walls. Adjacent, to the left, is a similar tower, but smaller and in worse preservation. To the right of the donjon is the *Martelet*, which contains the dungeon in which Ludovico Sforza, 'il Moro', Duke of Milan, was confined for nine years (d. 1510). The walls bear various curious inscriptions by him and other prisoners. Farther to the right is the *Tour Ronde* or *Tour Neuve*, built by Louis XI. This tower contained the famous iron cages in which Cardinal de la Balue, their inventor, Philippe de Comines, the historian, and others, were confined.

On quitting the castle-enclosure we turn to the right, to obtain a view of it from the outside. We may then return to the Place de la Tour, by the lower street, which passes in sight of the *Porte des Cordeliers*, a town-gate dating from the 15th century.

On the other bank of the Indre, farther up, lies *Beaulieu*, with an interesting abbey-church in the Romanesque style, partly in ruins and partly restored in the 15th century.

FROM TOURS TO VIERZON (Bourges), 70 M., railway in 2¾-3½ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 40, 9 fr. 95, 7 fr. 30 c.). — From Tours to (20 M.) *Chenonceaux*, see p. 258. 24 M. *Montrichard*, a small town, has a *Donjon*, dating perhaps from the beginning of the 11th cent., and surrounded by walls of the 13th and 15th centuries. To the W. of the town is the fine *Church of Nanteuil*, built in the 13th cent., with a Lady Chapel of two stories added in the 15th cent., which is resorted to by pilgrims. Good view of the church as we quit the station. — Beyond two tunnels we reach (27½ M.) *Bourré*, the extensive quarries of which supplied the building material for the castles of Chambord, Chenonceaux, etc., and for many buildings in the principal towns in the neighbourhood. At (31 M.) *Thésée* is a *Gallo-Roman Monument*, the object of which has not been explained.

35 M. *St. Aignan-Noyers.* **St. Aignan** *(Hôtel de la Gerbe d'Or)*, a town with 3470 inhab., lies 1¼ M. to the S. of the station. The older part of its *Château* (13-16th cent.) has long been in ruins. The château contains various works of art, including an ancient marble sarcophagus, with basreliefs and an inscription in Greek. The *Church* dates from the close of the Romanesque period.

44 M. *Selles-sur-Cher* is another small town with a curious church of the 12-15th centuries. — 50 M. *Chabris-Gièvres.* The church of Chabris, 2½ M. to the S., dates from the 10th century. — 54½ M. *Villefranche-sur-Cher*, also a station on the railway to Romorantin and Blois (see p. 249); 60 M. *Mennetou-sur-Cher*, a village with ramparts dating from the 13th cent.; 63 M. *Thénioux.* — 70 M. *Vierzon*, see p. 369.

FROM TOURS TO CHÂTEAUROUX, 73 M., railway in 3-4 hrs. (fares 13 fr. 90, 10 fr. 55, 7 fr. 70 c.). — From Tours to (29 M.) *Loches*, see p. 260. Fine view of the town and then of the donjon. To the left rises the elegant tower of *Beaulieu*. The Indre is crossed several times. 42 M. *Châtillon-sur-Indre*, with a ruined château and a donjon of the 12th century. At (47 M.) *Clion* the Château de l'Ile-Savary appears to the left.

52 M. *Palluau-Saint-Genou. Palluau*, with 1700 inhab., on the right bank of the Indre, has an old ruined château, seen in the distance to the left. At *St. Genou*, with 1264 inhab., 1½-2 M. to the S.E., is an interesting old abbey-church of the 11th century. — 73 M. *Châteauroux*, see *Baedeker's Midi de la France.*

From Tours to *Le Mans*, see p. 184; to *Angers*, *Bordeaux*, and *Les Sables-d'Olonne*, see *Baedeker's Midi de la France.*

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24. From Paris to Troyes and Belfort.

I. From Paris to Troyes.

104 M. Railway (Gare de l'Est; ticket-office to the left, at the end of the station; see Pl. C, 24, p. 1) in 2¾-6 hrs. (fares 20 fr. 65, 15 fr. 55, 11 fr. 40 c.). See also the Map at p. 2.

From Paris to (5½ M.) *Noisy-le-Sec*, see p. 118. — 8 M. *Rosny-sous-Bois*. To the right we see the fortress of that name; to the left is the plateau of Avron (p. 119). — 10½ M. *Nogent-sur-Marne*, a place with 12,972 inhab., extending on the right as far as the Bois de Vincennes, where it has another station on the Vincennes railway (see *Baedeker's Handbook to Paris*). The line passes numerous country-houses, and crosses the Marne by a curved viaduct with 34 arches, 910 yds. long and 90 ft. high. Farther on we diverge to the left from the Paris Suburban Railway (Chemin de Fer de Grande-Ceinture), which runs to the S. past *Champigny*, memorable for the battles of 30th Nov. and 2nd Dec., 1870. — 13 M. *Villiers-sur-Marne*, a village occupied by the Germans during the battles of Champigny. We next traverse the plateau of *La Brie*. To the left rises the fortress of Villiers-sur-Marne. — 17½ M. *Emerainville-Pontault*. — 20 M. *Ozouer-la-Ferrière*.

About 3½ M. to the N. is the village of **Ferrières**, with a fine *Church* of the 13th cent. and a handsome modern *Château*, in the style of the Italian Renaissance, belonging to Baron Edmund de Rothschild. It was in this château, on the 19th and 20th Sept., 1870, that Prince Bismarck and M. Jules Favre met to arrange an armistice; the negociations, however, proved fruitless. Visitors are not admitted without an order.

The line now passes through a forest. To the right as we emerge is the *Château Pereire*, a handsome modern building in the style of the 17th century. — 24 M. *Gretz-Armainvillers*.

From Gretz-Armainvillers (Paris) to Vitry-le-François, 102 M., railway in 6½ hrs. (fares 20 fr. 25, 15 fr. 25, 11 fr. 20 c.). — 8 M. *La Houssaye-Crèvecoeur*. La Houssaye, to the left of the line, has a château of the 16th cent.,

with a fine park. — 10½ M. *Mortcerf*, the junction of the line (unfinished) to Paris viâ Villeneuve-le-Comte and Lagny (p. 119). — 14 M. *Guérard*, a village with a fine château, ¾ M. to the left. The train next passes *La Celle* (to the left), with a ruined abbey, and enters the valley of the *Grand-Morin*, which it ascends nearly as far as Sézanne (see below).

20 M. **Coulommiers** (*Hôtel du Soleil-Levant*), an ancient but somewhat uninteresting town on the Grand-Morin, with 6218 inhabitants. It possesses a *Church* (St. Denis) of the 13th and 16th cent., containing some stained glass of the 16th cent.; the ruins of a *Château* of the 17th cent.; and a bronze statue, erected in 1884, of *Beaurepaire*, commandant of Verdun in 1792, who killed himself rather than surrender the town. On a height to the N. is an old *Templars' Lodge*, now a farm-house.

25 M. *Jouy-sur-Morin-le-Marais*, with large paper-mills; 26 M. *La Ferté-Gaucher*, a small town.

47½ M. *Esternay* is also a station on the line from Mézy (Château-Thierry) to Romilly (p. 120), and is to be connected with that from Provins (see below). Beyond (52½ M.) *Meix-Saint-Epoing* the train issues from the valley of the Morin by a tunnel 600 yds. long.

57½ M. **Sézanne** (*Hôtel de France*), a town with 5000 inhab., prettily situated on a plateau at a point where one branch of the Morin flows to the S.E., through an opening in the hills, to the Aube, while the other flows to the W.N.W. and joins the Marne. In the town is a fine *Church* of the 16th century. Railway to Romilly, see p. 269.

At (71 M.) *La Fère-Champenoise* the left wing of the French army was defeated by the Allies on 25th March, 1814. Line to Epernay, see p. 121. — The train now traverses the dreary and barren expanse of the *Champagne Pouilleuse* (p. 273). 81½ M. *Sommesous*, also a station on the line from Troyes to Châlons (p. 273). Beyond (100 M.) *Huiron* the line to Valentigny (pp. 124, 281) diverges to the right and that to Châlons and Paris to the left (R. 12). — 102 M. *Vitry-le-François*, see p. 124.

271/2 M. *Villepatour;* 301/2 M. *Ozouer-le-Voulgis*, in a pretty wooded valley; 33 M. *Verneuil-Chaumes;* 37 M. *Mormant*, the scene of a defeat of the Austrians in 1814; 401/2 M. *Grand-Puits;* 44 M. *Nangis*, a small town to the right, with a ruined castle and an interesting church of the 14th century; 50 M. *Maison-Rouge*. The train now passes through a short tunnel, beyond which we have a view, to the left, of the handsome and well-preserved church of *St. Loup-de-Naud*, partly in the Romanesque and partly in the Gothic style, with a richly adorned portal. We then cross the *Voulzie* by a curved viaduct, 455 yds. long and 65 ft. high. — 55½ M. *Longueville* (Buffet). Continuation of the railway to Troyes, see p. 268.

From Longueville to Provins, 4 M., railway in ¼ hr. This branch-line runs through the valley of the *Voulzie*, and is to be prolonged towards Esternay (see above). On nearing Provins, we have a fine view of the town to the left, with its donjon and the church of St. Quiriace.

Provins (*Hôtel de la Boule d'Or*, Rue de la Cordonnerie; *Hôtel de la Fontaine*, Rue Victor-Arnoul), a quaint old town with 8240 inhab., is situated partly on the bank of the Voulzie and partly on a steep hill rising above it.

In the middle ages Provins was a prosperous manufacturing town, containing, it is said, more than 80,000 inhab., of whom 60,000 were workmen. At that time it belonged to the Counts of Champagne, and it was not definitely united to the royal dominions till 1433. Its period of decadence, mainly brought about by the wars with the English, had then

already begun, and its downfall was completed in 1589, when Henry IV. besieged it during the religious wars.

On quitting the station we enter the lower and less ancient part of the town, cross the Voulzie, and follow several consecutive streets to *St. Ayoul*, a Gothic church with Romanesque features, dating from the 12-16th centuries. The fine reredos of the high-altar, executed by Nicolas Blasset, is embellished with a painting by Stella, representing Jesus among the Doctors. The Lady Chapel, to the right, contains sculptures by Blasset, and the Baptistery, to the left of the entrance, contains two 16th cent. statues of St. Cecilia. — To the right of St. Ayoul is the *Sous-Préfecture*, established in an old Benedictine convent, and to the left of the square adjoining the church rises the fine *Tower of Notre-Dame-du-Val*, a relic of another 16th cent. church.

Recrossing the Place St. Ayoul and proceeding in a straight direction through the Rue de la Cordonnerie and the Rue du Val, we reach *Ste. Croix*, a church of the 13th, 15th, and 16th cent., containing several interesting works of art. Among these may be mentioned the stained-glass windows of the 16th cent. (in grisaille), the fonts with mutilated alto-reliefs of the same period, and the lectern. The Descent from the Cross at the high-altar is a copy of a painting by Jouvenet. — In the vicinity is the Villa Garnier (p. 268).

The Rue St. Thibaut, a prolongation of the Rue du Val, leads to the upper town. At the lower end of the street, to the left, stands the *Hôtel-Dieu*, dating in part from the 13th century. In a side-street to the left, shortly before we reach the Hôtel-Dieu, is the *Hôtel de Vauluisant*, a dwelling-house of the 13th century. The street to the left beyond the Hôtel-Dieu ascends to St. Quiriace, passing in front of the *Collège*, which occupies the site of the palace of the Counts of Champagne. Some remains of the palace, dating from the 12th cent., still exist.

The *Church of St. Quiriace*, conspicuously situated in the centre of the town and surmounted by an ugly modern dome, dates from 1160 and possesses a fine choir with galleries in the Transitional style. Its treasury contains the pontifical ornaments of St. Edmund of Canterbury. A little beyond St. Quiriace, to which it serves as bell-tower, rises the *Grosse Tour, an ancient keep of the 12th cent., surrounded by a strong rampart of masonry built by the English in the 15th cent. (keeper within the enclosure). The lower story is square, with round turrets at the angles, and the upper part is octagonal. There were formerly four stories, the higher of which have been removed, and the present parapet and roof date from the 17th cent. only. In the interior are two vaulted chambers, the upper one containing several small cells said to have been used for prisoners. A fine view of the surrounding country is obtained from the passage round the base of the octagon.

Farther on, to the right, is the *Place du Châtel*, with an ancient *Cross* and *Well*. The street facing us leads thence to the Porte de

Jouy (see below). To the left of this street, a few yards from the Place, is the Rue St. Jean, with an ancient *Grange des Dîmes*, or tithe-barn, of the canons of St. Quiriace, which dates from the 13th century. Its sunk floor communicates with a series of huge subterranean vaults.

The Rue St. Jean ends at the half-ruined *Porte St. Jean.* Passing through this gate and turning to the right, we reach the best preserved part of the **Ramparts*, which date mainly from the 13th century. They are strengthened at intervals by round and square towers, and are bordered by a fosse. Farther on the ramparts turn at right angles, and we see the so-called *English Breach* ('Brèche aux Anglais') made in 1432, and the *Porte de Jouy.* We should here descend by a footpath into the fosse to visit the *Trou au Chat*, a postern in a tower. The enceinte here is double, one wall enclosing the upper town, the other descending to the *Durteint*, an affluent of the Voulzie, about 220 yds. off.

The ramparts of the lower town were less important, and have been partly destroyed. They were bordered by a moat full of water, which still exists and is now skirted by the *Remparts d'Aligre*, a pleasant promenade 3/4 M. long, on which a fine bronze group by Longepied was erected in 1887 as a *Monument* to the victims of the war of 1870-71. On a hill to the left is the *General Hospital*, occupying the site of a 13th cent. convent.

Farther on, adjoining the promenade, is a neat little *Mineral Water Establishment*, with weak chalybeate springs, efficacious in cases of chlorosis and anæmia (fee 25 c. per day or per litre; bath 1 fr.). Beyond the promenade lies the pleasant public *Garden*, with the *Villa Garnier*, both bequeathed to the town by the late M. Garnier. The Villa contains a *Library* and a small *Museum*, which is open to the public on Thurs. and Sun., from 12 to 4. Quitting the garden at the other side, we follow the Rue de la Bibliothèque to the Rue du Val, and then proceed to the left to St. Ayoul.

Railway to Troyes (continuation). — The train now passes through some pretty wooded valleys, and beyond (57 1/2 M.) *Chalmaison* descends again to the valley of the Seine. — From (59 1/2 M.) *Flamboin-Gouaix* (Buffet), a branch-line runs to (10 1/2 M.) *Montereau* (p. 333). — 62 M. *Hermé;* 64 1/2 M. *Melz.*

69 M. *Nogent-sur-Seine*, a town with 3652 inhab., contains nothing of interest but the church of *St. Lawrence*, a building of the 15-16th centuries. The top of its graceful tower is ornamented with a grille in the form of a gridiron. The chief points of interest in the interior are some of the paintings and the organ loft (16th cent.). — Near Nogent stood the abbey of *Paraclet*, founded in 1123 by the celebrated Abélard, who was interred here along with Héloïse; the empty vault is all that remains.

We now cross the Seine and ascend its valley to Troyes. 74 1/2 M.

TROYES
1:16,000
Mètres
Sens, Paris, Châlons
Belfort
Faubg St Martin
Faubg de Preize
Faubg des Tauxelles
Canal de la Haute Seine
Boulevard Gambetta
Boulevard Victor Hugo
Boulevard du 14 Juillet
Bould Danton
Cours Danton
Cours Jacquin
Rue Thiers
Rue Claude Huez
Rue Notre Dame
Rue de la Cité
Rue Kléber
Rue Boucherat
Quai de Dampierre
Quai des Comtes de Champ.
Quai du Comte Henri
Quai Lafontaine
Bassin du Canal
Usine à Gaz
Lycée
Théâtre
Cirque
Gare de l'Est
Pal. de Justice
La Madeleine
St Remi
Hôtel de Ville
Banque
Pl. de la Bonneterie
Caserne
Halle au vin
Croncels
Terrasses
Temple des Protest.
Pl. de la Tour
Prison
Hôtel Dieu
St Pierre
Evêché
Pl. St Denis
Abattoir
St Nizier
Hosp. St Martin
St Jacques
Faubg
Séminaire
Canal
1. Bibliothèque et Musée D 2.
2. Eglise St Jean B 3.
3. —— St Nicolas A 3.
4. —— St Pantaléon AB 3.
5. Halle au blé C 3.
6. Hôtels particuliers A3.B2.B3.
7. Poste et Télégraphe B 2.
8. Préfecture C 3.
9. Archives département. C 3.

Pont-sur-Seine is a village with the modern château of M. Jean Casimir Périer, which we see to the right before reaching the station. In the neighbourhood is a stalactite cavern 1¼ M. long.

80 M. *Romilly*, an industrial place with 6938 inhabitants. About 2 M. to the N.W. stood the abbey-church of *Scellières*, where the remains of Voltaire lay from 1778 till their removal to Paris in 1791.

Railway viâ Esternay to *Mézy* and *Château-Thierry*, see p. 120; to (7 M.) *Anglure*, on the Aube, and to (18½ M.) *Sézanne* (Epernay), see p. 266.

82½ M. *Maizières;* 87½ M. *Mesgrigny;* 91 M. *St. Mesmin;* 94½ M. *Savières;* 96 M. *Payns;* 98 M. *St. Lyé*. Beyond (100 M.) *Barberey* the railway to Sens diverges to the right, and that to Châlons to the left (see p. 273). — 104 M. *Troyes.*

Troyes. — **Hotels.** Hôtel des Courriers (Pl. a; B, 2), Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville 55, recommended to tourists, R. from 2½, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Hôtel du Mulet (Pl. æ; A, 3), Place de la Bonneterie; Hôtel du Commerce (Pl. b; B, 3), Rue Notre-Dame 35; Hôtel St. Laurent (Pl. c; C, 3), Rue Notre-Dame 11.

Cafés. *Café de Paris*, *Café du Nord*, Place de la Bonneterie; *Café de la Ville*, opposite the Hôtel de Ville. — *Buffet* at the station.

Cabs for 2 pers., per drive 1½ fr.; for 4 pers. 2 fr; per hr. 2 & 2½ fr.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 7; B, 2), Rue Charbonnet 1.

Troyes, the ancient capital of *Champagne*, the chief town of the *Département de l'Aube*, and the seat of a bishop, is situated on the Seine, which here divides into several arms. Pop. 46,972. Its narrow and crooked old streets, its timber houses, and its important churches combine to render it one of the most quaint and interesting towns in Eastern France, though modern improvements have destroyed much of its former charm. Troyes was formerly a place of great commercial importance, and is said to have lent its name to 'Troy weight' (?). It is now chiefly celebrated for its hosiery and pork.

Troyes, the capital of the Celtic *Tricassi*, was called by the Romans, *Augustobona*, and afterwards *Trecae*. St. Loup or St. Lupus, one of its first bishops, diverted an attack by Attila in the 5th cent., but the town was sacked by the Normans in 890 and 905. Subsequently it became the capital and residence of the Counts of Champagne, the best-known of whom was Thibaut IV. (1201-1253), surnamed the Minstrel ('le Chansonnier'). It was afterwards allied to the crown, but fell into the hands of the Burgundians and English during the madness of Charles VI., and it was here that the disgraceful treaty of 1420 was signed, which acknowledged Henry V. of England as Regent of France, and declared the illegitimacy of the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VII. One of the articles of the treaty provided for the marriage of Henry V. with the Princess Katharine of France, which was soon after solemnised in the church of St. Jean (comp. '*King Henry V.*', v. ii). In 1429, however, the town was taken by the Maid of Orléans. A century later (1525) Troyes was taken and partly burned by Emp. Charles V. Protestantism found ready acceptance amoug the inhabitants of Troyes, and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes ruined its industrial prosperity and reduced its population from 50,000 to 12,000. Troyes also suffered greatly from the campaign of 1814, owing to its position near the centre of the strategic operations. Among the famous natives of Troyes are Chrestien the 'Trouvère', Pope Urban IV., Mignard the painter, and the sculptors Girardon and Simart.

Shortly after leaving the station we reach the boulevards which surround a part of the old town. Turning to the right, we see in front of us, to the left, the church of **St. Nicolas** (Pl. 3; A, 3),

a Gothic building of the 16th cent., with a porch of the 17th cent., which is now undergoing restoration. Above the projecting porch is the interesting and handsome *Calvary Chapel*, with mural paintings by Nicolas Cordouanier, and an Ecce Homo by Gentil, two 16th cent. artists of Troyes. To the left of the nave is a Holy Sepulchre (closed), surmounted by a figure of Christ of the 16th century. The fonts in front of the Sepulchre and the fine sculpture representing the Adoration of the Shepherds belong to the Renaissance period. The aisles contain some good stained glass of the 16th century. In a niche below the staircase to the left of the choir is a painted sculpture of St. Jerome at prayer, and beyond it is an old painting on wood.

Behind this church are the Market and the Place de la Bonneterie, beyond which begins the Rue Notre-Dame, the principal street in the town.

A little to the right is **St. Pantaléon** (Pl. 4; A, B, 3), another Gothic church of the 16-17th cent., with an 18th cent. façade. In the nave, to the right, is a large and curious *Calvary* by Gentil, the best part of which is the group of Holy Women. In the adjacent chapel is an interesting group of *St. Crispin and St. Crispinian* by the same artist. The windows in the S. aisle contain fine stained glass of the 16th cent., in grisaille. Against each pillar in the nave are two *Statues*, one above the other, sheltered by canopies, ascribed to Gentil and his Italian colleague Domenico Rinucci. The vaulted timber ceiling, with a fine pendentive in the choir, is 75 ft. high. In the aisles are eight large *Paintings*: six by Carré, a pupil of Lebrun, representing the life of St. Pantaléon, a physician of Nicomedia, martyred about 305, and two by Herluison, representing the Nativity and the Entombment. The panels of the pulpit are decorated with bronze bas-reliefs by Simart.

Opposite the church is the *Hôtel de Vauluisant* (Pl. 6; A, 3), a private house of the Renaissance period, now much neglected. Not far from this point, in the Rue de la Trinité (No. 7), the first street beyond the Rue Turenne, is the *Hôtel de Mauroy*, an interesting house of the 16th century.

Returning to the Rue Notre-Dame, we follow it as far as the sixth cross-street on the left, where we turn aside to visit **St. Jean** (Pl. 2; B, 3), a church of the 14th and 16th cent., of insignificant appearance and almost concealed by the surrounding houses, but containing some interesting works of art. Some of the windows in the aisles are filled with rich stained glass of the 16th century. The reredos at the high-altar, designed by Girardon in the Corinthian style, contains two *Paintings* by Mignard, representing the Baptism of Christ, and God the Father. These are concealed by curtains, which are withdrawn on application to the verger, the bell to summon whom is at the right of the entrance to the choir. In the chapel behind the choir is an *Altarpiece* with fine marble reliefs,

representing scenes from the Passion, by Jacques Juliot (? 1530), finished by Girardon (casts in the Musée). A chapel to the right of the choir contains the Visitation, a group of the 16th century, and one to the left, near the sacristy, an Entombment of the 15th century.

A little beyond St. Jean, to the left, is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 2), an uninteresting and dilapidated structure of the 17th century. A niche in the façade formerly contained a statue of Louis XIV., now replaced by a figure of Liberty, dating from 1793, which the Restoration endeavoured to transform into a Minerva. The large hall on the first floor contains a marble medallion of Louis XIV., which is one of the best works of Girardon.

The Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, a little farther on, leads to the E. to ***St. Urbain** (Pl. C, 2), a small church of the 13th cent., now undergoing restoration. It somewhat resembles the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, and is considered a gem of the purest Gothic architecture. It was founded in 1263 by Pope Urban IV., son of a shoemaker of Troyes, but has been left unfinished, with only three bays in the nave. The side-portals, with porches in front, deserve notice. The height of the vaulting in the nave is 85 ft. The windows, formerly filled with stained glass of the 13-14th cent., which has been temporarily removed during the alterations, are notable for the delicacy and beauty of their tracery.

The 'great perfection (of this church) is the beauty of its details, in which it is unsurpassed by anything in France or in Germany; its worst defect is a certain exaggerated temerity of construction, which tends to show how fast, even when this church was designed, architecture was passing from the hands of the true artist into those of the mason'. (*Fergusson*, 'Hist. of Arch.').

A few yards to the right stand the large stone *Halle au Blé*, or corn-market, and the *Préfecture*. Adjoining these is the *Canal de la Haute-Seine*, which we cross in order to visit the *Cité*. On the other side of the bridge, to the right, stands the *Hôtel-Dieu* (Pl. C, 2), a building of the 18th cent., in front of which is a fine railing of the same period.

The ***Cathedral of St. Pierre** (Pl. D, 2), to the right in the same street, is an imposing and highly interesting building, in spite of the want of unity in style, due to the fact that its construction was spread over four centuries (13-16th). It has lately undergone a thorough restoration. The oldest and most beautiful part is the choir; the most recent is the W. front, with its magnificent rose-window, one of the richest and most pleasing examples of the Flamboyant style (16th cent.) in the country. The façade is flanked with two towers, of which, however, that to the N. has alone been finished; it is in the style of the 17th cent. and is 242 ft. high. The crossing was formerly surmounted by a spire 197 ft. high. The interior of the church, which has double aisles, is noteworthy for its pleasing proportions. The beautiful **Stained Glass Windows* date from the 13th century. In the first chapel to the right, in the nave, is a polychrome *Group* of the 16th cent., representing the Baptism

of St. Augustine by St. Ambrose; in the Lady Chapel is a Madonna and Child by Simart. The *Treasury* of the cathedral, to the right of the choir, contains many fine old enamels.

Continuing to follow the Rue de la Cité, we soon reach the church of *St. Nizier* (Pl. D, 2), a Gothic building of the 16th cent., with a N. portal in the Renaissance style. It is chiefly remarkable for its stained-glass windows of the 16th century.

Retracing our steps to the cathedral, we now turn to the right into the Rue St. Loup, which passes in front of the **Public Library and Museum** (Pl. 1; D, 2), established in the old abbey of St. Lupus. The *Library* is open on week-days from 10 to 3, and on Sun. from 1 to 5 in summer and from 12 to 4 in winter; it is closed on Wed., on festivals, and during the vacation (20th Aug.-1st Oct.). It contains upwards of 110,000 volumes and nearly 2500 MSS.

The *Museum*, which is soon to be enlarged, is open on Sun. and festivals, from 1 to 5 in summer and from 12 to 4 in winter. Its principal contents are sculptures, paintings, and objects of natural history.

The Natural History Collections occupy the lower floor of the central building.

Sculptures. The open *Arcade* running along the main building contains architectural fragments and sculptures of the middle ages and the Renaissance. Among the most interesting of these is the 16th cent. chimney-piece, at the end of the colonnade, to the left, embellished with fine bas-reliefs of Scriptural subjects. Adjacent is the staircase leading to the Library and the Picture Gallery, and to the left is the entrance to the *Salle des Sculptures*, which contains an interesting collection of models and casts, and a few original works by the native artists *Simart* (1806-1857; 91 pieces), *Girardon* (1628-1715), *Paul Dubois* (b. 1829), *Valtat* (1838-71), *Janson* (1823-81), *Alfred Boucher*, etc. Among the best of these are Nos. 85, 92, 150 (Minerva, restored according to classic texts and ancient monuments), 116-140 (bas-reliefs from Napoleon's Tomb), 100, 87, 157, and 114, by *Simart;* 13, by *Beylard;* 173 and 172, by *Valtat;* 248 and 59, by *Janson;* 71 and 73, by *Ramus;* 21, 224, and 225, by *Boucher;* 243, 34, 242, 36, and 38, by *Dubois*.

The Paintings are on the first floor (staircase, see above). To the right: 42. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna and Child with saints; 172. *Vasari*, Last Supper; 142. *Ronot*, Charity of St. Elizabeth; 239. *Unknown Master*, Last Judgment, on a gold ground; 59. *A. van Dyck*, Snyders, the animal-painter; no number and 103. *Mignard*, Anne of Austria, Mme. de Montespan; 17. *Biennoury*, Æsop and his master Xanthus; 111. *Natoire*, Rape of Ganymede; 179, 180. *Watteau*, The Enchanter, The Adventuress; 29. 'Velvet' *Brueghel*, Landscape; 17, 16. *Biennoury*, Dives, Apelles painting the judgment of Midas; below, unnumbered, *Teniers*, Boors; 113. *Natoire*, Danaë; no number, Queen Henrietta of England; 268. *Claude Lorraine*, Landscape; 49. *Delaroche*, Joash found by Josabeth; 38. *Philippe de Champaigne*, Portrait; 137. *Guido*, Lucretia; 8. *Aviat*, Forge; 73. *Hesse*, Girardon; 40. *Chintreuil*, Sunset; 47. *Daverdoing*, Mignard the painter; 99, 98. *Maltese*, Still-life; 106. *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a child; 21. *L. Boulanger*, Assassination of Louis, Duke of Orléans, at Paris in 1407; 39. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Louis XIII. receiving Henry II. of Longueville as Knight of the Holy Ghost; 20. *Boucher*, Genii of the Fine Arts; 119. *Natoire*, Theodoric besieging Arles; 154. *Tassel*, Tree of Jesse. In the middle of the room: 13. *Lehoux*, Samson bursting his bonds; no number, *Girardot*, Ruth and Boaz; 45. *Coypel*, Hector and Andromache.

Between the glass-cases is an *Antique Apollo*, in bronze, discovered in Champagne in 1813. The glass-cases contain antiquities, lace, embroidery,

objects of the middle ages, enamels, fayence, arms, medals, and jewels, some of which are supposed to be those of Theodoric I., King of the Visigoths (killed at Châlons in 451), also found in Champagne (Pouan; 1842). Most of the objects have inscriptions.

We return towards the centre of the town by the Rue Hennequin, which leads to the left beyond the museum, and again cross the canal by the bridge to the right, in order to reach **St. Remi** (Pl. C, 2), a church of the 14th cent., the lofty spire of which is seen from a great distance. The chief objects of interest in the interior are a bronze figure of Christ by Girardon, at the high-altar; some very interesting paintings on wood, of the 16th cent., in both arms of the transept and in a chapel opening off the N. transept; and some good modern stained glass.

Farther on in the same direction is **La Madeleine** (Pl. B, 2), a church in the Transition style of the 12th cent., enlarged in the 16th cent., which well deserves a visit. Its chief claim to attention is a magnificent **Rood Screen*, executed by Giovanni Gualdo at the beginning of the 16th cent., looking almost as if it were hung between two pillars, with ornamentation of extraordinary richness and delicacy. This church also possesses some fine stained-glass windows of the 16th cent., one of which, in the chapel at the end of the choir, represents the creation of the world in very naïve fashion. We may also notice the paintings at the main entrance, in the N. transept, and in the chapel at the end of the choir.

To the right of the main entrance of this church stands a gateway of the 16th cent., a relic of the convent formerly connected with it. A little to the S., at a corner of the street, is the *Hôtel de Marisy*, dating from the 16th cent., with a graceful turret, and fine grilles at two of the windows. — A little to the N. is the *Boulevard Gambetta* (Pl. A, B, C, 2), the finest in the town, containing the *Theatre*, the *Lyceum*, and a *Circus*. It ends on the W. near the station.

From Troyes to (43 M.) *Sens*, see p. 335; to *Dijon*, viâ Châtillon-sur-Seine, see p. 338.

From Troyes to Châlons-sur-Marne, 58 M., railway in 3-4 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 70, 8 fr. 65, 6 fr. 35 c.). — This line, a continuation of that from Sens, traverses the monotonous plains of the *Champagne Pouilleuse* (see below), diverging from the line to Paris at (1¼ M.) *Troyes-Preize*. Both (3 M.) *Pont-Ste. Marie* and (5 M.) *Créney* have fine churches of the 16th century. — 23½ M. **Arcis-sur-Aube** *(Buffet; Hôtel de la Poste)*, a very old town on the Aube, with 2922 inhab., is the native place of Danton (1759-1794), one of the chief figures during the Reign of Terror. It was the scene of an obstinate contest between Napoleon and the Allies on Mar. 20th-21st, 1814, and part of the town was then destroyed by fire. The façade of the finely-situated *Château*, a building of the 18th cent., still bears marks of the projectiles. The *Church*, dating from the 15th cent., has a fine portal. In front of it is a bronze statue of *Danton*, by Longepied. Arcis is situated in the centre of the *Champagne Pouilleuse*, which was formerly a totally bare and sterile district, but is now partly clothed with pine-woods. — 40 M. *Sommesous* (p. 266). At (54½ M.) *Coolus* we join the Strassburg line, to the E. of Châlons. — 58 M. *Châlons-sur-Marne*, see p. 122.

From Troyes to Brienne, 26 M., railway in 1½ hr., passing (15½ M.) *Piney* and uniting at Brienne with other lines from Vitry-le-François and St. Dizier (see pp. 124, 281). A new line is to be opened between Troyes and *St. Florentin* (Tonnerre; p. 336).

II. From Troyes to Belfort.

171 M. Railway in 4½-8⅓ hrs. (fares 34 fr. 20, 25 fr. 65, 18 fr. 85 c.).

Beyond Troyes the line to Brienne diverges to the left, and that to Dijon to the right. The line to Belfort crosses the Seine and quits its valley. 108½ M. (from Paris) *Rouilly-Saint-Loup;* 113 M. *Lusigny.* Near (117 M.) *Montiéramey* we cross a large viaduct over the *Barse.* 123½ M. *Vendeuvre*, to the right, a country-town containing a château of the 12th, 16th, and 17th cent., and a church of the Renaissance period with a handsome portal and some interesting works of art.

At (130½ M.) *Jessains* we enter the valley of the *Aube.* Fine view from the station. — Railway to Vitry, see p. 124.

The line now ascends the picturesque valley of the Aube, crossing the river several times. 134 M. *Arsonval-Jaucourt.*

137 M. **Bar-sur-Aube** *(Poste; Pomme d'Or)*, an old town with 4636 inhab., containing a church *(St. Pierre)* of the 12-13th cent., another *(St. Maclou)* of the 12-14th cent., and a bridge with a chapel of the 15th century. On Feb. 27th, 1814, the Allies under Schwartzenberg defeated the French here.

The stretch between (142 M.) *Bayel* and (144½ M.) *Clairvaux* is one of the prettiest parts of the valley. The latter village, where St. Bernard founded the celebrated *Abbey of Clara Vallis* in 1115, lies 1¼ M. to the right of the station. The monastery, rebuilt in the 18th cent. and no longer presenting any interesting features, has been transformed into a house of detention.

The train now leaves the valley of the Aube. 149 M. *Maranville.* At (155 M.) *Bricon* the line to Châtillon-sur-Seine and Nuits-sous-Ravières diverges to the right (p. 275). Beyond (159½ M.) *Villiers-le-Sec* the lines to Blesme and Neufchâteau (p. 284) diverge to the left. Our line then crosses the valley of the *Suize* by the imposing **Chaumont Viaduct*, which is 660 yds. long and rises in three tiers of arches to a height of 165 ft. Fine view of the town to the left.

163 M. **Chaumont** (**Buffet; Grand Hôtel de France*, behind the Hôtel de Ville), formerly the capital of Bassigny and now of the *Département de la Haute-Marne*, is a town of 12,850 inhab., situated on a barren hill ('Calvus Mons') between the Suize and the Marne. The Allied Sovereigns concluded a treaty here in 1814, the object of which was to compel Napoleon to agree to the reduction of France to the limits of 1789.

Not far from the station is a bronze statue, by Péchinet, of *Philippe Lebon* (1767-1804), the inventor of gas-lighting and a native of Chaumont, erected in 1887.

The *Church of St. Jean*, to the left, farther on, dates mainly from the 13th cent., but the choir was rebuilt in the 16th century. The S. portal, with its beautiful double porch, is a fine example of Flamboyant Gothic; the W. portal is in the Renaissance style. The

choir and transept are surrounded by a handsome triforium, with trilobate arches filled with Flamboyant tracery. The triforium in the transept is embellished with an exquisite cornice, supported on corbels and ending on the left in a staircase-turret; the ornamentation of the whole is very rich and varied. The transept has a fine vaulted roof, and the choir is enclosed by a handsome iron grille. The lady-chapel contains some ancient mural paintings; a tree of Jesse is cut in the wall of the chapel to the left. A chapel in the N. aisle (closed) contains a curious Holy Sepulchre, dating from 1460. The pulpit and the stalls are the work of Bouchardon, father of the well-known sculptor, who was a native of Chaumont.

The *Tour Hautefeuille*, a large square tower of the 10th cent., a little to the W. of St. Jean's, is a relic of a castle of the Counts of Champagne.

The Rue St. Jean, to the left as we leave the church, ends near the modern *Hôtel de Ville*, which is reached from the station directly by the street to the right near the statue of Lebon. — In the Rue de Bruxereuilles is the *Lyceum*, a large building erected by the Jesuits. To the right is a fountain with a bust of Bouchardon. — Farther on, to the left, are the *Library* and the *Musée*, the chief treasure of which is a fine head of Christ by Albert Dürer.

From Chaumont to *Blesme* (Calais, Amiens, Laon, Rheims, Châlons), see pp. 281, 282.

A branch-line runs from Chaumont to (35 M.) *Châtillon-sur-Seine* (p. 338), where it unites with those from Troyes and Nuits-sous-Ravières. It diverges from the Paris line at (7½ M.) *Bricon* (p. 274).

The train now ascends the valley of the *Marne*, and beyond (170 M.) *Foulain* passes through two tunnels. 174½ M. *Vesaignes;* 178 M. *Rolampont.* Langres now comes into sight on the right.

184 M. *Langres-Marne* (Buffet). This station lies about 1 M. to the N. of the town.

There is another station, *Langres-Ville*, to the S., on the Poinson and Beneuvre railway (see p. 277), also at some distance from the town proper, which is reached by a 'Chemin de Fer à Crémaillère' (rack-and-pinion railway), on the Rigi system (fares 60, 35 c.; down 35, 20 c.).

Langres (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, Rue Diderot), a town with 11,190 inhab., a fortress of the first class, and the seat of a bishop, is situated on a plateau rising at its N. end to a height of 1550 ft. It is one of the most venerable towns in France, having already attained considerable importance at the Roman conquest as the capital of the Lingones; it submitted finally after the defeat of their celebrated chief Sabinus. Afterwards it was several times devastated by barbarian hordes, and its rise has been slow and its historical importance inconsiderable. It was occupied by the Austrians in 1814-15. The industrial specialty of Langres is its cutlery.

The main road from the station to the town skirts the W. side of the hill on which the latter stands; a shorter route, leading directly to the cathedral, diverges to the left, and the Chemin de Fer à Crémaillère (see above) also ascends to the left. The little cha-

pel on one of the hastions of the fortifications, with a figure of the Madonna, was erected by the inhabitants in grateful recognition of the fact that their town was spared a hostile occupation in the war of 1870-71. The large domed huilding to the left is a hospital.

The *Cathedral of St. Mammès is a handsome edifice in the Transitional style of the 12th cent., in which the pointed and the circular arch are used in happy combination. The W. façade, however, with its towers, was rehuilt in the 18th century. Among the most noteworthy ohjects in the interior, which is characterised hy great symmetry of proportion, are the monolithic columns of the choir, with their beautiful capitals; the reproduction of the Crucifix of St. Martin (see helow) at the high-altar; the Calvary, in the S. transept, with its marhle statues of the Virgin, St. John, and Mary Magdalen; a fine figure of the Virgin of the 14th cent., known as Notre-Dame-la-Blanche; the handsome monument of Mgr. Guérin (1793-1877; statue by Bonnassieux) and the modern statue of St. Mammès hy H. Bertrand of Langres, in the N. transept; and the small monuments with has-reliefs in the choir-amhulatory. To the right, in the choir, is the elaborately decorated door of the Chapter House, which contains several paintings and encloses a fragment of the 13th cent. cloisters. Ahove the door is a hust of Card. de la Luzerne (1738-1821). A neighhouring chapel contains a Magdalen hy Ruhens, a Christ by Correggio, and an Ecce Homo by Rihalta. At the end of the N. aisle is a Renaissance chapel with a coffered ceiling.

Crossing the Place in which the cathedral stands and turning to the right, we reach the *Museum*, estahlished in the old church of St. Didier. It is not generally open to the puhlic, hut strangers are readily admitted.

The Ground Floor contains mediæval and Renaissance works, and numerous Gallo-Roman statues, bas-reliefs, altars, inscriptions, and funereal monuments, found in or near the town. Most of these are in the old apse of the church, round the tomb of St. Didier, who was bishop of Langres in the third century. — The First Floor contains a collection of natural history, including specimens of the fauna of middle and lower Egypt, presented by M. Perron, for many years director of the School of Medicine at Cairo. Here also is a small ethnographical collection. — Second Floor. The most important work in the small picture-gallery on this floor is a Scourging of Christ, by *Jordaens* (No. 59; Room II). The gallery also contains specimens of *Corot* (16), *Luminais* (72, 73), *Mantegna* (82), *Poelenburg* (96, a miniature), *Tassel* (121-130), *Ziegler* (147-155; Langres), and others. The glass-cases contain Egyptian, Celtic, Roman, and Gallo-Roman antiquities, and numerous mediæval and Renaissance objects are also exhibited here.

Beyond the museum we pass a handsome *Renaissance House* and reach the ramparts (fine view), whence we see, to the right, the *Roman Arch.* This gateway, now huilt up, consists of two arches, and is ornamented with five Corinthian pilasters. — We next retrace our steps to the cathedral, and follow the Grande Rue, which traverses the town from N. to S. This street is soon interrupted by a small square containing a *Statue of Diderot* (1713-1784; by Bar-

tholdi), the Encyclopædist, who was the son of a cutler of Langres. The Rue Diderot leads to the left, passing the *Collège*, a large erection belonging to the Jesuits. Farther to the S., to the right of the Rue Diderot, stands *St. Martin's*, a low double-aisled church, dominated by a lofty spire, and dating from the 13th, 16th, and 18th centuries. It contains a fine **Crucifixion* carved in wood (behind the high-altar), attributed to Gentil (16th cent.), an interesting painting by Tassel (Martyrdom of St. Simon), a statue of St. Louis Gonzaga, and the model for a monument to Abp. Morlot, a native of Langres.

The Rue Diderot ends at the fine *Porte des Moulins*, an 18th cent. gateway, and at the *Promenade de Blanche-Fontaine*, planted with fine trees. The *Citadel* is on the other side.

From Langres a branch-line runs to (29 M.) *Poinson-Beneuvre* (p. 339); comp. p. 275. — Another branch-line runs to (11 M.) *Andilly*, where it joins the Nancy and Dijon line (see p. 289 and below).

Beyond Langres our line crosses the Marne, which rises about 3 M. to the S.E., and then passes, through a tunnel nearly 1 M. long, from the basin of the Marne to that of the Saône. — 191 M. *Chalindrey* (Buffet). The village of Chalindrey lies 1 M. to the S.S.W. Farther on in the same direction is *Le Pailly*, with a fine Renaissance château. For the line from Nancy to Dijon (Contrexéville, Vittel), see R. 26. A branch-line also runs hence to *Champlitte*, a small town on the *Salon*, and to (28 M.) *Gray* (p. 291).

Our train now crosses a viaduct and passes through another tunnel, 1200 yds. long. Beyond (196½ M.) *Hortes* we descend the smiling valley of the *Amance*. 201 M. *Charmoy;* 203½ M. *La Ferté-sur-Amance*. — 208½ M. *Vitrey*.

From Vitrey to Bourbonne-les-Bains, 11 M., railway in 35-40 min. (fares 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 20 c.). This branch-line coincides at first with the line to Belfort, then turns to the N. and crosses the Amance. — 5 M. *Voisey*.

11 M. **Bourbonne-les-Bains** (*Grand-Hôtel des Bains*, Rue des Bains; *Hôtel du Commerce*, Grande Rue, D. 3 fr.; *Hôtel de l'Est*, Grande Rue; *Maisons Meublées* of *Berthe*, *Moisson*, *Beaurain*, etc.) is a town with 4322 inhab., much resorted to on account of its *Thermal Springs* (140-150° Fahr.), known to the Romans as 'Aquæ Borvonis', which are strongly impregnated with chloride of sodium and are efficacious in lymphatic and scrofulous affections, rheumatism, gun-shot or other wounds, and paralysis. The baths cost from 65 c. in the public basin up to 2 fr. for a first-class private bath; douche 1-2½ fr.; glass of mineral water 10 c., subscription for the season 5 fr. The subscription for the season (3-4 weeks) to the *Casino* is 25 fr., less for members of the same family. The *Band* plays at 11.30, 4, and 8; chair for non-subscribers, in the morning 10, in the afternoon 20 c. Bourbonne is scarcely a fashionable watering-place, and a large proportion of the visitors, who number 2500-3000 annually, are actual invalids. The first impression made on the stranger is also somewhat unfavourable owing to the fact that the railway-station lies in an unprepossessing suburb.

Following the Grande Rue to the centre of the town, we see, on an eminence to the right, the *Church*, an interesting structure of the 12-13th cent., with a fine spire. A few paces lower down, to the left, is the Rue des Bains, descending to the well-equipped *Civil Baths* (to the right) and the *Military Hospital*, with baths for soldiers (the springs being the property of government). The *Casino* (see above) is in the left wing of the first-class baths. Behind the baths is a small *Park*, containing eight reservoirs, from which the mineral water is pumped into the court of the military

hospital. The spring in front of the bathing-establishment is reserved for drinking.

On the opposite slope of the hill, beyond the church, are some remains of the *Château* of the Seigneurs de Bourbonne, below which, to the left, extends the shady *Promenade de Montmorency.* — Pleasant walks may also be taken in the adjoining woods; to *Coiffy-le-Haut*, on a hill 4 M. to the S.W., with ruins of a fortified château; and to *Larivière-sous-Aigremont*, 5 M. to the N.N.W., with a chalybeate spring (omn. 1 fr. 20 c.).

A public conveyance, starting at 6.30 a.m. (fare 2 fr.), runs from Bourbonne-les-Bains to (10½ M.) *Lamarche*, a station on the line to Nancy viâ Martigny-les-Bains, Contrexéville, Vittel, and Mirecourt (p. 289).

215 M. *Jussey*, a small town with 2974 inhab., is the junction of a line to Epinal (see p. 285). We now cross the Saône, not far from its confluence with the Amance, and ascend its left bank, at some distance from the river. 220 M. *Montureux-lès-Baulay.*

224 M. *Port-d'Atelier* (Buffet), the junction of the lines to Belfort and to Nancy viâ Epinal (see p. 290). Farther on we cross the *Lanterne* just above its confluence with the Saône. At (229 M.) *Port-sur-Saône* we leave the valley of the Saône and pass through a tunnel. 230 M. *Grattery;* 232 M. *Vaivre*, the junction of a line to Gray (Dôle, Dijon; see p. 290). As the train nears Vesoul we see to the left the hill of La Motte, with its monument (see below).

236 M. **Vesoul** (*Buffet*; **Hôtel de l'Europe*, at the station; *Hôtel de la Madeleine*, Rue Basse), the capital of the *Département de la Haute-Saône*, is an uninteresting town with 9733 inhab., situated on the *Durgeon*, to the left.

The wide Rue de la Gare, to the right as we quit the station, the Rue Basse, its prolongation on the other side of the river, and the Rue du Centre lead to the *Church of St. George*, a building of the 18th cent., with lofty and graceful vaulting. The first chapel to the right contains a Holy Sepulchre, with stone statues. In the adjacent Rue du Collège, to the left, stands a *Gothic House* of the 16th century. The street to the left of the church leads to the *Palais de Justice*, another edifice of last century. If we follow the narrow Rue de la Mairie, which diverges to the left on this side of the Palais de Justice, and then take the winding footpath outside the town, we reach (20 min.) the top of the hill of *La Motte* (1265 ft.), which is surmounted by a figure of the Virgin under a Gothic canopy, erected in 1854-57. View extensive but somewhat monotonous. — Proceeding to the left from the Palais de Justice, we reach (2 min.) the Place Neuve, in the middle of which rises the *Monument des Gardes Mobiles*, erected to the memory of the Gardes Mobiles of this department who fell below the walls of Belfort in 1870-71. At the end of the Place is the *Breuil*, a promenade shaded with fine plane-trees. The Rue du Breuil, at its other end, leads back to the Rue Basse.

From Vesoul to *Gray*, to *Dijon*, and to *Besançon*, see p. 290 and R. 33b.

241 M. *Colombier*; 245 M. *Creveney-Saulx.* The train now passes through a tunnel 675 yds. long. 250 M. *Genevreuille.*

255 M. **Lure** (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, at the station; *Hôtel de France*),

a town of 4474 inhab., formerly the seat of an abbey, of which the building (18th cent.) now occupied by the Sous-Préfecture, in the main street, to the left, with a small lake in front, formed part. — Line to Epinal (Plombières), see R. 27. Another line is being constructed to *Rupt* (Remiremont, Bussang, see p. 314).

The *Vosges*, which have already been visible to the left for some time, now become more and more distinct, the most prominent summits being the Ballons de Servance and d'Alsace. The Jura is also visible on the horizon, to the right. The train ascends the valley of the *Rahin*. 262 M. *Ronchamp;* 266 M. *Champagney*, to the S. of the Ballon de Servance, with coal-mines. We then pass through a tunnel 3/4 M. in length. To the left lies the *Etang de Malsaussé*.

270 1/2 M. *Bas-Evette*, the junction of a line to Giromagny (p. 178), is not improbably the *Magetobrie* where Ariovistus, king of the Suevi, defeated the Ædui about 70 A.D. Some authorities, however, place Magetobrie near Luxeuil (p. 294) or near Gray (p. 291).

To the right rises the *Montagne du Salbert*, a fortified hill. Farther on, to the left, are the citadel of Belfort, with its lion, and the Tour de la Miotte (p. 280). As we near the town we have the manufactories of G. Kœchlin and Dollfus-Mieg to the right, and an artizans' quarter to the left.

275 M. **Belfort.** — **Hotels.** *Ancienne Poste, Faubourg de France, opposite the bridge, somewhat expensive; Lapostolet, to the right of the bridge, well spoken of, R. 2, déj. or D. 2 3/4 fr.; Tonneau d'Or, Place d'Armes.

Cafés. *Café du Commerce*, Faubourg de France; also at the *Ancienne Poste* and the *Tonneau d'Or*, see above. — **Railway Refreshment Rooms.*

Post & Telegraph Office, Faubourg des Ancêtres 10, near the bridge.

Omnibus to the *Ballon d'Alsace* (p. 317), every Thurs. and Sun. in summer (provided three passengers present themselves), starting at the house of Mich. Waudrès, Faubourg des Ancêtres, at 6 a.m. (returning at 6 p.m.). The drive takes 4 hrs. in going, 3 hrs. in returning; fare 4 fr., there and back 6 fr. — **Carriage** with one horse, 1-3 pers. 20, 4 pers. 25 fr.; with two horses, 7 pers. 35 fr.

Belfort or *Béfort*, a town with 22,181 inhab. and a fortress of the first class, on the *Savoureuse*, is a place of great military importance, commanding the passage between the Vosges and the Jura known as the *Trouée de Belfort*. Founded about the 11th cent., Belfort passed by marriage in the 14th cent. from the house of Burgundy to that of Ferrette, and afterwards to that of Austria. Belfort was taken by the Swedes in 1632 and 1634 and by the French in 1636; and in 1648 it was again formally united to France. In 1814-15 the fortress successfully withstood the Allies, who did not obtain possession of it until after peace was concluded; and the same result attended the siege by the Germans in 1870-71. This last siege lasted from Nov. 3rd, 1870, to Feb. 16th, 1871; and the bombardment began on Dec. 3rd. The Germans, however, succeeded only in taking the detached forts of Hautes-Perches and Basses-Perches, to the S.E., and it was not till the conclusion of an armistice and under orders from the French government that the

garrison capitulated with the honours of war. The attack was carried on by General von Treskow, the defence by Lieut. Col. Denfert-Rocherau. Bourbaki attempted in vain to raise the siege (see p. 319).

Belfort contains little to interest the tourist. It is divided into two chief parts: the well-built modern quarter on the right bank of the Savoureuse, still named the *Faubourg de France*, though within the line of fortification; and the old town on the left bank, which we reach from the railway-station by turning to the left and traversing the Faubourg. The town is commanded by an imposing *Citadel*, on the summit of a rock 220 ft. high. In front of it is the colossal **Lion of Belfort*, 52 ft. high and 78 ft. long, carved by Bartholdi in commemoration of the defence of 1870-71.

We enter the town proper by the *Porte de France* (1687) and soon reach the Place d'Armes, with the *Parish Church*, dating from 1729-50; the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a small museum (open on Thurs. & Sun.); and the *Quand-Même*, a bronze group by Mercié, dedicated to the memory of Thiers and Denfert-Rochereau.

Those who desire a nearer view of the above-mentioned Lion follow the street to the right of the Hôtel de Ville and pass through the Porte de Montbéliard.

The Rue de la Grande-Fontaine, to the right of the church, near the Hôtel de Ville, leads towards the *Porte de Brisach*, another 18th cent. structure. Beyond it is a hollow, which has been transformed into a huge *Entrenched Camp*, capable of holding 20,000 men and traversed by the high-road to Strassburg. To the right is the Basle road, which passes between the Citadel and another rock surmounted by the *Fort de Justice*. At the end of the hollow rises the *Fort de la Miotte*, with a tower which is considered in some sort the palladium of Belfort. It was battered to pieces in the siege of 1870-71 and has since been rebuilt; but the foundations are very ancient. The strong fortifications have been made still stronger since the last siege, chiefly by the erection of detached forts on the neighbouring hills.

From Belfort to *Epinal*, see R. 27; to *Mülhausen*, see R. 28; to *Bussang*, see pp. 317, 318; to *Besançon* and *Dijon*, see R. 33.

From Belfort to Porrentruy (Basle), 21 M., railway in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 15, 3 fr. 10, 2 fr. 30 c.). This line, designed to establish a direct communication between France and Switzerland without passing through the French territories annexed by Germany, and shorter than that viâ Mülhausen, is the only one now traversed by express trains from Paris to Switzerland (no passports necessary). It diverges to the right from the Besançon line. — 4 M. *Meroux*. At (7 M.) *Bourogne* the train crosses the small river *St. Nicolas* and the *Rhone-Rhine Canal*; 8½ M. *Morvillars*, the junction of a line to Montbéliard (p. 319); 10½ M. *Grandvillars*. 13½ M. *Delle*, the French frontier-station (Buffet; custom-house), is a small town on the *Allaine*, with the ruins of a fortified château. Beyond (18 M.) *Courtemaiche* the train passes through a tunnel. — 21 M. **Porrentruy** *(Hôtel de l'Ours)*, an old town with 5700 inhab., containing the ancient ruined château of the bishops of Basle, is the seat of the Swiss custom-house. From Porrentruy to Basle, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

25. From Paris to Epinal.

Epinal may be reached from Paris by seven different routes, served either by through-trains or by trains in connection, and corresponding in part with the lines to Strassburg and Belfort. The shortest route is that viâ Chaumont, Neufchâteau, and Mirecourt (R. 25 f); the quickest routes are those viâ Nancy-Blainville (R. 25 e) and viâ Jussey-Darnieulles (R. 25 g).

a. Viâ Blesme, Bologne, Neufchâteau, and Mirecourt.

262 M. Railway in 14¼-16 hrs. (fares 52 fr. 5, 39 fr. 5, 28 fr. 70 c.).

From Paris to (135½ M.) *Blesme*, see pp. 118-124. We then diverge to the left from the line to Nancy. 142 M. *St. Eulien.*

146½ M. **St. Dizier** *(Hôtel du Soleil-d'Or)*, a town on the *Marne* with 13,458 inhab., contains important iron-works with large forges and furnaces, and is the centre of the extensive timber-trade of the department of the Haute Marne. The town is not very interesting to the tourist, the greater part having been burned down in 1775. The chief buildings are the *Parish Church*, which still preserves its fine Gothic façade, and an old convent, now an *Ecclesiastical College.*

From St. Dizier to Brienne (Troyes; Bar-sur-Aube), 31½ M., railway in 2-2⅓ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 45 c.). — The train crosses the canal of the Marne and the river itself, and traverses a wooded district. 7 M. *Eclaron*, the junction of a line to Doulevant (see below); 18 M. *Montier-en-Der*, or *Montiérender*, a village containing an interesting *Abbey Church*, with a Romanesque nave of the 15th cent. and a Gothic choir of the 13th cent.; 28 M. *Valentigny*, the junction of a line to Vitry (see p. 124). — 31½ M. *Brienne*, see p. 124.

From St. Dizier to Doulevant, 25½ M., railway in 2-2¾ hrs. (fares 5 fr., 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 80 c.). — From St. Dizier to (7 M.) *Eclaron*, see above. We now ascend to the S. through the industrial valley of the *Blaise*, with its forges and iron-mines. — 15 M. **Wassy** or **Vassy** *(Hôtel du Commerce)*, an industrial town with 3270 inhab., celebrated as the scene of the massacre of the Huguenots, which was the signal for the religious wars in France (1562). It took place in consequence of a quarrel between the attendants of François, Duke of Guise, and a body of Protestants assembled for worship in a granary in the street facing the Hôtel de Ville. We enter the town by an ancient *Gateway* with a belfry. The *Church*, dating from the 12-16th cent., has a fine Romanesque tower and a handsome Gothic portal. — 25½ M. *Doulevant-le-Château*, a village with iron-forges and a modern château.

Branch-railway to *Revigny*, see p. 124.

The main line next ascends the beautiful valley of the Marne, which also contains numerous iron-works and foundries. — 148 M. *Ancerville-Gué.*

From Ancerville-Gué a branch-railway runs to (20½ M.) *Naix-Menaucourt* (p. 282), viâ (7 M.) *Cousances-aux-Forges*, (11 M.) *Savonnières-en-Perthois*, and (16½ M.) *Dammarie-sur-Saulx*, all three industrial localities with factories and stone-quarries.

152½ M. *Eurville*, a manufacturing village; 158 M. *Chevillon*, another town with factories and stone-quarries. 159½ M. *Curel* lies to the W. of the *Val d'Osne*, in which are the foundries of that name (3 M. from the station).

164½ M. **Joinville** *(Hôtel du Soleil-d'Or)*, a town with 4129 inhab. and large metal-works, is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Marne and on the slope of a hill on which stood the

château of the Seigneurs de Joinville. The most celebrated member of the family was Jean de Joinville, the chronicler (1224-1318), the friend and counsellor of Saint Louis. The domain was made a principality in 1552, in favour of François, Duke of Guise, and the famous Ligue du Bien Public was signed here in 1584 with Spain. To the right, as we quit the station, is a small *Château* of the 16th cent., formerly a country-seat of the Guise family. Farther on, to the right, in the Rue du Grand-Pont, rises a *Statue of the Sire de Joinville*, a modern bronze by Lescorné. The *Church*, still farther on, to the left, is in the Gothic and Renaissance styles. The *Hospital*, founded in the 16th cent., contains some interesting objects brought from the old château, when it was sold and pulled down during the Revolution.

170 M. *Donjeux*. From (172 M.) *Gudmont*, a short line, 13 M. in length, runs through the valley of the *Rognon*, joining the line to Neufchâteau at *Rimaucourt* (p. 284). 174½ M. *Froncles;* 177½ M. *Vignory;* 179 M. *Vraincourt-Viéville.*

At (182½ M.) *Bologne* we join the line from Paris to Epinal viâ Troyes and Chaumont. 188 M. *Jonchery;* 191 M. *Chaumont.* From Chaumont to (262 M.) *Epinal*, see p. 284.

b. Viâ Bar-le-Duc, Neufchâteau, and Mirecourt.

256 M. Railway in 13½-18⅓ hrs. (fares 51 fr. 40, 33 fr. 40, 28 fr. 15 c.).

From Paris to *Bar-le-Duc* and (164½ M.) *Nançois-le-Petit*, see p. 126. Our line now runs for some time to the S.E., parallel with the *Marne-Rhine Canal*, through the valley of the *Ornain*, crossing the river several times. 167 M. *Ligny-en-Barrois*, a town of 4930 inhab., with the remains of fortifications; 170½ M. *Menaucourt*, the junction of a line to St. Dizier (see p. 281). — 174½ M. *Tréveray*, like several of the following stations, contains large metal-works. 175 M. *La Neuville-Saint-Joire.* At (181 M.) *Demange-aux-Eaux*, the canal quits the valley of the Ornain, turns to the E., and enters the valley of the Meuse by a tunnel nearly 3 M. long. 182½ M. *Houdelaincourt;* 185½ M. *Gondrecourt;* 191 M. *Dainville.* — 193½ M. *Grand-Auranville. Grand* (Auberge Prévôt), with 1182 inhab., lying 2-2½ M. to the S.W. of the station, occupies the site of an ancient Roman city, of which the very name has been lost. Numerous antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood, and the considerable remains of a large amphitheatre, of a basilica, and other buildings are still *in situ*. The most interesting of the objects discovered is a mosaic of the time of the Antonines, 20 yds. long and 15 yds. broad. — 200½ M. *Sionne-Midrevaux;* 203 M. *Frébécourt*, to the right, with the old fortified *Château de Bourlémont*, containing richly decorated apartments and surrounded by a large park. We now enter the valley of the Meuse. To the right diverge the lines to Chaumont (p. 284) and Merrey (p. 284).

206½ M. *Neufchâteau*, and hence to (256 M.) *Epinal*, see p. 284.

c. Viâ Pagny-sur-Meuse, Neufchâteau, and Mirecourt.

275 M. Railway in 13-18⅓ hrs. (fares 53 fr. 50, 40 fr. 15, 29 fr. 40 c.).

From Paris to (191 M.) *Pagny-sur-Meuse*, see pp. 118-126. Our line then turns to the S. and ascends the pleasant valley of the Meuse, between partly-wooded hills. At (195½ M.) *St. Germain* we cross the Meuse. 200 M. *Vaucouleurs*, where Joan of Arc made known her mission to the Sire de Baudricourt and begged him to send her to the French court. — At (211 M.) *Maxey-sur-Vaise* we thread a tunnel and cross the Meuse by a new bridge. 215 M. *Sauvigny.*

219 M. *Domremy-Maxey-sur-Meuse.* To the W. of the station lies the little village of *Domremy-la-Pucelle* (Inn, unpretending, near the church), the birthplace of Joan of Arc. It is visible from the railway, being the second village to the right, in the midst of a grove of poplars.

To reach (½ hr.) **Domremy** from the railway-station, we may either follow the road which crosses the stream in Maxey, on this side of the station, or the shorter footpath which crosses the stream beyond the station, and then the Meuse, opposite the church of Domremy.

There is little to see at Domremy, which is a village of the humblest character. At the entrance to the church is a bronze *Statue of the Maid of Orléans*, by E. Paul (1855), and a little to the left, in a badly kept pleasure-ground, is an absurd *Monument*, erected in 1820. Opposite, in a court surrounded by a railing, is the modest *Cottage* in which Joan of Arc (Jeanne d'Arc, La Pucelle) was born in 1411. For admission we apply at the building to the right, opposite the girls' school, which also contains a small museum. Above the arched door of the cottage are the royal arms of France and those assigned to Joan of Arc and her family. Over these is a niche containing a kneeling figure of the heroine, a reproduction of one inside the cottage, which is said to date from the reign of Louis XI. (end of the 15th cent.). The cottage also contains a diminished replica, in bronze, of the statue of the Maid executed by the Princess Marie d'Orléans, daughter of Louis Philippe. In honour of its illustrious child Domremy was exempted from taxation down to the Revolution. — The place where Joan heard the mysterious voices urging her to her task, on a hill about ¾ M. farther on, is marked by a modern *Chapel.* — Domremy is 7 M. from Neufchâteau by the road crossing the Meuse.

222 M. *Coussey.* Farther on diverges the line to Toul (see below).

226 M. *Neufchâteau*, and thence to (275 M.) *Epinal*, see p. 284.

d. Viâ Toul and Mirecourt.

255 M. Railway in 15¾-18⅓ hrs. (fares 50 fr. 80, 38 fr. 15, 27 fr. 85 c.).

From Paris to (198½ M.) *Toul*, see pp. 118-126. Our line turns to the S. and passes between the hills surmounted by the detached forts by which Toul is protected. — 202 M. *Domgermain;* 206 M. *Blénod-lès-Toul*, a village with a church of the 16th cent., containing the interesting tomb of a bishop of Toul; 207 M. *Bulligny-Crézilles:* 208½ M. *Bagneux-Allain;* 210½ M. *Barisey-la-Côte.* From (213 M.) *Colombey-les-Belles* a branch-line is being constructed to Neufchâteau (p. 284). Farther on our line traverses part of the *Forest of St. Amond.* 216 M. *Autreville-Harmonville.* From (220 M.) *Favières*, on the other side of the forest, we descend into the valley of a small affluent of the Moselle. 222 M. *Bulligny;* 223 M.

Vandeléville; 225 M. *Fécocourt-Eulmont;* 226 M. *Pulney-Grimonviller;* 228 M. *Courcelles;* 229 M. *Fraisnes-Blémer.* At (231½ M.) *Frenelle-la-Grande* we join the line from Nancy to Mirecourt (p. 288). 233 M. *Poussay.*

236 M. *Mirecourt*, and thence to (255 M.) *Epinal*, see p. 285.

e. Viâ Nancy and Blainville-la-Grande.

265 M. Railway in 9¼-15 hrs. (fares 52 fr. 70, 39 fr. 50 c., 29 fr.).

From Paris to (219 M.) *Nancy*, see R. 12; from Nancy to (233 M.) *Blainville-la-Grande*, see p. 297. Our line here turns to the S. and crosses the *Meurthe*. 238½ M. *Einvaux;* 243 M. *Bayon.* The train now ascends the valley of the *Moselle* and passes through a wood. — 249 M. *Charmes*, a town with 3300 inhab., on the left bank of the Moselle.

From Charmes a branch-line runs to (17½ M.) *Rambervillers*, passing (5½ M.) *La Verrerie-de-Portieux*, with an extensive glass-work ('verrerie'). — 17½ M. *Rambervillers* (Inn) is an ancient industrial town on the *Mortagne*, with 5700 inhabitants. It possesses some remains of its old fortifications, a church of the 15th, and a Hôtel de Ville of the 16th century. — The line is to be continued to Bruyères (p. 307), viâ Mont-sur-Meurthe (p. 297).

Beyond Charmes our line again crosses the Moselle. To the left diverges the branch to Rambervillers. 255½ M. *Châtel-Nomexy.* Beyond (260½ M.) *Thaon* the line from Neufchâteau to Mirecourt is seen to the right, and Epinal to the left. 265 M. *Epinal*, see p. 286.

f. Viâ Chaumont, Neufchâteau, and Mirecourt.

251 M. Railway in 10-16 hrs. (fares 49 fr. 20, 36 fr. 95, 27 fr. 5 c.).

From Paris to (162½ M.) *Chaumont*, see pp. 265-274. Our line returns towards Paris for 2½ M. and then bends to the N. — 165½ M. *Jonchery.* 171 M. *Bologne*, on the left bank of the *Marne*, is the junction of a line to Blesme (see p. 282). Farther on we cross the stream and quit its valley. 176½ M. *Chantraines.* 180 M. *Andelot*, a small and ancient town on the *Rognon*, known to history as the place where Childebert II., King of Austrasia, made a treaty in 587 with Gontran, King of Burgundy. From (182 M.) *Rimaucourt* a branch-line runs to Gudmont (p. 282). 184 M. *Manois;* 187 M. *St. Blin;* 191½ M. *Prez-sous-Lafauche.* Beyond (195½ M.) *Liffol-le-Grand* our line enters the valley of the *Meuse* and unites with the lines from Merrey (right; p. 285) and Bar-le-Duc (left; see p. 282).

201½ M. **Neufchâteau** (*Hôtel de la Providence*, near the station; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, at the station), a pleasant-looking town with 4340 inhab., partly situated on a hill, at the confluence of the *Meuse* and the *Mouzon.*

Towards the end of the main street, near a bridge over an arm of the Meuse, stands the *Church of St. Christopher*, a Gothic edifice with handsome modern stained-glass windows. The Rue St. Jean ascends hence to the upper town, passing the *Hôtel de Ville*, with

its handsome entrance, on the left, and an interesting private house on the right. At the end of the street is a square with a *Statue of Joan of Arc*, in bronze, by Pêtre (1857). In this square, and in the Rue Neuve, which descends to the left, are several other interesting houses. Higher up, in the same direction, is the *Church of St. Nicholas*, the chief one in the town, with a fine nave, a transept at the W. end, and a crypt under the choir. It contains some good modern stained-glass windows, by Dupont of Neufchâteau, two stone altar-pieces, and the remains of a Holy Sepulchre. Near this church stood a château of the Dukes of Lorraine.

Railways from Neufchâteau to *Bar-le-Duc*, *Pagny-sur-Meuse* (Domremy), and *Chaumont*, see pp. 282-284. — A branch-line runs from Neufchâteau through the valley of the Meuse to (25½ M.) *Merrey* (Langres, Chalindrey; p. 289), passing (5 M.) *Bazoilles-sur-Meuse*, with a blast furnace. — Another branch leads to Colombey-les-Belles and Toul (see p. 283).

The line to Mirecourt and Epinal skirts the E. side of Neufchâteau, commanding a fine view of the upper town (to the right), with the church of St. Nicholas. We now traverse an undulating and partly wooded district, with vineyards and extensive pasturages, on which large quantities of horses are reared. The insignificant Mouzon is twice crossed. — 206½ M. *Certilleux-Villars;* 208½ M. *Landaville.* — 211½ M. *Aulnois-Bulgnéville.* The small town of Bulgnéville lies 5 M. to the S.E. and 3¼ M. to the N.E. of Contrexéville (p. 288). — 215 M. *Châtenois;* 219½ M. *Gironcourt-Houécourt;* 226 M. *Rouvres-Baudricourt.* To the left are the lines to Toul and Nancy (pp. 283, 287).

230 M. **Mirecourt** *(Hôtel de la Gare; Hôtel et Café des Halles)*, a well-built town on the *Madon*, with 5455 inhab., who make lace, embroidery, and musical instruments. It contains little to interest the traveller. To the right of the Place Neuve are the imposing *Market-Halls* of the 16-17th centuries. In a street on the other side of the *Place* is the early-Gothic *Church*, with a spire in the Transition style, and farther on in the same street is the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a fine Renaissance portal.

From Mirecourt to *Nancy*, see pp. 287, 288; to *Vittel*, *Contrexéville*, *Martigny*, *Chalindrey*, *Langres*, etc., see p. 288; to *Toul*, see p. 283.

At (233 M.) *Hymont-Mallaincourt* the line to Chalindrey (see above) diverges to the left. Mattaincourt, to the left, has a fine modern church in the style of the 14th century. — 235 M. *Racécourt;* 238 M. *Dompaire;* 241 M. *Hennecourt.* At (246 M.) *Darnieulles*, the junction of the line to Jussey (see below), we join the line from Lunéville-Saint-Dié (R. 30). — 251 M. *Epinal*, see p. 286.

g. Viâ Jussey and Darnieulles.

264½ M. Railway in 9½-14¼ hrs. (fares 52 fr. 50, 39 fr. 45, 28 fr. 90 c.).

From Paris to (215 M.) *Jussey*, see pp. 265-278. Our line now diverges to the left from the line to Belfort, and runs to the E. through the valley of the Saône. After leaving (220 M.) *Aisey*, with its ruined château, we cross the river. — 223 M. *Richecourt-Ormoy;*

224 M. *Corre*, near the confluence of the Saône and the *Coney*. The railway now cuts off a bend of the river, but rejoins it farther on. 226½ M. *Demangevelle-Vauvillers;* 230 M. *Passavant*. 236 M. *Monthureux-sur-Saône*, with 1588 inhab., is situated on one of the peninsulas formed by the winding course of the river.

240 M. *Darney*, a small and ancient town with 1600 inhab., prettily situated on the Saône, in the midst of a wooded district, has manufactures of cutlery. The source of the Saône lies about 6 M. to the E. The train now crosses the river for the last time, and runs towards the N. to the small *Monts Faucilles*, which form the watershed between the Saône and the Madon, an affluent of the Moselle, and consequently between the Mediterranean and the North Sea (see p. xxxiii). — 247 M. *Lerrain;* 250 M. *Pierrefitte-Ville-sur-Illon;* 253 M. *Harol;* 257 M. *Girancourt*.

At (261 M.) *Darnieulles* we join the line to Mirecourt (see above), and farther on, the line to Lunéville and St. Dié (R. 30). — 264½ M. *Epinal* (see below).

Epinal. — **Hotels.** Hôtel de la Poste, on the quay, in front of the second bridge, R. 2½, déj. 3, déj. à part 3½ fr.; Hôtel du Louvre, on the same quay, at the corner; Hôtel du Commerce. — **Railway Restaurant.*

Post Office. Rue de la Faïencerie, to the left, near the Rue du Premier Pont.

Epinal, capital of the *Département des Vosges*, is an industrial town with 20,932 inhab., situated on the *Moselle*, which runs through it in two arms, dividing it into three principal parts: the Faubourg d'Alsace adjoining the station, the Petite Ville, and the Grande Ville. Epinal was founded in the 10th cent. and belonged to the Duchy of Lorraine until its union with France. There are now scarcely any remains of its ancient ramparts, but the neighbouring hills are surmounted by modern forts

The Rue de la Gare, to the right, leads to the Moselle, which we cross here, and again beyond the Petite Ville. In a square to the left rises a *Monument* to the victims of the war of 1870-71. The Rue du Pont leads farther on to the *Place des Vosges*, which lies in the centre of the town and is surrounded by houses with arcades in front. No. 20, in the Renaissance style, is one of the most noteworthy of these.

The *Parish Church*, near the Place des Vosges, built in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, has a tower in the Transition style, two turrets, and a S. portal. The nave is imposing but sombre. Near the choir, to the right, is a Holy Sepulchre.

The Rue d'Arches, almost opposite the church, leads to the Rue du Cours, which descends to the bridge of the same name. To the left is the *Cours*, a promenade on the bank of the Moselle, shaded with fine trees. Near the bridge are the *Public Library* and the *Departmental Museum*. The former contains 30,000 vols. and numerous MSS., among which are a Gospel according to St. Mark,

written in letters of gold on vellum, and a charter of the Emp. Henry II. (d. 1024).

The Departmental Museum, open on Sun., Wed., and Thurs., 1-5 in summer and 1-4 in winter, and to strangers on other days also, is the principal object of interest in Epinal.

The Ground Floor is devoted to the **Antiquities.** — The *Vestibule* contains Roman antiquities (chiefly found at Grand, p. 282), sculptures, and inscriptions. — In the *Court* are tombstones, altars, and sculptures. On the wall to the right of the door at the end of the court is a sadly defaced bas-relief from the Donon (p. 301), representing a lion and a boar, with the inscription 'Bellicus Surbur'. Below are some large pieces of sculpture, also from Donon. In the middle of the court is a bronze figure of David preparing to attack Goliath, by Watrinel (1868). — In the *Hall* at the end are casts of ancient and modern statues, and small antiquities. — The *Garden* also contains antiquities.

First Floor. To the right is a *Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle.* — To the left are collections of *Renaissance Furniture*, *Frankish Weapons*, and *Stained Glass* of the 16th cent., and an important **Picture Gallery.** Among the most noteworthy works in the last are the following. To the right: 37. *Gossaert (Mabuse)*, Holy Family; 2. *Amberger*, Adoration of the Magi; 46. *Fr. Hals*, Boy with a cat; 34. *Franck the Elder*, Crucifixion; 12. *Bout*, Landscape; 13. *Boudewins*, Landscape; 98. *Bassano*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 7. *Giorgione*, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; 27. *Courtois (Le Bourguignon)*, Battle-piece; 70. *Lingelbach*, Market; 24. *De Champaigne*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 122. *Titian*, Venus rising from the sea; several genre-scenes and French landscapes; 28. *Gonzales Coques*, Portraits. *Jouvenet*, 58. Jesus healing a sick man, 57. Latona with her children (Apollo and Diana) invoking Jupiter against the peasants. 101. *Rembrandt*, Half-length of an old woman (1661); *Holbein the Younger*, 54. Calvin, 53. Luther; 88. *J. van Neck*, Portrait of a lady; 8. *Bonvicino (Moretino)*, Praying Magdalen; 107, 108. *Ricci*, Cenobites tormented by demons; 35. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; 112. *Salvator Rosa*, Landscape; 102. *Rembrandt*, Christ ascending Calvary, a sketch; 113. *Salvator Rosa*, Landscape; 86. *Morales*, Head of Christ; 123. *Velazquez*, Portrait of a child; 19. *Paul Bril*, Landscape; 320. *Monchablon*, Portrait of Victor Hugo; 1. *Bourgeois*, Child killed by a bomb-shell, in marble; 36. *Ben. Ghirlandajo*, Head of Christ; 14, 15. *Brueghel the Elder*, Summer and Winter, landscapes; 125. *Vien*, Farewell of Hector and Andromache; no number, *Médard*, Retreat (1880).

The hall also contains *Small Antiquities*, *Objects of Art* of the middle ages and the Renaissance, *Enamels* (St. Thomas of Aquinas by Laudin), and an extensive collection of *Medals* and *Jewels*.

The Rue Aubert, prolonged by the Rue Rualménil, nearly opposite the Museum, on this side of the bridge, brings us back to the town on the side by which we first entered it, passing the *Fontaine de Pinau*, with a column surmounted by a bronze copy of the Boy extracting a thorn from his foot.

From Epinal to *St. Dié* and *Lunéville*, see R. 30; to the *Vosges*, see R. 32; to *Plombières* and *Belfort*, see R. 27; to *Dijon*, see R. 26b.

26. From Nancy to Dijon.

a. Viâ Mirecourt and Chalindrey.

144½ M. Railway in 7½-12¼ hrs. (fares 28 fr. 10, 21 fr. 10, 15 fr. 45 c.).

Nancy, see p. 127. Our line coincides with that to Strassburg as far as (2 M.) *Jarville-la-Malgrange.* — 4 M. *Houdemont;* 5½ M. *Ludres*; 7½ M. *Messein;* 9 M. *Neuves-Maisons.* The train now crosses the *Moselle,* near its confluence with the *Madon*, and ascends

the valley of the latter stream. 10 M. *Pont-Saint-Vincent;* 11 M. *Bainville-sur-Madon;* 12½ M. *Xeuilley;* 14 M. *Pierreville;* 15½ M. *Pulligny-Autrey.* We cross the *Brenon.* 17 M. *Ceintrey;* 18½ M. *Clérey-Omelmont;* 20 M. *Tantonville*, with a large brewery; 22 M. *Vézelise*, on the Brenon; 23½ M. *Forcelles-Saint-Gorgon;* 25½ M. *Praye;* 27½ M. *St. Firmin-Housseville;* 28 M. *Diarville;* 31 M. *Bouzainville-Boulaincourt;* 33 M. *Frenelle-la-Grande*, also a station on the line from Toul to Mirecourt; 35½ M. *Poussay.* To the right is the Neufchâteau line.

36½ M. **Mirecourt** (p. 285), the junction of lines to Neufchâteau (for Bar-le-Duc and Chaumont), Epinal, etc. (see pp. 282-286).

39 M. *Hymont-Mattaincourt*, where the Epinal line diverges to the left; 42 M. *Bazoilles;* 46 M. *Remoncourt.* To the right is the hill of *Montfort*, with the remains of a fortified château; to the left, at some distance, are the *Monts Faucilles* (p. 286). Beyond (48½ M.) *Harêville* the bathing-establishment of Vittel comes into view on the right.

51½ M. **Vittel.** — **Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL DE L'ETABLISSEMENT, adjoining the baths and the casino, pens. 11-18 fr.; DE CHÂTILLON-LORRAINE, 8-10 fr.; CONTINENTAL, nearer the station, pens. 9-14, D. 4 fr., mediocre; DES SOURCES, new, pens. 7½ fr. There are also some unpretending hotels and maisons meublées in the town.

Casino. Subscription for 25 days, 25 fr.

Mineral Waters. Bath 1½ fr., douche 1½ fr., drinking-spring (for the season) 20 fr.

Vittel (1100 ft.), a small town with 1612 inhab., to the left (S.) of the railway, possesses no interest for the tourist, but is frequented for the sake of its *Mineral Springs*, which are used both externally and internally, and are efficacious in gout, gravel, dyspepsia, and urinary affections. The springs, which were known to the Romans, lie in the midst of a pretty park, to the right, reached by a passage under the railway. They contain sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda, and free carbonic acid. The bathing-establishment has recently been rebuilt by Garnier. The handsome domed building at the top of the park is the *Casino*, the terrace in front of which affords a fine view. Adjacent is the *Grand-Hôtel*, also with a terrace. Below are the *Baths* and the *Springs*, three of the latter in the arcade in front of the baths and a fourth in a rustic pavilion to the right.

54½ M. **Contrexéville.** — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DE L'ETABLISSEMENT, at the baths; HÔTELS DE LA PROVIDENCE, DE PARIS (déj. or D. 3 fr.), DES DOUZE APÔTRES, DE FRANCE, all near the baths; HARMAND, near the gardens; DE L'EUROPE, pens. 7 fr. — Numerous *Maisons Meublées.*

Baths from 1½ fr., douche ¾ fr.; subscription for the drinking-spring (for the season) 20 fr. No charge for drinking at the *Source du Dr. Thiéry*, adjoining the gardens. — **Casino.** Suhs. for 1 pers. for 3 weeks 25 fr., 2 pers. 40 fr., etc.

For *Drives* in the neighbourhood there is no tariff, and the demands of the coachmen are high; bargaining advisable.

Contrexéville (1155 ft.), an uninteresting village on a dirty stream, is much frequented for its *Mineral Springs*, which lie in a pleasant modern suburb near the railway-station and resemble

those of Vittel (see p. 288). The *Bathing Establishment* is a tasteful structure, with a long glass colonnade, containing the *Source du Pavillon*, the most important of the springs, the water of which, used internally, is of the greatest efficacy in cases of gravel. To the right and left of the court in front are the offices of the managers, the hotels, the baths, and the post-office. At the end of the court, to the left, is the *Casino*, beyond which are the public gardens, with shops and stalls. The various buildings are, however, too much crowded together, and a more ample scale in laying out the bathing quarter would have been a great improvement. Warm clothing is necessary, as Contrexéville is subject to sudden changes of temperature.

61 M. **Martigny-les-Bains** *(Hôtels de l'Etablissement, de Lorraine, de la Providence)*, another village with calcareo-sulphated springs resembling those of Vittel and Contrexéville, a large and fine public garden, a casino, etc.

64½ M. *Lamarche*, the birthplace of Marshal Victor, Duke of Belluno, to whom a bust has been erected here. A public conveyance, starting at 2 p. m., runs hence to Bourbonne-les-Bains (p. 277; fare 2 fr.). — 67½ M. *Rozières*; 71½ M. *Damblain;* 75 M. *Merrey*, also a station on the railway to Neufchâteau (p. 284). We now reach the valley of the *Meuse;* the train crosses the river and ascends on the left bank. 80½ M. *Meuse-Montigny-le-Roi;* 82½ M. *Avrécourt.* From (87 M.) *Andilly* a branch-line runs to Langres (p. 277), 90½ M. *Celsoy;* 93 M. *Chaudenay.* We now join the railway from Paris to Belfort (p. 277), which we follow to (97 M.) *Chalindrey* (Buffet). Here our line turns to the S.W., leaving the Gray line (p. 277) to the left, and begins to traverse a monotonous plateau. 101 M. *Heuilley-Coton;* 105 M. *Villegusien*, on the *Vingeanne*, an affluent of the Saône; 109 M. *Prauthoy;* 111 M. *Vaux-sous-Aubigny;* 114 M. *Occey;* 116 M. *Selongey*, an industrial place to the right of the railway. Farther on we cross the *Tille*, another affluent of the Saône. To the right runs the line to Troyes viâ Châtillon — 124 M. *Is-sur-Tille*, a country-town of 1495 inhab., on the *Ignon*, a little to the right of the railway, with some iron-mines and stone-quarries. It is a station on the line from Troyes to Châtillon-sur-Seine (see p. 338), and a new line runs hence to (30 M.) Gray (p. 291). At Is-sur-Tille we join the system of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway. — 128 M. *Gémeaux;* 133 M. *St. Julien-Clénay*, 136½ M. *Ruffey.* — 139½ M. *Dijon-Porte-Neuve*, a station on the E. side of Dijon, far from the centre of the town. To the right lies the park (p. 345). The line now makes a wide sweep towards the S., unites with the Dôle and Pontarlier line, crosses the *Ouche* twice, skirts the *Canal de Bourgogne* (p. 335), and joins the Lyons line. Near the central station, to the right, lies St. Bénigne.

144½ M. *Dijon*, see p. 339.

b. Viâ Epinal and Gray.

176½ M. Railway in 11¼-13 hrs. (fares 34 fr. 5, 25 fr. 60. 18 fr. 75 c.). — From *Nancy* to *Epinal*, 46 M., in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 10, 6 fr. 80 c., 5 fr.).

From Nancy to (46 M.) *Epinal*, see p. 284. Our train crosses two viaducts, diverges to the right from the Vosges railway, and quits the valley of the Moselle. Beyond (53 M.) *Dounoux* it passes through some cuttings in the living rock and crosses a viaduct 125 ft. high, spanning a pretty valley. Fine view to the right. — 58 M. *Xertigny;* 59½ M. *La Chapelle-aux-Bois.*

64½ M. **Bains-les-Bains.** — **Hotels.** Grand-Hôtel, at the New Bath (see below), pens. 8-12 fr. per day; Hôtel Thomas, at the bridge, moderate and well spoken of, D. 2½ fr. — *Maisons Meublées.*

Baths. Public baths: at the New Bath 1 fr., at the Roman Bath ¾ fr.; private baths 1¼ fr., 90 c.; with douche 2¼ fr., 1 fr. 90 c.; bathing-dress (obligatory) 20 c.; towel 5-10 centimes. — Adm. to the **Casino** ½ fr. by day, 1½ fr. in the evening; subs. 25 fr. for 25 days, 2 pers. 40 francs.

The station lies 2½ M. to the E. of the town (omn. 55 c.)

The small and prettily-situated town of *Bains-les-Bains* is so called on account of its warm sodio-sulphated springs (84-122° Fahr.), which were known to the Romans. The springs are of the same kind as those at Plombières, but the watering-place is much quieter and less pretentious. The *Roman Bath*, of insignificant appearance and built half underground, lies near the centre of the town, and the *New Bath* rises to the right, immediately beyond the bridge over the *Bagnerot*, the river which runs through the town. The same building contains the Grand-Hôtel and the Casino.

Beyond Bains-les-Bains the railway traverses a wooded district and turns to the E. At (73 M.) *Aillevillers* we diverge to the right from the lines to Plombières and to Lure-Belfort (R. 27), and turn towards the S.W. into the valley of the *Augrogne*. 76 M. *St. Loup*, a small industrial town at the confluence of the Augrogne and the *Sémouse*. Our line now traverses the *Combeauté*. 81 M. *Conflans-Varigney*, near the confluence of the Sémouse and the *Lanterne*. The railway crosses the latter river and follows its valley for some time. 85½ M. *Mersuay*. At (89 M.) *Faverney* there is a depôt for cavalry-horses.

92 M. *Port-d'Atelier* (Buffet) is also a station on the line from Paris to Belfort (R. 24), which line we now follow as far as (102 M.) *Vaivre* (p. 278). From Vaivre the railway runs back for some distance and then turns again to the S.W. — 104 M. *Mont-le-Vernois;* 109 M. *Noidans-le-Ferroux.* — 115 M. *Fresnes-Saint-Mamès* is situated on the *Romaine*, an affluent of the *Saône*. The *Château de Ray* rises from a height on the opposite bank of the river. — 117 M. *Vellexon*, a picturesquely situated industrial village, with iron-works and a sugar-refinery. The line now reaches the bank of the Saône, which has here a very winding course. At (120½ M.) *Seveux*, another industrial village engaged in the smelting of iron from the surrounding mines, we cross the Saône. 124 M. *Autet.* — 127 M. *Véreux-Beaujeu.* Véreux, to the right, has a château of

the 17th cent.; at Beaujeu, 2 M. to the left, is an interesting church of the 12th century. To the right is the railway to Chalindrey (p. 277).

134 M. **Gray** *(Buffet; Hôtel du Raisin)*, a town with 6826 inhab., is finely situated on the left bank of the Saône, from which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre. It is the centre of a considerable trade, and its river-port is a scene of some animation. The right bank of the river, on which the railway-station stands, is united with the town by a *Suspension Bridge* and by a handsome *Stone Bridge* of 14 arches erected last century. The *Parish Church*, in the higher part of the town, belongs, with the exception of its modern portal, to the 15th century. The *Hôtel de Ville*, which we reach by a street to the right of the church, is an edifice dating from the second half of the 16th cent., with a façade adorned with Corinthian columns in red granite.

Railway to *Chalindrey*, see p. 277; to *Is-sur-Tille*, see p. 289. A branch-line also runs from Gray to *Gy*, a small industrial and wine-growing town, and to (13 1/2 M.) *Bucey-les-Gy*.

From Gray to Besançon (Labarre-Dôle), 35 M., railway in 1 3/4-2 1/4 hrs. (fares 7 fr., 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 85 c.) — 13 1/2 M. *Montagney*, the junction of a branch-line to (4 M.) *Ougney*, with the important ruins of a château of the 15th cent., and to (10 1/2 M.) *Labarre* (p. 325). — 20 1/2 M. *Marnay*, an industrial town on the *Ognon*, with the remains of fortifications, and a château of the 13-14th cent. transformed into a convent. — At (31 M.) *Miserey* we join the line to Vesoul, and farther on, that from Belfort to Besançon (R. 33a and 33b).

The railway to Auxonne and Dijon continues to descend the valley of the Saône, crossing a viaduct and diverging to the right from the branch-lines mentioned above. Beyond (136 1/2 M.) *Mantoche* we thread a short tunnel and cross the *Vingeanne*. 134 M. *Talmay*, with a fine 18th cent. château; 146 M. *Pontailler*, formerly a fortified town; 149 M. *La Marche*. We here join the line from Dijon to Dôle and follow it as far as —

156 1/2 M. *Auxonne* (p. 347). Our train then backs out of the station in the same direction as we entered it, and proceeds to the W. to (176 M.) *Dijon* (p. 339).

27. From Epinal to Belfort. Plombières.

67 M. Railway in 2 3/4-3 1/3 hrs. (fares 13 fr. 50, 10 fr. 15, 7 fr. 35 c.); to *Plombières*, 33 1/2 M., in 1 3/4-2 3/4 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 75, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 70 c.).

From Epinal to (27 M.) *Aillevillers*, see p. 291. The line to Plombières diverges here to the left. Continuation of the railway to Lure and Belfort, see p. 294.

From Aillevillers to Plombières, 6 M., railway in 25-45 min. (fares 1 fr. 35, 95, 75 c.).

This line ascends the beautiful wooded valley of the *Augrogne*, which contracts as we proceed. — 1 M. *Le Grand-Fahys;* 4 M. *La Balance*.

6 M. **Plombières.** — **Arrival.** The station lies at the beginning of the town, near the Nouveaux Thermes and below the park. Railway-

omnibus into the town 25 c., to the traveller's residence 30 c., trunk 20 c. The hotel-omnibuses also meet the trains.

Hotels. GRANDS-HÔTELS DES NOUVEAUX THERMES, at the entrance to the town, near the Casino; GRAND-HÔTEL DE LA PAIX, to the right, opposite the Casino; GRAND-HÔTEL STANISLAS, behind the Casino; TÊTE-D'OR, near the church, to the left, at the end of the main street; DE L'OURS, near the last, to the right, R., L., & A. 3¾, déj. 3 fr.; LION-D'OR, behind the church. In the height of the season (July and August) it is advisable to secure rooms in advance. — **Maisons Meublées.** *Aug. Parisot, Thiébaut, Lacour, Résal-Duroch, Edme-Colas, Fournié, Lucien* and *Jules Hérisé, Résal-Cornuot*, near the baths in the centre of the town; *Veuve Cholé*, behind the Bain des Capucins; *Rouff*, in the Promenade; *Barbelin, Moccand, Rossignol, Wehrlé, Laplace*, in the Rue de Luxeuil.

Tariff of Baths. First-class Baths (Nouveaux Thermes, Bain Stanislas, and Bain Romain) 2 fr. 30 c.; douche 1 fr. 5-2 fr. 5 c. — Second-class Baths: Bain National 1 fr. 20-1 fr. 80 c.; douche 60 c.-1½ fr.; Bain des Dames 1 fr. 80 c.; douche 1 fr. 30 c. — Third-class Baths: Bain Tempéré 1 fr. 20 c.; douche 40 c.-1 fr. 10 c.; Bain des Capucins 80 c. — Etuves Romaines. Vapour bath with douche 2 fr., without douche 1½ fr. — Drinking-fountains ('Buvettes') free.

Carriages with one horse 3, with two horses 5 fr. per hr., cheaper in the forenoon; drives to neighbouring points of interest from 10-15 fr. upwards; apply at the Office, and see also the notices on the promenade. The fares are reduced at the end of the season. — **Omnibus** to the *Feuillées* (p. 293), starting from the Hôtel de l'Ours, four times a day, (there and back 2 fr.); to Remiremont (p. 294), in 1½ hr., 2-3 times daily, starting in front of the church (fare 1 fr. 60 c.)

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue de Luxeuil, behind the Bain National.

Casino. Subscription for Casino alone for 1, 2, & 3 pers., 20, 35, & 40 fr. for the season (21 days); for the Casino and Theatre 30, 50, & 60 fr. Single admission to Casino 2 fr.; adm. to Theatre 3 fr. for non-subscribers.

Protestant Service in the hall of the Old Casino, at the Bain National.

Plombières (1410 ft.), a small town with 1970 inhab., prettily situated in a ravine, on the banks of the *Augrogne* or *Augronne*, is celebrated for its *Thermal Springs*, which were known to the Romans and are the most important in the Vosges. The fame of the waters was revived in the middle of the 18th cent. by Stanislaus, then Duke of Lorraine, and since Napoleon III. spent several seasons here and effected great improvements, Plombières has become a fashionable watering-place, which may be described as a miniature Vichy. The springs, like those at Vichy, are the property of the State and are farmed out to a company. There are 27 springs in all, ranging in temperature from 59° to 160° Fahr. and yielding 750 cubic mètres of water per day. They are divided into three classes: the thermo-mineral, the alkaline, and the ferruginous. The first belong to the sodio-sulphated waters, but they contain a very small quantity of mineral ingredients and owe their efficacy mainly to their thermal qualities. The alkaline springs seem to owe their oily nature to the presence of silicate of alumina. The waters are chiefly used externally, but a few springs are used for drinking. The waters are particularly efficacious for diseases of the digestive organs, nervous affections, gout, and rheumatism. The climate of Plombières is somewhat changeable.

At the entrance to the town, on the left, are the large and well-equipped *Nouveaux Thermes*, erected in 1857. They contain

four public baths and two stories of private baths ranged round a gallery. The buildings to the right and left are the two *Grand Hotels.*

A few yards farther on is the *Small Promenade*, where the band plays, the chief rendezvous of the bathers. The left side is occupied by the *Casino.* To the left is an entrance to the Park (see below). On the other side of the Promenade are shops containing embroidery and other products of local industry.

From the Promenade the short Rue Stanislas leads to the centre of the town, with the other bathing-establishments and the principal springs. To the left are the *Bain des Capucins* and the *Bain Tempéré*, both baths of the third rank. To the right is the *Bain National*, of the second class, the most frequented of all, with four public basins, private baths, and a vapour bath with a douche known as 'L'Enfer'. Farther on, in the middle of the street, is the *Bain Romain*, a first-class bath, and beyond it are the *Etuves Romaines*, situated below the level of the street (entrance by the Bain Stanislas). To the right again are the *Ladies' Bath* (second-class), with the *Source des Dames*, a drinking spring, so called because it formerly belonged to the Canonesses of Remiremont, and the *Bain Stanislas* (first-class), with which the neighbouring hospital is connected. Opposite is the *Maison des Arcades*, the residence of the medical inspectors, an edifice of the 18th cent. containing the *Source du Crucifix* (110° Fahr.), and the *Source Savonneuse* (varying temperature), two other drinking-springs.

A little farther on is the *Church*, a modern building with a fine spire, in the style of the 14th cent.; it contains some good stained glass by Champigneulle and a handsome stone pulpit and high-altar.

At the end of the town is the *Promenade des Dames*, which is shaded by noble elms and contains (near the middle) the *Source Bourdeille*, the most important of the ferruginous springs (cold; used for drinking).

To the N. of the town rises a small plateau surmounted by a *Statue of the Madonna* and the small *Chapelle St. Joseph*, from which a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained. To reach it we follow the Rue d'Epinal, to the N. of the Place de l'Eglise, and then ascend a flight of steps to the right.

The *Park*, one entrance to which adjoins the Casino and the other the Grand Hotels, stretches along the railway, beyond the Nouveaux Thermes, and forms a delightful and shady walk. It is strewn with curious granite boulders. At the end of the park we reach a wood, where there are sign-posts pointing out the way to the (1¼ M.) *Fontaine Stanislas* and other favourite points for walks.

Among the most frequented points in the neighbourhood are the so-called '*Feuillées*', or arbours. The most popular of these is the *Feuillée Dorothée*, about 3 M. to the S. (carr., see p. 292), the road to which diverges from the high-road above the Petite Promenade (sign-posts). The Feuillée overlooks the picturesque *Val d'Ajol* (see below) or *Val de Joie*, as it was originally termed on account of its fertility, but a still better view is obtained a little farther on. The *Feuillée Nouvelle* is on the other side of the valley which we skirt on arrival, to the right of the road to the Val d'Ajol.

FROM PLOMBIÈRES TO REMIREMONT. The railway-route from Plombières to Remiremont, viâ Epinal, is 51 M. long, whereas the high-road over the mountains (omn. in summer; see p. 292) is only 9 M. in length. The charge for a private carriage with one horse by the direct road is 12 fr., with two horses 20 fr. A much more interesting route leads through the *Val d'Ajol* (p. 293; carr. 18 or 30 fr.), passing the *Cascade de Faymont* (to the left, on this side of the village of the same name), and then through the *Vallée des Roches*. From Plombières to the Val d'Ajol (stat., see below) the distance is 5 M., to Faymont 6 M., and to Remiremont 13½ M. (p. 314).

FROM AILLEVILLERS TO FAYMONT, 12 M., railway in 50-65 min. (fares 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 35 c.). This branch-railway diverges from the main line at (1¼ M.) *Corbenay*, and ascends the pretty *Val d'Ajol* (p. 293), which is watered by the *Combeauté*. — 5 M. *Fougerolles*, with 5776 inhab., is noted for its 'kirsch' (cherry-brandy). 9 M. *Le Val d'Ajol*, an industrial village, at the termination of a road from Plombières (see above). — 12 M. *Faymont* (see above).

CONTINUATION OF THE RAILWAY TO LURE AND BELFORT. — At (28½ M.) *Corbenay* (see above) the branch-line to the Val d'Ajol diverges to the left. Beyond (33½ M.) *Fontaine-lès-Luxeuil* we pass through a tunnel. View to the right.

37 M. **Luxeuil-les-Bains** (*Hôtel des Thermes; Hôtel du Lion-Vert*, in the main street), a town with 4900 inhab., noted for its *Thermal Springs*, which were known to the Romans. Like the springs at Plombières they are national property, but they are less frequented and less pleasantly situated. Three of the springs contain manganese and iron, and thirteen contain chloride of sodium. The waters, used both externally and internally, and efficacious for anæmia in all its forms, are but slightly mineralised, and owe most of their virtue to their temperature, which varies from 65° to 125° Fahr. Luxeuil was celebrated in the middle ages for its abbey, which was founded in 590 by St. Columba, the Irish missionary.

At the corner of the principal street, to the right as we come from the station, is the handsome *Maison du Juif*, in the Renaissance style, with arcades. Farther up, to the right, is the old *Hôtel de Ville* or *Maison-Carrée*, a fine building of the 15th cent., in three stories, with a crenelated tower, a graceful turret, and picturesque Gothic windows. Opposite stands the *Maison Jouffroy*, also of the 15th cent., with a balcony to which 18th cent. columns have been added. — A little below the Maison du Juif is a Place, containing the *Church* and the present *Hôtel de Ville*, the former a fine edifice, of the 14th cent., the interior of which has been carefully restored. It contains a fine organ-loft of the 17th cent., resembling an enormous corbel or bracket supported by a colossal Hercules. To the S. are the remains of a Gothic cloister. Some of the private houses in this Place are also interesting. Farther on, within the ancient abbey (13th cent.), is a small *Seminary*.

The *Etablissement Thermal*, standing in a small park at the end of the town, beyond the old Hôtel de Ville, is a building of the 18th cent., of unimposing exterior but well fitted up inside. It

contains all the springs. In the gallery to the left are a few antiquities. Opposite the establishment is a small *Casino*. Farther on, to the right of the park, is a fine modern *Hospital*.

The neighbouring woods afford various walks, the pleasantest of which is that to the *Ermitage de St. Valbert* to the N. (there and back 2½ hrs.). Part of the way is along the road to Plombières, which forms a prolongation of the main street.

Beyond (42 M.) *Citers-Quers* the train passes through woods. 48 M. *Lure*, and thence to Belfort, see pp. 278, 279.

28. From Belfort to Strassburg.

98 M. Railway in 4¾-7½ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 80, 11 fr., 7 fr. 25 c.). From Belfort to *Mülhausen*, 31 M., in 2-3 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 65 c.; express 5 fr. 75, 4 fr. 25 c.). From Mülhausen to *Colmar*, 27 M., in 1-1⅓ hr. (fares 3 marks 40 pfennige, 2 m. 30, 1 m. 50 pf.; express 3 m. 85, 2 m. 75 pf.). From Colmar to *Strassburg*, 40½ M., in 1½-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 m., 4 m., 2 m. 60 pf.; express 6 m. 85, 4 m. 85 pf.). — *Passports* are indispensable in crossing the German frontier (comp. Introd., p. xiv).

For a more detailed account, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

Belfort, see p. 279. We diverge to the left from the lines to Besançon and Delle. 4 M. *Chèvremont*.

8 M. *Petit-Croix* (Buffet) is the French frontier-station, where the luggage of travellers entering France is examined. 9½ M. *Alt-Münsterol*, Fr. *Montreux-Vieux* (Buffet), the German frontier-station. The railway-time is now that of Alsace, 26 min. in advance of that of Paris. The train crosses the *Rhine-Rhone Canal*, which is 216 M. long and forms, in combination with the Doubs, the Saône, and other rivers, an unbroken waterway between the Rhine and the Rhone. Farther on we cross two large viaducts, 65-80 ft. high. Beyond (15½ M.) *Dammerkirch*, Fr. *Dannemarie*, the train crosses three other viaducts, the last two spanning the *Ill*, the pretty valley of which we now descend all the way to Strassburg.

20½ M. **Altkirch** *(Hôtel Kübler)*, a town of 3000 inhab., with a modern Romanesque church. 25½ M. *Illfurth*; 27½ M. *Zillisheim*. To the right rises the handsome spire of the new church at Mülhausen.

31 M. **Mülhausen**, Fr. *Mulhouse* (**Central Hôtel*; *Hôtel Wagner*; *Hôtel du Nord*, to the right of the station), a town with 89,620 inhab., is the most important manufacturing town in Alsace (cotton goods, chemicals, paper, iron-wares, etc.) but contains little to arrest the tourist. Leaving the station and crossing the Rhine-Rhone Canal, we enter the New Quarter of the town, in which stands the *Museum*, containing interesting Romano-Celtic antiquities and modern French pictures. In the Old Town are the old *Rathhaus*, built in the 16th cent., with a painted façade, and the *Protestant Church*, a handsome modern edifice in the Gothic style of the 14th century. The Arbeiterstadt or artizans' colony, founded in 1853 by the 'Société des Cités Ouvrières', lies to the N.E. of the old town (follow the main road and then turn to the left).

From Mülhausen to Bâle, 20 M., railway in 3/4-1 hr. This line runs towards the S.E. and enters Switzerland beyond (17 M.) *St. Ludwig* or *St. Louis*. — *Bâle*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

From Mülhausen to *Wesserling*, *Bussang*, *La Bresse*, etc., see pp. 315, 316.

Beyond Mülhausen our line runs back for a short distance in the direction of Belfort and then turns to the N.W. (right). 33 M. *Dornach*, a manufacturing suburb of Mülhausen, the name of which is widely known through the photographs of M. Braun; 34 1/2 M. *Lutterbach*, the junction for Wesserling (p. 315); 39 M. *Wiltelsheim*. To the left rises the Gebweiler Belchen (p. 315). — 41 1/2 M. *Bollweiler*.

From Bollweiler a branch-railway runs to (8 M.) *Lautenbach*, passing through an industrial valley, the busiest place in which is **Gebweiler**, Fr. *Guebwiller* (**Zum Engel*, at the station), a town of 12,500 inhab., possessing a fine *Church (St. Legerius)* in the transition style, The *Gebweiler Belchen* may be ascended hence in 3 1/2 hrs. (see p. 315).

46 M. *Merxheim;* 49 M. *Rufach*, with a fine church in the Transition and Gothic styles; 53 M. *Herlisheim;* 54 1/2 M. *Egisheim*, with a picturesque ruined castle.

58 M. **Colmar** (*Deux Clefs*, dear and indifferent; *Schwarzes Lamm*, nearer the station), a picturesque old town with 26,000 inhab. on the *Lauch* and the *Logelbach*. The road from the station leads through a modern quarter to a large square embellished with a *Monument to Admiral Bruat* (1796-1855), a native of Colmar. Farther on is the *Monument of Marshal Rapp* (1772-1821), another native of the town. Both monuments are in bronze, by Bartholdi, who was himself born at Colmar. Among the numerous quaint and interesting buildings in the old town may be singled out the *Old Custom House*, dating from the 14-17th cent.; the beautiful **Pfister House*, adorned with mural paintings of the 16th century; the '*Maison des Têtes*', with its fine carvings; and the *Police Office*, with a doorway and balcony of the 16th century. The *Church of St. Martin*, a fine edifice of the 13-14th cent., contains the chief work ('Madonna in an arbour of roses') of *Martin Schongauer*, the greatest German painter of the 15th cent., who was probably a native of Colmar (1420-88). To the N.W. of the church, in the old Dominican monastery of *Unterlinden*, is the *Museum* (Sun. and Thurs. 2-6, in winter 2-4, gratis; on other days, 8-12 and 2-6, fee), containing antiquities and paintings by Schongauer and other early-German masters.

From Colmar to *Münster*, the *Schlucht*, and *Gérardmer*, see pp. 308-314; to *Kaysersberg*, *Schnierlach*, and *St. Dié*, see pp. 305, 306.

Beyond (62 M.) *Bennweier*, or *Bennwihr*, the train crossses the *Fecht*. 64 M. *Ostheim*.

66 M. **Rappoltsweiler**, Fr. *Ribeauvillé* (**Zum Lamm*, R. 1 1/2 m.; *Hôtel de Nancy*), an old cotton-making town with 6000 inhab., lies 3 M. to the W. of the railway, at the entrance to a picturesque valley, and is united with the railway-station by a steam-tramway. On the rocks above the town rise the three castles of the Counts of Rappoltstein (Ribeaupierre): the **Ulrichs-Burg*, erected about the

middle of the 15th cent. (reached from the town in 3/4 hr.); the *Girsberg*, of the 13th cent., boldly situated on a precipitous cliff; and *Hohen-Rappoltstein*, 1/2 hr. beyond the Ulrichsburg. — Route to the *Hohenkönigsburg*, see p. 305.

69 *St. Pilt*, or *St. Hippolyte;* the village lies 3 M. to the W. — 71 1/2 M. **Schlettstadt**, Fr. *Schlestadt* (**Adler und Bock; Goldnes Lamm*, well spoken of), a town with 9000 inhab., formerly a fortified town and free city of the German Empire, contains two interesting churches, *St. Fides* and *St. George.*

From Schlettstadt to *Barr* and *Zabern*, see p. 299; to *Markirch* and *St. Dié*, see p. 304.

Our line now bends to the right from the lines to Zabern and Markirch, and begins to leave the Vosges. 76 M. *Ebersheim;* 78 M. *Kogenheim;* 81 M. *Benfeld;* 84 M. *Matzenheim;* 85 M. *Erstein;* 88 M. *Limersheim;* 91 M. *Fegersheim;* 93 M. *Geispolsheim.* Two of the new forts of Strassburg now come into sight on the right. 93 1/2 M. *Illkirch-Grafenstaden.* To the right soars the spire of Strassburg Cathedral. To the left diverges the line to Rothau (p. 303), to the right the junction-line to Kehl. The train traverses the new fortifications, describes a wide sweep round the town, and enters the station of —

98 M. *Strassburg* (see p. 300).

29. From Nancy to Strassburg.

93 M. Railway in 5-6 hrs. (fares 16 fr. 60, 11 fr. 65, 7 fr. 95 c.; express 17 fr. 90, 12 fr. 95 c.). 'Express d'Orient', see also p. 118. — *Passport* indispensable in crossing the frontier (p. xiv).

Nancy, see p. 127. As far as Lunéville our line ascends the valley of the *Meurthe.* Beyond (2 M.) *Jarville-la-Malgrange*, the junction of the line to Chalindrey and Dijon (R. 26a), we cross the Meurthe. To the left is an aqueduct carrying the *Rhine-Rhone Canal* across the river. — 8 M. *Varangeville-Saint-Nicolas*, two small towns connected by a bridge over the Meurthe. *St. Nicolas* or *St. Nicolas-du-Port* was a town of considerable importance before it was sacked by the Swedes in 1636. Its church, visible to the right, is an interesting edifice of 1494-1544. — Beyond (9 1/2 M.) *Dombasle-sur-Meurthe* the line is flanked on both sides by salt-works. 11 M. *Rosières-aux-Salines*, with remains of old fortifications; 14 M. *Blainville-la-Grande* (Buffet), the junction of a line to Epinal (R. 25e). — 17 1/2 M. *Mont-sur-Meurthe.*

A branch-line runs hence to the S. to (5 1/2 M.) *Gerbéviller*, an industrial town with 1866 inhab. in the valley of the *Mortagne*, whence the railway is to be prolonged to Rambervillers (p. 284) and Bruyères (p. 307).

Our line crosses the Meurthe twice. The Vosges are seen on the horizon to the right.

20 1/2 M. **Lunéville** (*Hôtel des Vosges*, Rue de la Gare), a town with 20,500 inhab., near the confluence of the Meurthe and the *Vezouze.* From 1702 to 1737 it was the residence of the Dukes of

Lorraine, and it still retains a flavour of decayed grandeur. Here, in 1708, was born Francis of Lorraine, son of Duke Leopold, who became Emp. Francis I. through his marriage with the Grand Duchess Maria Theresa and so founded the present imperial house of Austria. The Peace of Lunéville, between France and Austria, signed here on 9th Feb., 1801, assigned the Rhine and the Alps as the frontiers of the one and the Adige as the frontier of the other.

The street leading from the station into the town ends at the Place Léopold, and the street diverging from the left corner of the latter leads to a square adorned with a *War Monument*, erected in memory of the inhabitants of the 'arrondissements' of Lunéville and Sarrebourg who perished in the campaigns of 1870-71. The monument consists of a granite pyramid, on each face of which are two mourning female figures, by Ch. Pêtre. On one side of the square stands the *Hôtel de Ville*. Beyond the latter rises *St. Jacques*, the principal church, erected by Boffrand in 1730-45. It possesses an Ionic portico, with a clock supported by a figure of Time, and at the sides rise domed towers surmounted by figures of St. Michael and St. John Nepomuc. The organ-loft is a handsome piece of work. By the entrance is an urn, which formerly contained the heart of Stanislaus Leszczinski, ex-king of Poland, who died at Lunéville in 1766.

The *Château*, which we reach by following the street in front of the church and turning first to the left and then to the right, is a huge and imposing structure, erected by Duke Leopold I. in 1703-6 from the plans of Boffrand, a pupil of Mansart, and afterwards embellished by Stanislaus. Though several times injured by fire, and now converted into cavalry-barracks, it still retains its imposing aspect. Visitors may pass through it to visit the large gardens on the other side, now used as a public promenade. The gates to the right lead to the interior of the town.

In the Place des Carmes, about 330 yds. to the N. of the Place du Château, beyond the Canal des Petits-Bosquets and the Vezouze, rises a statue of the *Abbé Grégoire*, the famous member of the Convention (1750-1831), by Bailly, erected in 1885.

From Lunéville to *St. Dié* and to *Epinal* (the Vosges), see R. 30.

25 M. *Marainviller;* 30½ M. *Emberménil.* From (35 M.) *Igney-Avricourt* (Buffet), the French frontier-station (custom-house), a branch-line runs to (11 M.) *Cirey* (Hôtel du Sauvage), with a large mirror-manufactory, connected with that of St. Gobain.

36 M. *Deutsch-Avricourt* (Buffet), with the German custom-house (passports shown). A long detention usually takes place here. It should be observed that German time is 26 min. before French.

From Deutsch-Avricourt a branch-line runs to (14 M.) *Dieuze*, a small town on the railway from Nancy to Château-Salins (p. 132), with extensive salt-works.

Near (38 M.) *Rixingen*, Fr. *Réchicourt-le-Château*, is the forest of that name, with the *Etang de Gondrexange* (to the N.) and other ponds. 44 M. *Hemingen*, Fr. *Héming.*

49 M. **Saarburg,** Fr. *Sarrebourg (Hôtel de l'Abondance)*, a small town on the *Saar (Sarre)*, still partly surrounded with walls, is the junction of lines to Metz (p. 118) and Saargemünd (Sarreguemines; see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

51½ M. *Rieding* or *Réding.* The train now quits the rich plains of Lorraine, penetrates a spur of the Vosges Mts. by the tunnel of *Arzweiler* or *Archwiller*, 1½ M. in length, and enters the valley of the *Zorn.* The *Rhine-Marne Canal* also passes through a tunnel here. 55 M. *Arzweiler.* Opposite (59 M.) *Lützelbourg*, the last station in Lorraine, rises a picturesque ruined fortress. Tunnels, bridges, and cuttings follow each other in rapid succession. To the right are the two old castles of *Geroldseck;* then, on the top of a hill, that of *Hoh-Barr.* On a wooded height to the right, farther on, are the ruins of *Greiffenstein.* The train now quits the Vosges Mts. and enters Alsace.

65 M. **Zabern** *(*Hôtel Ambruster; *Sonne)*, French *Saverne*, the Roman *Tabernae*, with 6600 inhab., possesses a handsome *Palace*, erected in 1666 by a bishop of Strassburg, and afterwards occupied by the well-known Cardinal de Rohan (d. 1802). The *Church* dates mainly from the 15th century. Adjacent is a small *Museum of Antiquities.*

Excursions. To reach (1 hr.) the ancient castle of **Greiffenstein** (1257 ft.), a fastness of the 12-15th cent., we follow the high-road to the W. for ¾ M. (or along the canal), then cross the Zorn and the railway, and ascend through wood to the left; fine view from the castle. — A still finer walk is that to the ***Hoh-Barr**, an extensive and picturesque ruined castle of the 11-12th cent., on the S. side of the valley of the Zorn. We follow the Neue-Str., which leaves the main street on the right, and turn to the left into the Renngasse. A finger-post soon directs us to the right, and keeping to the left where the road forks, we again turn to the right past the country-house (finger-post). About 1 M. farther on is the ruin of *Gross-Geroldseck* (1578 ft.), and ½ M. beyond it the *Klein-Geroldseck.*

From Zabern to Hagenau, 26 M., railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 3 m. 40, 2 m. 30, 1 m. 50 pf.). — The principal intermediate station is (10½ M.) *Buchsweiler*, a small town with chemical works, the remains of an old château, and some Renaissance buildings. — For *Hagenau*, see *Baedeker's Rhine.*

From Zabern to Schlettstadt, 41 M., railway in 2¾ hrs. (fares 5 m. 30, 3 m. 50, 2 m. 30 pf.). — 5 M. *Maursmünster*, Fr. *Marmoutier*, with a handsome, late-Romanesque abbey-church. — From (9 M.) *Romansweiler* a diligence runs to (6 M.) *Wangenburg*, whence the *Schneeberg* (3160 ft.; *View) may be ascended in 1½ hr. The descent may be made to (3 hrs.) Urmatt (p. 303). — 11 M. **Wasselnheim**, French *Wasselonne (*Goldner Apfel)*, a small town prettily situated on the *Mossig*, with the ruins of an old castle and extensive stocking-factories. — 17 M. *Sulzbad*, Fr. *Soultz-les-Bains;* 20 M. *Molsheim*, the junction of the Strassburg and Rothau railway (p. 304). From (22½ M.) **Rosheim** *(Pflug)*, a small town with 3700 inhab., we may visit (2½ hrs.) Schloss Girbaden (p. 304). — 26 M. **Ober-Ehnheim**, Fr. *Obernai (Wagner; Vormwald)*, a town with 4735 inhab., may be made the starting-point for an excursion to the Odilienberg, which is, however, preferably visited from Barr (see p. 300). The carriage-road (9 M.) leads by (2½ M.) *Nieder-Otrott* and *Klingenthal*, but pedestrians effect a considerable saving by following the road from Nieder-Otrott to *Ober-Otrott*, and 7 min. beyond the latter taking a forest-path to the right which follows an ancient Roman causeway and leads to the top in 1¼ hr. Another path, recently constructed by the Vosges Club, ascends direct from Ober-Otrott. Above Nieder-Otrott rise the ruins of *Lützelbourg* and *Rathsamhausen.*

30 M. **Barr** (**Rothes Haus; *Krone)*, a busy little town of 6000 inhab., at the mouth of the *Kirneckthal*, is the best starting-point for an ascent of the Odilienberg (see below). 31 M. *Eichhofen*, the station for (2 M.) Andlau (see below); 33 M. *Epfig;* 36 M. *Dambach*, with remains of fortifications; 38½ M. *Scherweiler*. — 41 M. *Schlettstadt*, see p. 297.

The road from Barr to the Odilienberg (2½ hrs.) leads from the station direct to the N., viâ (1 M.) *Heiligenstein*, ½ M. beyond which a finger-post indicates the way (to the left) to (¾ M.) *Truttenhausen*. A little farther on, at the beginning of the wood, is a finger-post, pointing in a straight direction to the Odilienberg, and to the left to (½ hr.) the ruined castle of *Landsberg*. We then pass the *Odilienbrunnen*, a spring by the roadside, and in ¼ hr. more reach the *Convent of St. Odile*, on the E. side of the ***Odilienberg** (2470 ft.). The convent, which is said to have been founded in the 7th cent., is much frequented by pilgrims to the tomb of St. Odile and by tourists. The convent-garden commands a charming view, and a still more extensive one is obtained from the **Mennelstein* (2675 ft.), the highest point of the Odilienberg ridge, which rises to the S.E. and may be ascended from the convent in ½ hr. At the N. end of the ridge are the ruins of *Hagelschloss*, which may be reached in ¾ hr. More to the W. is the ruin of *Dreistein*, consisting of two castles of the 13th century.

Another interesting excursion may be made from Barr to Hohwald, 8¾ M. to the S.E. (post-omnibus in summer; carr. 8-10 m.). The road leads by (2¾ M.) *Andlau* (Krone), a small town with a Romanesque *Abbey Church of the 12th cent., and then ascends the pleasant valley of the *Andlau*, passing the ruins of *Andlau* and *Spesburg* on the right. — **Hohwald** (2200 ft.; **Kuntz; *Marschall)* is one of the most frequented summer-resorts in the Vosges, and its wooded environs afford numerous pleasant excursions, which are greatly facilitated by way-posts. Among the favourite points are *Bellevue* (1 hr.), the *Neuntenstein* (1¼ hr.) and the *Hochfeld* or *Champ-du-Feu* (2¼ hrs.; 3590 ft.).

Soon after leaving Zabern the train reaches (68 M.) *Steinburg*, the junction of the line to Hagenau (p. 299). 71 M. *Dettweiler;* 76 M. *Hochfelden*; 79 M. *Mommenheim*. The line now turns to the S.E. 82 M. *Brumath;* 87 M. *Vendenheim*.

93 M. **Strassburg** (Hotels: *National*, *Pfeiffer*, at the station; *Ville de Paris*, *Angleterre*, *Maison-Rouge*, *Europe*, etc.), the capital of Alsace and German Lorraine, the seat of the governor and administration of that province, the headquarters of the XVth Corps of the German army, and the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, with 112,091 inhab. (in 1871, 85,654; ½ Rom. Cath.), is situated on the *Ill*, 2 M. from the Rhine, with which it is connected by the *Rhine-Marne Canal*. In the centre of the city rises its celebrated **Cathedral*, a building in the Romanesque, Transition, and Gothic styles (12-15th cent.), with an exquisite façade and a lofty tower (465 ft.; adm. to the platform 15 pf.). The Protestant *Church of St. Thomas*, containing the tomb of Marshal Saxe (by Pigalle), the *Temple Neuf* or *Neukirche*, the *University* (in the extensive new quarter on the N.E. bank of the Ill), and the statues of *Gutenberg* (by David d'Angers), *Kleber*, and *Lézay-Marnesia* are among the other chief objects of interest. See *Baedeker's Rhine*.

From Strassburg to *Metz*, see p. 118; to *Rothau* and *St. Dié*, see pp. 303, 304; to *Belfort* (Dijon, Lyons), see R. 28.

30. From Lunéville to St. Dié and Epinal.

Railway to *St. Dié*, 31½ M., in 1¾ hr. (fares 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 45 c.); to *Epinal*, 38 M., in 2-2½ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 60, 4 fr. 10 c.).

Lunéville, see p. 297. This line ascends the valley of the *Meurthe*. 7 M. *St. Clément*, with a large manufactory of fayence, generally named after Lunéville; 10 M. *Ménil-Flin;* 12 M. *Azerailles*.

15½ M. *Baccarat* (Hôtel du Pont), a town with 5823 inhab., contains one of the largest *Glass Works* in France, to which, however, visitors are not admitted. The handsome modern church is in the style of the 13th century. A branch-line runs hence to the (9 M.) small industrial town of *Badonviller*. — Beyond (18 M.) *Bertrichamps* we see the *Vosges* to the left and cross the *Meurthe* several times. 20 M. *Thiaville*. — 21 M. *Raon-l'Etape* (Hôtel des Vosges), a small town, picturesquely situated at the junction of the valleys of the Meurthe and the *Plaine*.

From Raon l'Etape to Schirmeck (the Donon), 23 M. Diligence, starting at 7 a.m., to (14 M.) Raon-sur-Plaine in 2½ hrs. (fare 2½ fr.); thence in a hired conveyance or on foot. It is possible to make the excursion to the Donon from Raon-l'Etape and return to the railway in time to sleep at St. Dié the same day. — The road ascends the left bank of the *Plaine*, between two rows of wooded hills. 6 M. *Celles* (Inn); 10 M. *Allarmont*. About 4 M. to the S.E. of (12 M.) *Vexaincourt* lies the pretty little *Lac de la Maix*. 13 M. *Luvigny*. — 14 M. **Raon-sur-Plaine** *(Cheval Blanc)*, a village close to the German frontier, which our route crosses at (1½ M.) the *Col du Hans* (passport demanded). About 1¼ M. farther on we reach the *Plateforme du Donon* (2430 ft.; Inn at the forester's), a col to the S. of the mountain of that name, the top of which is reached hence in 40 minutes.

The **Donon** (3313 ft.) is one of the chief summits of the Central Vosges, rendered imposing by its isolation. It affords an extensive survey of the surrounding mountains, of Alsace (on the W.), and of the hills and plain of Lorraine (on the E.). The position of the chief mountains and villages visible are given on two disks or 'indicators' on the summit. To the N.E. is the *Petit Donon* (3016 ft.). Numerous Roman antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood are kept in a small 'temple' on the summit of the Donon; others are in the museum at Epinal (p. 286).

The road now descends in windings to (2¾ M.) *Grandfontaine* (Inn), which may also be reached by a shorter footpath, diverging to the right as we leave the Plateforme du Donon. From Grandfontaine an omnibus runs to the station of (2¾ M.) *Schirmeck* (see p. 303).

Beyond Raon-l'Etape the valley of the Meurthe becomes a picturesque ravine. At (24 M.) *Etival*, which possesses a large paper-mill, an encounter took place on Oct. 6th, 1870, between the Germans and the French.

From Etival to Senones, 5½ M., railway in 20-35 min. (fares 1 fr. 10, 80, 60 c.). This short branch-line ascends the industrial valley of the *Rabodeau*, which contains numerous spinning, weaving, and other factories. — 4 M. *Moyenmoûtier*, a large manufacturing village, with the remains of an abbey, founded by St. Hydulphus in the 7th cent. and now used as a steam-laundry. — 5½ M. **Senones** *(Hôtel Nancey)*, a picturesquely situated town with 4000 inhab., also sprang up round an ancient abbey, founded about the same time by St. Gondebert, Bishop of Sens. The abbey-buildings have been converted into a spinning and weaving mill. The *Church*, in the Romanesque style, contains the tomb of Dom Calmet, Abbot of Senones (1672-1757), with a modern statue by Falguière (first chapel to the

left). Senones was the residence of the princes of Salm (now extinct), and their *Château*, of the 18th cent., still exists above the town; the fine park has been turned into a public promenade.

Beyond Etival the train crosses the Meurthe and skirts its left bank. Near St. Dié, to the right, rises the *Côte St. Martin* (p. 302).

31½ M. **St. Dié** (1030 ft.; *Hôtel Continental*, opposite the station, new; *de la Poste; du Commerce*), a town with 17,145 inhab., occupies a picturesque site on the left bank of the Meurthe, surrounded with mountains. Its name is derived from St. Deodatus or Dieudonné, who founded a monastery here in the 6th cent., which afterwards became a powerful collegiate establishment. St. Dié is still the seat of a bishop. In 1757, after a destructive conflagration, the W. part of the town was rebuilt on a regular plan by Stanislaus Lesczinski, then Duke of Lorraine. The rest of the town, however, is badly laid out and meanly built. St. Dié carries on an extensive trade in timber, and contains several weaving, hosiery, and other factories.

The *Cathedral*, at the end of the town opposite the station, and reached viâ the Rue Gambetta and the Rue Thiers, is an edifice of grey sandstone, erected at different periods and partly Romanesque and partly Gothic in style. To the N. is a fine *Cloister* of the 14th cent., which connects the cathedral with the so-called *Petite Eglise*, a Romanesque building, perhaps of the 11th century. The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the modern quarter (Rue Stanislas), contains a *Museum* (in which the natural history collections are noteworthy) and an extensive *Public Library*.

A pleasant *Park* has been laid out on the right bank of the Meurthe, near the bridge. — The *Promenade du Gratin*, outside the town, about 2½ M. to the E. of the cathedral, commands a beautiful view.

Another good view is obtained from the *Sapin Sec* (2935 ft.), the highest point of the *Montagne d'Ormont*, also to the E. of the town. The ascent may be made in 2¾-3 hrs. by the S. side (sign-posts), while the descent may be made in 1¾-2 hrs. by the ridge to the W.

To the W. of St. Dié, beyond the railway, rises the *Côte St. Martin* (2410 ft.), which is surmounted by a picturesque group of rocks, resembling a ruined castle. A shady path leads in ¾ hr. to the top, the view from which is very extensive.

For longer excursions from St. Dié, see R. 31.

Beyond St. Dié the train continues to follow the valley of the Meurthe, skirting the heights on the left bank of the river. 35 M. *Saulcy.* — From (36½ M.) *St. Léonard* a branch-line runs to Fraize, and thence over the Col du Bonhomme into Alsace (see p. 305). Our line turns to the W., quits the valley of the Meurthe, and passes through two short tunnels. — 41 M. *Corcieux-Vanémont;* 42 M. *La Houssière;* 45 M. *Biffontaine;* 46 M. *La Chapelle.*

48 M. *Laveline*, the junction for Gérardmer (see p. 307). — Continuation of the line to *Epinal*, see R. 32.

SENONES
ST DIÉ
MARKIRCH
SCHLETTSTADT
ROSHEIM
MOLSHEIM
MUTZIG
OBERNHEIM
BARR
DANBACH
Weiler
Andlau
Saales
Raon l'Etape
Laveline
Kestenholz
Leberau
Heiligenberg
Boersch
Dorlisheim
Rosenweiler
Grandfontaine
Schirmeck
Natzweiler
Rothau
Urbeis
Plaine
Wasselonne
Molsheim
Dinsheim
Gresswiller
Urmatt
Oberhaslach
Kleinkembs
Kinzheim
Orschweiler
St Pilt
Rodern
Thannenkirch
Rappoltsweiler
Bergheim
Gemar
Ostheim
Reichenweier
Zellenberg
Bebenhausen
Ottrott
Mittelbergheim
Rohrwiller
Dieffenthal
Rittersbg
Epfig
Nothalten
Blienschweiler
Scherwiller
Kintzheim
Ohnenheim
Illhaeusern
Elsenheim
Geograph. Anstalt von
English Miles
1:250.000
Kilometer
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

31. Excursions into the Vosges from St. Dié.

a. To Strassburg viâ Rothau.

DILIGENCE twice daily from St. Dié to (22½ M.) *Rothau* in 4½ hrs., starting at 7.15 a.m. and 3.20 p.m. (fare 4½ fr.). — RAILWAY from Rothau to (28 M.) *Strassburg* in 2¼ hrs. (fares 3 m. 60, 2 m. 40, 1 m. 60 pf.).

St. Dié, see p. 301. The road leads to the S.E. from the Rue Gambetta, not far from the station, and crosses the Meurthe at (2 M.) *Ste. Marguerite*. Farther on it diverges to the left from the road to Markirch (p. 304) and ascends the wide valley of the *Fave*, passing *Remoneix*, *Vanifosse*, and *Neuvillers*. Beyond the long village of (8 M.) *Provenchères* (Inn) we again turn to the left, leaving the road to the Val de Villé (p. 304) on the right, and ascend through a side-valley to the German frontier. To the right rises the *Voyemont* (2650 ft.), with the 'Roches des Fées'. From (11 M.) *Saales* (Hôtel du Commerce), the first German (Alsatian) village, a few hundred yards beyond the frontier (passport shown), we descend into the industrial valley of the *Bruche* or *Breusch*. — 14 M. *Bourg-Bruche*.

This is the usual starting-point for an ascent (1½ hr.) of the **Climont** (3216 ft.), the third highest summit of the Central Vosges, commanding an extensive view, especially fine in the direction of St. Dié. The route leads to the E. and then to the S.E., passing *Evreuil* and the farm-house of *Schlag*.

18 M. *St. Blaise*. — 20 M. *Urbach*, Fr. *Fouday* (Poste), belongs, like Rothau and five other villages, to the ancient lordship of *Steinthal*, Fr. *Ban de la Roche*, which has been a desolate and sparsely-peopled district since the time of the Thirty Years' War. The places named owe their prosperity and comparative populousness to the philanthropic exertions of *Johann Friedrich Oberlin* (b. at Strassburg 1740, d. 1826), who is buried in the churchyard of Urbach.

22½ M. **Rothau** *(Deux Clefs)*, a pleasant-looking and busy village on the Bruche, is a convenient centre for several interesting excursions (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The railway, by which we now prosecute our journey, ascends the valley of the Bruche.

24½ M. (from St. Dié) **Schirmeck-Vorbruck** (1084 ft.; **Hôtel de France*, in Vorbruck; **Croix d'Or*, in Schirmeck; *Marchal*), two busy little places with 2700 inhab., situated at the point where the valley of the Breusch is joined by the valley of Grandfontaine (through which runs the road to Raon-l'Etape, p. 301). The two villages are separated by the Breusch. *Vorbruck*, Fr. *La Broque*, with the railway-station, is on the left bank; *Schirmeck* lies on the right bank and is commanded by the *Schlossberg*, on which are a ruined castle of the Bishops of Strassburg and a modern statue of the Virgin (view). The environs afford numerous pleasant excursions, and the *Donon* (p. 301) may be ascended hence in 2½-3 hrs. — 26 M. *Russ-Hersbach*; 27½ M. *Wisch*; 28½ M. *Lützelhausen*.

At (30½ M.) *Urmatt* (Hôtel Wahlmann or Du Gai-Touriste) the French language gives place to the German.

From Urmatt to Nieder-Haslach and the Valley of the Nideck, an interesting excursion of 2 hrs., which may be prolonged to the Schneeberg and Wangenburg (2½ hrs.; see p. 299). — By proceeding to the N. from Urmatt, over the hill, we soon reach (1 M.) *Nieder-Haslach*, on the *Haslach*, with a large and fine Gothic church, a relic of the abbey of St. Florian. Its stained-glass windows, of the 14th cent., are very fine. — Beyond Nieder-Haslach the road ascends to (¾ M.) *Ober-Haslach*, above which the valley is very picturesque. About 2½ M. farther on, near the fifth saw-mill, to the right, opens the beautiful pine-clad ***Valley of the Nideck**, enclosed by rocks of porphyry, which vies with the finest scenery of the Black Forest. At the (1 M.) upper end of the valley the *Nideck* forms a waterfall, 80 ft. in height. High above it stands the square tower of the *Castle of Nideck*, to which a zigzag path ascends to the right. The Schneeberg (p. 299) is farther on in the same direction.

Beyond Urmatt the train affords a view, to the right, of the *Castle of Girbaden*. 33 M. *Heiligenberg.*

Heiligenberg is the most convenient starting-point for a visit to **Schloss Girbaden** (1870 ft.), one of the oldest and most extensive fortresses in Alsace, said once to have possessed 14 gates and 14 court-yards, and still an imposing ruin. It was probably built in the early part of the 13th century. We follow the line of rails for some yards to the S.W., then cross them, and follow a path (guide-post) ascending to the right by the edge of the wood. This leads past the forester's house of *Girbaden* to the ruins in 1¾ hr. The descent may be made to (1¼ hr.) Gressweiler (see below), to (2 hrs.) Rosheim (p. 299), or to (2½ hrs.) Obernai (p. 299).

The railway now quits the mountains. 35 M. *Gressweiler;* 36½ M. *Mutzig* (Post), a small town with a manufactory of small-arms; 38½ M. *Molsheim*, also a station on the line from Zabern to Schlettstadt (p. 299). — Several unimportant stations.

50½ M. *Strassburg*, see p. 300.

b. From St. Dié to Schlettstadt viâ Markirch.

28½ M. Diligence twice daily from St. Dié to (15½ M.) *Markirch* in 3 hrs. (fare 4 fr., coupé 4½ fr.). — Railway from Markirch to (13 M.) *Schlettstadt* in 1 hr. (fares 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20, 75 pf.).

Beyond (2 M.) *Ste. Marguerite* (see p. 303) our road diverges to the right from that to Rothau and leads towards the E. to (5½ M.) *Raves*, (7½ M.) *Gemaingoutte*, and (9 M.) *Wissembach.* About 2½ M. farther it crosses the frontier (passport) and the ridge of the Vosges, and begins to descend into the pretty wooded valley of the *Leber* or *Lièpvrette.*

15½ M. **Markirch,** French *Ste. Marie-aux-Mines (Grand Hôtel; Hôtel du Commerce)*, the capital of the valley, with 11,500 inhab., has considerable wool and cotton factories. The once productive silver-mines have been long exhausted. The boundary between the French and German languages formerly passed exactly through the middle of the town, the right bank of the *Leber* or *Lièpvrette* being German, the left French, but it is now less strongly defined.

From Markirch a road leads over the *Col des Bagnelles* to (10 M.) the Bonhomme (p. 305). The ascent of the *Bressoir* (p. 306) may be made from Markirch in about 3¼ hrs., either from this road or from the parallel road in the *Rauenthal* or *Vallée du Faunoux*, viâ the farm of (2½ hrs.) *Heycot.*

17½ M. *St. Kreuz* or *Ste. Croix-aux-Mines.* From (20 M.) *Leberau* (Fr. *Lièpvre*) we may ascend the Hohen-Königsburg (see be-

low) in 2¼ hrs. 23 M. *Wanzell*, Fr. *La Vancelle*, whence a good footpath (sign-posts) ascends to the (2 hrs.) Hohen-Königsburg. — 25 M. *Weilerthal*, French *Val-de-Villé*, lies at the entrance of the valley ascending to the left to (7 M.) *Weiler* (omn.). Above it to the left, on the hill where the two valleys unite, rises the ruin of *Frankenburg*, with its massive round tower, built in the 12th cent., and burned down in 1582.

From Weilerthal a good road ascends in windings through woods to the (8 M.) Hohen-Königsburg. About ½ hr. below the top is the *Hohen-Königsburg Hotel* (D., incl. wine, 3 m.), commanding a beautiful view. Short-cuts, indicated by way-posts, enable the pedestrian to complete the ascent in 2½ hrs. — The ***Hohen-Königsburg**, 1680 ft. above the sea-level, is, after Girhaden (see above), the largest castle in Alsace. Its huge walls of sandstone, towering above the dark-green chestnut wood, are strikingly picturesque. It was homharded and burned hy the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, hut the ruins are still in tolerahle preservation. The platform of the E. tower commands an extensive *View. The descent may be made to Wanzell (see ahove), to Kestenholz (see below), or to the S. to (2¾ hrs.) Rappoltsweiler (p. 296).

25½ M. **Kestenholz**, Fr. *Châtenois (Etablissement Badbronn)*, a place with 3800 inhab. and two (cold) mineral springs.

A road leads from Kestenholz to (1 M.) **Kinzheim**, an ancient village, commanded hy a castle of the same name, a ruin since the Thirty Years' War. The Hohen-Königsburg may he ascended hence in 2 hrs. — The direct route from Kestenholz to the Hohen-Königsburg takes 1½ hr. — To the N. of Kestenholz, on the other side of the valley, are the ruined castles of *Ramstein* and *Ortenburg*.

We now leave the mountainous district and join the Zabern and Strassburg lines. — 28½ M. *Schlettstadt*, see p. 297.

c. From St. Dié to Colmar viâ Fraize and Schnierlach (La Poutroye).

Railway to (10 M.) *Fraize* in 40-50 min. (fares 2 fr. 5, 1 fr. 55, 1 fr. 15 c.). — Road from Fraize to *Schnierlach*, 12 M. (short-cuts for walkers); public conveyance daily in 3½ hrs., starting at 11 a.m. — Steam Tramway from Schnierlach to (12½ M.) *Colmar* in 1½ hr. (fares 1 m. 30, 90 pf.).

From St. Dié to (5 M.) *St. Léonard*, see p. 302. The branch-line to Fraize continues to follow the valley of the Meurthe. — 6 M. *Anould.* Route hence to Gérardmer, see p. 309.

10 M. **Fraize** *(Poste)*, a small town of 2765 inhab., with a modern *Hôtel de Ville.*

The road to Schnierlach leads to the right from the station. — 11 M. (from St. Dié) *Plainfaing* (1715 ft.), a large village with a paper-mill and a weaving factory. The road now quits the valley, which here bends to the S.

From Plainfaing to Le Valtin and the Schlucht. From Plainfaing we may reach the (10½ M.) Schlucht in 3½ hrs. through the *Vallée de Habeaurupt*, or upper valley of the Meurthe, a picturesque ravine, enlivened with numerous spinning, weaving, and saw mills. The carriage-road passes *Noirgoutte*, *La Truche*, *Habeaurupt*, *Xéfosse*, and (5½ M.) *Le Rudlin* (2300 ft.), ahout ¾ M. to the left of which is the picturesque *Fall of the Rudlin* (way-post). [From Le Rudlin we may proceed to the N., viâ the col of *Louchpach* (3220 ft.; Inn), and then to the E., through wood, to (1¼ hr.) the Lac Blanc (p. 311).] Ahout 1½ M. beyond Le Rudlin we reach *Le Valtin*

(2478 ft.; Inn), a village where we quit the road (which leads to the right to Gérardmer, 8 M.; see p. 309) and ascend the valley on foot. At (1/2 hr.) the second bridge we follow the fatiguing path to the left, which ascends through wood to (3/4 hr.) the *Schlucht* (p. 310).

Beyond Plainfaing the road, which is here unattractive, ascends in windings to (5 M.) the Col du Bonhomme. Pedestrians shorten this distance by one half by turning to the right at the first curve, reaching the top in 1 1/4 hr.

The (16 M.) **Col du Bonhomme** (3084 ft.), one of the most frequented passes of the Vosges, both in ancient and modern days, is now the frontier of Alsace (passport). The road makes another wide detour to the left, where pedestrians may save 1 M. by turning to the left at the bend. — 19 M. *Diedolshausen*, Fr. *Le Bonhomme* (Hôtel des Lacs; Cheval Blanc), situated on the *Béchine*, a tributary of the Weiss. Route to Markirch (and the Bressoir), see p. 304.

A good path leads hence to the S. to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Lac Blanc* (p. 311). From the Col du Bonhomme we reach the lake direct in 1 1/2 hr. by the *Chemin des Sapins*, which turns to the right and after 50 min. joins the path from Le Rudlin to Louchpach (p. 305).

The Colmar road descends the valley of the Béchine, and then that of the *Weiss*. As far as Hachimette French is still the prevailing language.

22 M. **Schnierlach,** Fr. *La Poutroye (Poste)*, is a cotton-making place with weaving and spinning mills.

The **Bressoir**, *Brézouard*, or *Brüschbückel* (4040 ft.) commands a most extensive view over hill and plain, including the Alps in clear weather. It may be ascended from Schnierlach in 3 hrs. We retrace our steps in the direction of the Bonhomme as far as the first bend, and then ascend towards the N., viâ the *Col de Châmont* and the farm-house of *Barlin*. We may descend on the N., viâ the farm of *Heycot*, to *Markirch* (p. 304), or on the S.E. to *Urbach* (see below). The ascent is often made from Markirch.

23 M. *Hachimette* or *Eschelmer*, at the confluence of the Béchine and the Weiss.

Hachimette is the starting-point for a visit to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) *Lac Blanc* and *Lac Noir* (see p. 311), the road to which passes **Orbey** or *Urbeis (Croix d'Or)*, an industrial village, 2 1/4 M. to the S.W., in the valley of the Weiss (omn.). A way-post then indicates the routes to the two lakes, which are respectively 5 1/2 M. and 4 M. farther on. The path to the Lac Blanc turns to the left at a cross, a little farther on, and ascends over the heights on the right bank of the Weiss. The road to the Lac Noir, which is at first suitable for carriages, passes the old Cistercian abbey of *Päris*.

24 M. *Urbach* or *Fréland*, the railway-station for the village of this name, which lies 1 1/2 M. to the N.W. The Bressoir (see above) may be ascended from the village in 2 1/2 hrs. — 25 M. *Alspach*. The tramway halts on the W. side of Kaysersberg and then skirts the S. side of the town.

27 M. **Kaysersberg** *(Krone)*, an interesting old town with 2600 inhab., is commanded by the ruins of the *Kaiserburg*. The *Town Hall* dates from 1604 and the *Church* from the 12th century. Several quaint houses of the 15-16th cent. also remain. For details, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

28 M. *Kienzheim;* 28 1/2 M. *Sigolsheim;* 29 M. *Ammerschweier*. — 34 M. *Colmar*, see p. 296.

32. Excursions into the Vosges from Epinal.

a. From Epinal to Colmar viâ Gérardmer, the Schlucht, and Münster.

64 M. Railway to (33 M.) *Gérardmer* in 2 1/3-2 2/3 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 55 c.). — Diligence in summer to (20 M.) Münster in 4 1/2 hrs., exclusive of the delay at the Schlucht, starting at 10 a.m. (fare 5 fr.). [From Münster in 5 hrs., starting at 9.30 a.m.; fare 5 1/2 fr.] The drive to the (9 1/2 M.) *Schlucht* alone takes 3 1/4 hrs. (fare 3 fr.) Travellers, however, cannot count upon a place for the Schlucht alone, as a preference is given to those who book through to Münster or Gérardmer. — Railway from Münster to (12 M.) *Colmar* in 1 hr. 5 min. (fares 1 m. 60, 1 m. 10, 60 pf.). — Passports necessary in crossing the frontier.

Epinal, see p. 286. — The train follows the Aillevillers line for some distance, then diverges to the left, and continues to ascend the picturesque valley of the *Moselle*. — 4 M. *Dinozé*. To the left are fortified heights. The train crosses a viaduct and reaches (7 1/2 M.) *Arches*, the junction of a line to Remiremont and Bussang (see p. 314). Farther on, to the right, is the *Fort de la Savonnerie*. Our line now crosses the Moselle and runs to the N.E. up the pretty valley of the *Vologne*. — 10 M. *Jarménil*, at the confluence of the two rivers. About 1/2 M. below the Moselle forms the fall of *Saut-Broc*. — 12 1/2 M. *Docelles-Cheniménil*. Docelles, to the right, lies at the mouth of the valley of the *Barba*, an affluent of which, beyond the village of (4 1/2 M.) *Barba*, forms the *Cascade du Tendon*, one of the finest waterfalls in the Vosges, 100-120 ft. high.

15 M. *Deycimont;* 16 M. *Lépanges;* 18 M. *Laval*. The train now quits the Vologne, describes a wide curve, passes through a short tunnel, and regains the river near (19 1/2 M.) *Bruyères*, a small town, picturesquely situated to the left, among wooded hills. Line to Gerbéviller, see p. 297.

22 M. *Laveline*, the junction of the line to St. Dié (see p. 302). We continue to follow the valley of the Vologne. Views to the left. 23 1/2 M. *Aumontzey*. Beyond (25 1/2 M.) *Granges* we enter the romantic *Vallée de Granges* (see below).

31 M. *Kichompré* (Hôtel de la Vologne, at the station), a modern industrial village, with a large cloth-factory, lies at the confluence of the Vologne with the *Jamagne*, the outlet of the Lake of Gérardmer.

Pedestrians who make Kichompré the starting-point for a visit to the Vallée de Granges, instead of Gérardmer, spare themselves 2 M. of an uninteresting and shadeless road (p. 303). The ***Vallée de Granges**, one of the finest points in the district, is a wild and picturesque defile, 4 M. in length, through which the Vologne flows in a tortuous and capricious course, hemmed in by rocky and wooded banks. A charming walk or drive may be enjoyed on the right bank of the Vologne, especially upstream. Numerous finger-posts indicate the way to various points of view, etc., which may be disregarded by the passing tourist. Leaving the path to the Basse de l'Ours (see below) to the left, we proceed from the station to (1/2 M.) the *Pont Marie-Louise*, which crosses to the road from Kichompré to Gérardmer. About 1/2 M. farther on is the *Pont des Fées*, a picturesque point, which may also be taken on the route to Gérardmer viâ the Schlucht. In 10-15 min. more we reach the *Pont de Vologne* and

the *Saut des Cuves*, which, however, we may visit on our way to the Schlucht (see p. 309). — From the Pont des Fées a footpath ascends to the N., through the romantic *Gorge des Roitelels*, to the *Grange de Chenil*. Thence we may descend to the S.E. to (1½ hr.) Kichompré, through the *Basse de l'Ours*, a wild and singular defile, strewn with blocks of granite, through which it is at some points difficult to find a way. Some circumspection should be exercised in walking, as the rocks are slippery and the soft green moss often hides unsuspected edges and corners. — The chief point of interest below Kichompré is (¼ hr.) the 'glacière', or ice-cavern, of *Kertoff*, a chaos of rocks resembling the Basse de l'Ours, where ice may be found even in summer. We may return by a road leading along the heights of the left bank to (1¼ hr.) Gérardmer. It passes the *Haut de la Haie-Griselle*, a fine point of view not far from Kichompré, from which it may also be reached direct.

Beyond Kichompré the railway skirts the Jamagne towards the S.

33 M. **Gérardmer.** — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DE LA POSTE, Place du Tilleul, a family hotel; HÔTEL DES VOSGES, to the left, recommended to tourists, R. 2, D. 3 fr.; CHOLÉ, at the railway-station; BELLEVUE, DU LAC, outside the town. — *Café*, at the Hôtel des Vosges. — *Hydropathic Establishment*, at the Hôtel de la Poste.

Post Office, near the Hôtel des Vosges.

Carriages with one horse (2 pers.) 12-15 fr., with two horses (4 pers.) 20-25 fr. per day; to the *Schlucht* and back 15 or 20 fr. (not dearer for 4 pers. than the omnibus, and allowing the return to be made by the lakes); to the *Saut des Cuves* and the 'glacière' in the *Vallée de Granges* 6 or 10 fr. — **Omnibus** to the *Schlucht*, see p. 307; to *La Bresse* daily, except Wed., starting at 9.30 a.m. (information at the Café de la Gare).

Gérardmer (2130 ft.; final *r* silent), a town of 7000 inhab., prettily situated on the lake of the same name, is the favourite summer-resort on the French side of the Vosges and a good starting-point for numerous charming excursions. It possesses several large weaving-factories and bleaching-works, and carries on a considerable traffic in the 'Géromé' cheeses made in the district. The origin of the town is ascribed to Gerard of Alsace, who built a town on the bank of this lake ('mer') about 1070. In the middle of the market-place stands a fine lime-tree, 300 years old, which is 100 ft. high and 19 ft. in circumference a yard above the ground.

The *Lake of Gérardmer*, which lies to the W. of the town, surrounded by verdant hills with wooded tops, is nearly oval in shape, measuring 1½ M. long and ½ M. wide. Its superficial area is 300 acres, and its greatest depth 165 ft. Walkers can make the circuit of the lake in 1½ hr., and boats may be hired for 1½ fr. per hour. The banks are, however, nearly destitute of shade and the private gardens on the S. bank make frequent detours necessary.

Adjoining the town, on the N., is a *Bathing Establishment* (adm. 25 c.). — Near the S. side of the lake (there and back 1½ hr.) grows a *Giant Fir*, 160 ft. high.

WALKS AND EXCURSIONS. Numerous pleasant walks and excursions may be taken from Gérardmer, but almost each of them includes a stretch of shadeless and unattractive high-road, which pedestrians should arrange to avoid when possible. Finger-posts have been liberally supplied by the Club Alpin Français (C. A. F.). For the *Walk round the Lake*, see above; the *Vallée de Granges*, see p. 307; the *Saut des Cuves*, the lakes of *Longemer* and *Retournemer*, and the *Schlucht*, see pp. 309, 310. — The **Vallée de Ramberchamp**, to the S. of Lake Gérardmer, is a favourite point for a

English Miles 1:250.000 Kilometer

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

walk. The first path to the left, on the bank of the lake, leads to (1/2 hr.) a point, indicated by a finger-post, where a good echo may be awakened. About 20 min. farther on we reach a small gorge, with the waterfall called *Saut de la Bourrique*. About 3/4 M. to the right is the *Haut de la Charme* (3240 ft.), a fine point of view, whence we may return by a somewhat longer, but equally picturesque route, along the heights on the W. side of the valley. The whole excursion takes about 3 hrs. — To the *Vierge de la Creuse*, see below. — A visit should also be paid to the picturesque ravine of the **Basse des Rupts**. We follow the path diverging to the right, beyond the church, from the route to the Schlucht. At the top we again turn to the right and reach the *Biazot* (2970 ft.), a commanding point of view. We may return either by the heights on the left bank or by those on the right bank. By the latter, the longer route, we pass the *Gouttes-Ridos*, the view from which is held to be even finer than that from the Biazot.

FROM GÉRARDMER TO LA BRESSE, 7 1/2 M. by road (carr., see p. 308). The pedestrian route takes about 2 1/2 hrs. The ROAD, which is unattractive, is the prolongation of the high-road to the S.W., turning to the S. on this side of the Vallée de Ramberchamp. After 2 1/2 M. it diverges to the left from the road to (7 1/2 M.) *Rochesson* and (11 M.) *Vagney* (p. 316). It then ascends the *Valley of the Creuse-Goutte*, watered by the *Bouchot*, which forms a cascade to the right (3 1/2 M. from Gérardmer). Farther on we cross the (5 1/3 M.) *Col de la Grosse-Pierre* and descend to the S.W., along the right bank of the *Moselotte*, to *La Bresse* (p. 316). — The PEDESTRIAN ROUTE ascends directly from the market-place, through a valley, to the (1/2 hr.) *Vierge de la Creuse*, a rock with a rude painting of the Madonna. It then joins the road, but quits it again a little farther on, though it also ascends the valley of the *Creuse-Goutte* and passes the *Col de la Grosse-Pierre* (see above; finger-posts).

The ROUTE FROM GÉRARDMER TO THE SCHLUCHT AND TO MÜNSTER, which is better for driving than walking (omn., etc., see p. 308), at first follows the high-road running to the N.E., towards the valley of the Vologne. From (2 1/4 M.) the *Pont de Vologne* a shadeless path (beginning on this side of the bridge) leads to (1/2 hr.) the *Lac de Longemer* (see below). Above the bridge is the **Saut des Cuves*, a triple fall, or rather a series of picturesque rapids, formed by the Vologne (time to visit it allowed by the omnibus). Route hence to the Vallée de Granges, see p. 307. The road ascending to the N. leads to St. Dié viâ the (1 1/2 M.) *Col de Martimpré* (2625 ft.), the village of (4 1/2 M.) *Gerbépal*, and (8 M.) *Anould* (p. 305).

From the bridge the road leads to the right through the valley. To the left (3/4 M.) is a path ascending to *Le Valtin* (8 M. from Gérardmer; route to Le Rudlin and the Lac Blanc, see p. 305). About 3/4 M. farther on (4 M. from Gérardmer) the road to the lakes of Longemer and Retournemer diverges to the right.

The lakes of LONGEMER and RETOURNEMER, which lie amid wooded hills at the end of the valley, may be reached from Gérardmer on foot in 1 1/2 and 2 1/3 hrs. respectively (4 1/2 and 7 M.). Pedestrians take the route on the left bank (see above), but carriages usually follow the road on the right bank. The walking route is, however, pleasanter in the reverse direction, from the Schlucht to Gérardmer or to La Bresse (p. 312). A good view of the lakes is obtained from the road ascending to the Schlucht, and hurried travellers may dispense with a nearer acquaintance. — The **Lac de Longemer** (2400 ft.), so called on account of its elongated form, is about 1 1/4 M. long and 1/4 M. wide. The owner of the house at the lower end of the lake forbids the transit across his property from one bank to the other. — The **Lac de Retournemer** (2560 ft.), 1 1/4 M. beyond the other, is only 330 yds. long by 220 yds. wide, but it is much the

more picturesque of the two. Its name is derived from the fact that the valley of the Vologne just beyond closes in a sort of amphitheatre which apparently forbids farther progress. The Vologne forms a graceful waterfall as it issues from the lake. Refreshments and lodging may be obtained at the forester's house on the bank. The ascent to the Schlucht from this point takes 1⅓ hr.; to the Hoheneck (p. 311) 1¾ hr. (way-posts).

The road now ascends through the *Forêt de la Brande*, on the slope of the hill of that name (3700 ft.), which rises to the N.E. of the lakes; good views of the lakes are obtained through clearings to the right. We then pass by a short tunnel below the (6 M.) *Roche du Diable*, the top of which commands an extensive view (short halt made here by the omnibus). A still finer view of the valley and lakes is obtained 1¼ M. farther on (beyond the 12th kilomètre-stone).

8 M. (13 Kil.) *Collet* (3680 ft.), with the source of the *Vologne* to the right and that of the *Meurthe* to the left. To the right diverge the paths to the lakes (p. 311), to La Bresse (p. 312), and to the Hoheneck (p. 311).

9½ M. The ***Schlucht**, French *Col de la Schlucht* (4100 ft.), a picturesque mountain-pass, surrounded by precipitous rocks and beautiful pine-forests, lies between the *Montabec* (4117 ft.) on the N. and the *Altenberg* (4124 ft.) on the S., and leads from the valley of Gérardmer to the valley of Münster. Close to the summit of the pass, which forms the boundary between Germany and France (passport), is the ***Hôtel de la Schlucht* (R. 3, for a sleep by day 1½, déj. 3½ fr.). If starting early in the morning, the traveller should settle his bill the night before. A little farther on, on Alsatian (German) soil, is the *Chalet de la Schlucht*, a dépendance of the hotel, mainly used as a restaurant and café. The terrace beyond it affords a magnificent *View of the Münsterthal, with the Alsatian plain, the Black Forest, and even the Alps in the background.

The differences between the E. and W., the German and French sides of the Vosges, are well exemplified in the contrast offered to the valley of Gérardmer by the rocky and wooded, but waterless Münsterthal. The summits on the E. are higher, the slopes more abrupt. The climate and vegetation also differ. Less rain falls in the Alsatian valleys, and the vine, which does not grow on the French side, is successfully cultivated in those to the S. Their political situation and the great highways which pass them have from time immemorial combined to lend an importance to the places on the Rhenish slopes which has been denied to the less accessible places on the W., hidden among the long lateral ramifications of the range. The numerous ruined castles of Alsace also lend an additional attraction to the German side of the Vosges.

No tourist should end his journey in this direction at the Schlucht; but those who are absolutely debarred from exploring the Alsatian side of the Vosges should at least go on to the (1 M.) first bend of the road beyond the Schlucht, where they obtain a fine view of the valley under a new aspect, with Münster in the background.

Continuation of the route to *Münster*, see p. 312; to Münster by the direct path (2½ hrs.), see p. 312; to *Fraize* viâ *Le Valtin*, see p. 305; to *La Bresse*, see p. 312; to *Gérardmer* viâ the *Lakes* (3½ hrs.), see pp. 309, 311; to the *Lac de Retournemer* viâ the *Roche du Diable* (2 hrs.), see above. Comp. the map and table of the Club Alpin Français at the Chalet de la Schlucht.

FROM THE SCHLUCHT TO THE HOHENECK, an easy and pleasant ascent of 1-1¼ hr. by a path marked out by way-posts and boundary-stones (guide unnecessary). We ascend at first through wood, starting from the court of the chalet or at the back of the stable. The (¼ hr.) *Roche de la Source*, to the left, commands a splendid *View of the Münsterthal. Farther on we traverse '*Chaumes*', or pastures, and see several of the '*Marcaireries*', or dairies, in which the highly-valued cheese of the district is made. The *Hoheneck (4480 ft.), the highest of the Vosges Mts. after the Gebweiler Belchen (p. 315), and more centrally situated, affords a beautiful and extensive *View. The view extends far beyond the Vosges Mts., embracing the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black Forest, the Jura and the Alps towards the S., and the French Department of the Vosges towards the W. In the foreground towards the E. is the beautiful Münsterthal, towards the W. the valley of Gérardmer with the Retournemer and Longemer lakes. On the summit stand the boundary-stone No. 2858, and a finger-post pointing to the Schlucht on the N.W. and the Fischbödle on the E. — Those who wish to return to Gérardmer without going back to the Schlucht diverge to the left about halfway down and descend to the Collet (p. 310), situated about 200 yds. lower down, whence a walk of 1¼ hr. brings us to the Lac de Retournemer (p. 309). — Proceeding from the summit of the Hoheneck towards the E. we reach by a stony path (1½ M.) a finger-post indicating the way (left) to (2¼ hrs.) Münster, and ½ M. farther on another pointing towards the left to Mühlbach (and Metzeral, see p. 313), and towards the right to (3 M.) the Fischbödle. The *Fischbödle* is a small lake, well stocked with trout, surrounded by wild rocks, probably the moraine of an ancient glacier once occupying the *Wolmsathal*. From the Fischbödle to Metzeral 1½ hr.

FROM THE SCHLUCHT TO THE LAC BLANC (Bonhomme, Urbeis, etc.), 9 M. (3½ hrs.). The picturesque and easy path runs along the crest of the range called *Les Hautes Chaumes*, which forms the boundary between Alsace and Lorraine and affords fine views in both directions. Except at the beginning and end of the route the path is comparatively level. — At first our route coincides with that to the Kruppenfels. After about 1 hr. we cross a path leading from Le Valtin to Sulzern (p. 312). The *Roche du Tanet* (4252 ft.), 10 min. farther on, at the boundary-stone No. 2800, commands an extensive view. To the left lies the farm of the same name. To the right, near the boundary-stone No. 2791, lies the **Daaren-See** or *Lac Vert* (see p. 312), a small and picturesque mountain-lake, the water of which is used for various industrial establishments. In 1 hr. after leaving the Roche du Tanet we reach (boundary-stone No. 2784) the *Gazon de Faing* (4275 ft.), where we have a view of the tiny *Lac Tout-Blanc* or *Forellenweiher*. About ¼ hr. farther, at stone No. 2780, a path diverging on the right leads in a few minutes to a point commanding a view of the **Lac Noir**, or *Schwarze See* (3140 ft.), the appearance of which now scarcely justifies its name. It lies only ¾ M. to the S. of the Lac Blanc, but is separated from it by the huge granitic mass of the *Reisberg* (3310 ft.), the northernmost and highest eminence of Les Hautes Chaumes; and if we descend to the bank of the Lac Noir we add at least ¾ hr. to the walk between the two lakes. Returning, however, to the main path along the crest, we pass (to the right) the point called *Château du Lac Noir*, affording a view of both the lakes, and soon reach the final descent to the Lac Blanc. — The **Lac Blanc**, or *Weisse See* (3450 ft.), which derives its name from the quartz at the bottom, is about 3 M. in circumference; it is bounded on two sides by lofty precipices, and on a third by huge masses of granite piled together. It is evident that, like the other lakes above mentioned, it occupies the bed of a former glacier. The Lac Blanc is kept full by embankments, and the surplus water is drawn off for industrial purposes. The natural discharge of the two lakes forms the *Weiss*. At the N. end of the Lac Blanc is the **Hôtel du Lac Blanc* (R. 2, S. 2½ fr.). — We may now descend to the floor of the valley viâ *Urbeis* (p. 306) and go on thence to Colmar (p. 296). Those returning to the Schlucht may make the detour by the Lac Noir (see above). Route to *Le Rudlin*, see p. 305; to the *Bonhomme*, see p. 306.

From the Schlucht to La Bresse. — 1. By the Road, 9½ M. (3½ hrs. walk). We follow the road to Gérardmer as far as (1¼ M.) the *Collet* (p. 310) and then turn to the left in the direction of the Lac de Retournemer, which is 1¼ M. from this point by the footpath and nearly 3 M. by road. At (3 M.) the *Col des Feignes-sous-Vologne* (2770 ft.) the road forks, both branches, however, leading to La Bresse. The branch to the right, ½ M. longer than the other, passes the small *Lac de Lispach* (2990 ft.) and descends the valley of the *Moselotte* (see below). The road to the left follows the valley of the *Vologne*, an affluent of the Moselotte, which must not be confounded with the torrent of the same name near Gérardmer. — 5¾ M. Footpath to the *Lac de Blanchemer* (see below), a visit to which makes a digression of 1 hr. — 7½ M. Bridge of the road to the Col de Bramont (p. 316). — 9 M. Footpath to the Lac des Corbeaux (see below). — 9½ M. *La Bresse*, see p. 316.

2. Viâ the Hoheneck, 4½-6¼ hrs. Ascent of the Hoheneck (1-1¼ hr.) and descent on the S. side (½ hr. more), see p. 311. The shortest route leads to the right from the frontier, passes (20 min.) the chalet of *Schmargult*, turns to the left, again (½ hr.) turns to the left, and reaches (10 min.) the **Lac de Blanchemer** (3450 ft.), a small and picturesque lake on the W. slope of the Rothenbach (see below). Route thence, along the Vologne, see above.

The longer route from (1½-1¾ hr.) the S. base of the Hoheneck (see above) follows the frontier, more or less closely, for about 2 hrs. After 10 min. we reach the *Fontaine de la Duchesse*, named in honour of Marie de Gonzaga, wife of Henry II. of Lorraine (1622). We then skirt the *Haut des Fées* (4324 ft.; to the right) to (35 min.) the boundary-stone 2876, beyond which we skirt the Rothenbach and obtain a view (to the right) of the *Lac de Blanchemer* (see above). The path then turns to the left (comp. Map, p. 308) and ascends to (35 min.) the top of the **Rothenbach** (4068 ft.), which commands an extensive view, stretching from the Donon to the Ballon d'Alsace and the Black Forest. A little to the S. rises the *Rheinkopf* (4327 ft.), also sometimes called the *Rothenbach*. We now descend along the frontier to (¼ hr.) stone 2896, then diverge to the right and reach (25 min.) the tiny *Lac Marchet* or *Machais* (2920 ft.). To the right diverges a footpath, which leads to La Bresse in 1½ hr. A little beyond the lake we join the road from Wesserling (p. 315) to La Bresse and follow it to (40 min.) the **Col de Bramont** (2920 ft.). Hence to La Bresse by road, see p. 316. An old timber-slide ascends to the right from the Col to (35 min.) the *Haut de la Vierge* (3540 ft.), whence we procced in a straight direction to (½ hr.) the **Lac des Corbeaux** (2950 ft.), 500 yds. long and 250 yds. wide, romantically situated among lofty rocks and surrounded by sombre pines. Finally we descend along the left bank of the discharge of this lake to (1 hr.) *La Bresse* (p. 316).

Continuation of the Road to Münster. The first part of the descent into the **Münsterthal* is very fine, and the whole of the upper part of the road is cut through the granite rocks. About ¾ M. after leaving the Schlucht we pass through a tunnel and reach a bend of the road commanding a particularly fine view. Pedestrians here follow a by-road to the right, which brings them to Münster in about 2-2¼ hrs. Farther on the main road descends in windings, the last of which, 2½ M. long, advances the traveller little more than ½ M. in a direct line. This curve ends in the floor of the valley, near Stossweier (see below). — 5½ M. (15 M. from Gérardmer) *Im Eck*, with the German custom-house. — 6¼ M. *Insel*, a hamlet, whence a road leads to Urbeis (p. 306) and a path to the Daaren-See (p. 311). — From (7½ M.) *Sulzern* another omnibus runs to Münster. — 9 M. *Stossweier*, at the confluence of the two streams that form the *Kleinthal*.

10½ M. **Münster** (**Münster Hotel*, at the station, R. from 1½, D. 3 m.; *Storch*), a manufacturing town with 5200 inhab., situated at the base of the *Mönchsberg*, at the union of the Kleinthal with the *Grossthal*, the latter of which is watered by the *Fecht*. The place owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey founded here by King Childeric about 660, the buildings of which, however, have entirely disappeared with the exception of a single tower. In the middle ages Münster was a free town of the German Empire. Numerous modern buildings, among which the handsome new Romanesque church is conspicuous, testify to the prosperity of the town.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Münster to the ***Schlosswald**, 1¼ M. to the E., an eminence laid out in pleasure-grounds and crowned by the ruin of *Schwarzenburg*. It is the property of the Hartmann family, and generally open to the public. *View.

An Omnibus runs twice daily from Münster to (3¾ M.) Metzeral, ascending the picturesque *Grossthal*. — From (1¼ M.) *Luttenbach* we may ascend in 2½ hrs. (finger-posts) to the top of the **Kahle Wasen**, *Kleine Belchen*, or *Petit Ballon* (4180 ft.), which commands an extensive view of the Münsterthal and the Lauchthal. The direct ascent from Münster, viâ *Eschbach* and *Erschlitt*, also takes about 2½ hrs. The ascent is sometimes made from Sulzbach (see below). — Farther on the road passes *Breitenbach* and *Mühlbach*, two pleasantly situated villages with cotton-factories. — 3¾ M. **Metzeral** (**Goldene Sonne*), an industrial village with several cotton-mills. A fine road leads hence to (4 hrs.) *Wildenstein* (p. 317).

The railway from Münster to Colmar (see p. 296) descends the industrial valley of the Fecht. 2 M. *Günsbach*. — 4 M. *Weier-im-Thal*, Fr. *Wihr-au-Val* (*Nouvelle Auberge), about 1 M. to the S. of which is a small bath-establishment near the ancient town of *Sulzbach*. Among the numerous pleasant excursions made from this point may be mentioned that to (1 hr.) *Wasserburg*, with its ruined castle, and on to the Kahle Wasen (see above). — 5 M. *Walbach*, from which we may ascend to (1½ hr.) the Hohnack (see below) and the Hohenlandsberg (see below).

8 M. *Türkheim* (Hôtel Petitdemange), an old town still partly surrounded by walls and towers.

An omnibus runs hence to **Drei Æhren**, French *Les Trois-Epis* (1910 ft.; *Trois Rois; Trois Epis*), a finely situated pilgrim and summer resort, 5 M. to the N.W. — About 1½ M. to the N. rises the *Galz* (2400 ft.), a rocky height commanding an extensive view. — To the S.W. (3 M.) is the *Grosse Hohnack* (3215 ft.), another good point of view. The *Kleine Hohnack*, to the N. of the last, is crowned with a ruined castle.

On the other side of the valley, 1 M. to the S.E. of Türkheim and 3 M. from Colmar (steam-tramway in ¼ hr.; fares 40, 20 pf.), lies the village of *Winzenheim* (Storch; Meyer, well spoken of), from which a visit may be paid to the ruins of Hohenlandsberg and Plixburg. A new footpath, not to be mistaken (guide-posts), issuing from the W. end of the village, leads to the top in 1 hour. The ruin of **Hohenlandsberg** (2070 ft.; view) consists of little more than the outer walls of an extensive castle, which was destroyed by the French in 1635. In returning we may proceed either by *Plixburg* or by the direct and easy path of the Vosges Club to *Walbach* (see above).

The railway now skirts the *Logelbach*, an old canal. In the plain between Türkheim and Colmar, on 5th Jan., 1675, Turenne surprised and signally defeated the German imperial army, which had

gone into winter-quarters here. This decisive engagement drove the Germans across the Rhine and effectually expelled them from Alsace. To the left runs the tramway to Schnierlach (p. 305). — 10 M. *Logelbach.* — 12 M. *Colmar*, see p. 296.

b. From Epinal to Mülhausen viâ St. Maurice-Bussang and Wesserling.

66½ M. Railway to (35 M.) *St. Maurice-Bussang* in 2¼ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 85, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 75 c.). — Omnibus from St. Maurice to (11 M.) *Wesserling* in 2½ hrs., starting at 9.45 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. (fare 2¼ fr.). — Railway from Wesserling to (20½ M.) *Mülhausen* in 1¼-1½ hr. (fares 2 m. 80, 1 m. 90, 1 m. 20 pf.).

From Epinal to (7½ M.) *Arches*, see p. 307. Our line now diverges to the right from that to Gérardmer and continues to ascend the valley of the *Moselle.* — 10 M. *Pouxeux;* 12 M. *Eloyes;* 15 M. *St. Nabord.*

17½ M. **Remiremont** (1340 ft.; *Poste*, somewhat expensive; *Cheval de Bronze*), a pleasant-looking town with 8756 inhab., agreeably situated on the left bank of the Moselle, at the base of the fortified hill of *Parmont* (2010 ft.). The place owes its origin to a monastery founded by St. Romaric on the *Saint Mont*, a little to the E., on the other side of the valley. A nunnery established in the town became afterwards a chapter of noble ladies and acquired some celebrity before its suppression at the Revolution.

Remiremont is a particularly clean little town and streamlets of clear water run through its streets. The principal edifice is the *Parish Church*, formerly the abbey-church, which lies to the S. of the main street. It dates from the 13th cent., and below the choir is a crypt of the 11th century. The interior is elaborately decorated. — Adjoining the church is the former *Palace of the Abbesses*, now the Hôtel de Ville, rebuilt in the original 18th cent. style after a fire in 1871. Some of the *Houses of the Canonesses* are also extant, near the church. The Sous-Préfecture is one of these. — To the S. of the town is the fine *Promenade du Calvaire.*

Branch-railway from Remiremont to *Cornimont*, see p. 316; route to *Plombières*, see p. 294.

Beyond Remiremont the train crosses the Moselle near its confluence with the *Moselotte.* 20½ M. *Vecoux.* The valley now contracts. 22½ M. *Maxonchamp.* From (25 M.) *Rupt* a new line will run to Lure (p. 278). To the right is a fort, commanding the road to Luxeuil. 27½ M. *Ferdrupt;* 29 M. *Ramonchamp;* 31 M. *Le Thillot*, at the mouth of the valley of *Servance*, also protected by a fort.

35 M. **St. Maurice-Bussang** is the station for *St. Maurice-sur-Moselle* (1824 ft.; Hôtel de la Poste), the present terminus of the line, and for *Bussang* (see below), 2½ M. farther on, to which it is to be prolonged (omn. 50 c.).

Near the church of St. Maurice, to the right of the road, begins the interesting *Vallée des Charbonniers* (finger-posts). About 2½ M. up this valley, to the left, opens the *Vallon de la Grande-Goutte*, through which we may

ascend to the (1½ hr.) *Chaume* (3517 ft.) and the (½ hr.) *Tête des Neuf-Bois* (4048 ft.; view). Continuing to ascend the Vallée des Charbonniers, we next reach (4½ M.) the *Chaume du Rouge-Gazon* or *Rothe Wasen* (4098 ft.), whence a walk of 25 min. to the S. brings us to a rock commanding a good view of the pretty *Lac de Bers* or *de la Perche*, Ger. *Sternsee*. Thence we ascend in 20 min. more to the *Gresson* (4230 ft.), a fine point of view. From the Rouge-Gazon we may return to the N., along the frontier, to the (½ hr.) *Chaume des Neuf-Bois* (see above) and to (2 hrs.) *Bussang* (see below).

From St. Maurice to the *Wälsche Belchen*, or *Ballon d'Alsace*, and to *Belfort*, see p. 317.

2½ M. **Bussang** (2045 ft.; *Hôtel des Sources; Deux-Clefs, Central*, in the village), a village with 2483 inhab., is visited on account of its *Mineral Springs*, situated 1½ M. farther up the valley of the Moselle. The waters, which are cold, ferruginous, and strongly effervescent, are not much used on the spot, but they are exported in large quantities. The new and comfortable hotel and bathing-establishment adjoining the springs will tend to make the place better known. — A finger-post about 650 yds. beyond the spring indicates the way to the Col d'Oderen (p. 316), 1½ hr. to the N.E.

The new road diverges to the right from the old one, which is ⅓ M. shorter and leads past the mineral spring. They rejoin each other, however, at the Col, near the *Source of the Moselle*, which is covered by a wooden hut (fee for admission). — 4½ M. *Col de Bussang*. At the top is a tunnel about 270 yds. in length, with a boundary-stone in the middle. Beyond the Col the road, hewn in the living rock, descends circuitously, affording a series of fine views. To the left rises the Gebweiler Belchen (see below). — 9 M. *Urbis* or *Urbès* (Couronne), with the German custom-house (passport). We now enter the valley of the *Thur*.

11 M. **Wesserling** (**Hôtel de Wesserling*, near the station), an industrial village with extensive cotton-mills. — Route to La Bresse, see p. 316.

The Railway from Wesserling to Mülhausen descends the *Valley of St. Amarin* or valley of the *Thur*. — 2 M. *St. Amarin* (Goldener Löwe), one of the oldest places in the valley. Ascent of the Gebweiler Belchen, see below. — 3 M. *Moosch*. — 5 M. *Weiler*, Fr. *Willer*.

The **Gebweiler** or **Sulzer Belchen**, French *Ballon de Guebwiller* or *de Soultz* (4677 ft.), the highest of the Vosges Mts., is best ascended from Weiler (4 hrs.). The route leads to the N. viâ (1½ hr.) *Altenbach* and the (1¾ hr.) *Haager Hütte*, whence the summit may be reached in ½-¾ hr. Extensive panorama. The descent may be made to St. Amarin (see above).

6 M. *Bitschweiler*, between two short tunnels. — 8 M. **Thann** *(Kaiser; Zwei Schlüssel)*, the chief town of the district, with 7600 inhab. and thriving cotton and silk factories, is dominated by the ruined castle of *Engelburg*. The **Church of St. Theobald*, dating from the 14th cent., is a gem of Gothic architecture and possesses a beautiful tower of the 15th cent., surpassing that of Strassburg Cathedral.

11 M. *Sennheim*, Fr. *Cernay*, a small industrial town.

A branch-line runs hence to (12 M.) *Masmünster*, Fr. *Masseveaux* (*Adler), whence an omnibus plies twice daily to (4 M.) *Oberbrück*, the best starting-

point for an ascent of the *Wälsche Belchen* or *Ballon d'Alsace* (p. 317; in 3¼-3½ hrs.). The route leads viâ (40 min.) *Sewen* (Hirsch; Krone), the small lake of that name, and the (2½ hrs.) *Ferme du Ballon* (p. 317), about 10 min. from the top.

Our line now joins the Strassburg railway. 17 M. *Lutterbach;* 18½ M. *Dornach.* — 20½ M. *Mülhausen*, see p. 295.

c. From Epinal to Mülhausen viâ Cornimont and Wesserling.

73 M. Railway to (32 M.) *Cornimont* in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 50 c.). — Omnibus twice daily from Cornimont to (4½ M.) *La Bresse* in 1 hr. (fare 1 fr.) and from *Wildenstein* to (7 M.) *Wesserling* in 1⅓ hr. (fare 1½ fr.). The distance between La Bresse and Wildenstein is 9¼ M., but pedestrians can save 2 M. of this by short-cuts. — Railway from Wesserling to (20½ M.) *Mülhausen* as at p. 315.

From Epinal to (17½ M.) *Remiremont*, see p. 314. The branch-railway to Cornimont turns to the left, beyond the bridge over the Moselle, and ascends the valley of the *Moselotte.* — 21 M. *Dommartin-lès-Remiremont;* 22 M. *Syndicat-Saint-Amé.* — 23½ M. *Vagney.* The village lies ½ M. from the station, on the *Bouchot*, a stream which forms the pretty fall of *Saut du Bouchot* (85-100 ft. high), 3 M. farther on, beyond *Sapois.* Route thence to Gérardmer, see p. 309. — The valley continues to be picturesque; best views to the left. The railway has at several points been hewn out of the living rock. 25 M. *Zainvillers;* 28 M. *Thiéfosse.* From (29 M.) *Saulxures-sur-Moselotte*, a small manufacturing town, a good road leads to the E., over the (9 M.) *Col d'Oderen* (2900 ft.), to (3 M.) *Oderen* (p. 317).

32 M. **Cornimont** (1910 ft.; *Cheval de Bronze*), a manufacturing town with 4725 inhab., possesses a fine modern *Church* in the Gothic style of the 13th cent. and a modern *Château.*

The Road to Wesserling at first ascends the valley of the Moselotte.

4½ M. **La Bresse** (2080 ft.; **Hôtel du Soleil* or *Thissier; Hôtel des Vosges*), another small industrial town, with traces of glacial action and other interesting geological phenomena in its environs. The houses of the little town extend for a considerable distance up the valleys of the two streams that form the Moselotte.

A diligence plies daily from La Bresse to *Gérardmer*, starting at 6.30 a.m. from the Hôtel des Vosges (comp. p. 308). From La Bresse to the *Schlucht*, see p. 312; to the *Hoheneck* and the *Lac des Corbeaux*, see p. 312; to the *Lac de Blanchemer*, see below and p. 312.

Beyond La Bresse the road to Wesserling coincides at first with that to the Schlucht, but diverges from it after 3 M. and crosses the *Vologne.* Fine view, to the left, of the head of the valley. We ascend through wood. In another 1½ M. (4½ M. from La Bresse) a foot-path on the left leads to the Lac de Blanchemer (p. 312), and a little farther on diverges that leading to the Lac Marchet and the Rothenbach (p. 312). In ¾ M. more we reach the —

9¼ M. (from Cornimont) **Col de Bramont** (2920 ft.), on the frontier between France and Germany (passport). [Pedestrians may

also reach this point via the Lac des Corheaux in 2½ hrs.] The view from the Col itself is limited, hut heyond the small custom-house (examination) it hecomes more free and picturesque, resemhling the view of the Münsterthal (p. 312). The road describes several wide curves, which pedestrians may avoid. — 14 M. *Wildenstein* (Sonne), the first village in Alsace. Route to Metzeral, see p. 313. On the hill in the middle of the valley stand the ruins of the castle of *Wildenstein*, destroyed in the 17th cent. — 17 M. *Krüth.* At (18 M.) *Oderen* our road unites with that over the Col d'Oderen (p. 316). 19½ M. *Fellering.* — 20½ M. *Wesserling*, see p. 315.

d. From Epinal to Belfort viâ the Wälsche Belchen

(Ballon d'Alsace).

60 M. RAILWAY to (35 M.) *St. Maurice-Bussang*, see p. 314. — ROAD from St. Maurice to *Giromagny*, 16 M. (short-cuts for walkers). An omnibus meets the first train at St. Maurice on Sun. and festivals and takes passengers as far as (6 M.) the *Wälsche Belchen* (fare 3 fr., return-fare 4 fr.), and another omnibus descends from the Belchen to *Belfort* (p. 279) on Sun. and Thurs. (see p. 279). Carr. from St. Maurice to the Belchen 10-12 fr., with two horses 20 fr. — RAILWAY from Giromagny to (9 M.) *Belfort* in 35 min. (fares 1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 30, 90 c.).

From Epinal to (35 M.) *St. Maurice-Bussang*, see p. 314.

The new HIGH ROAD to the Wälsche Belchen starts at the heginning of the village of St. Maurice and after 2 M. enters the forest. Ahout ¾ M. farther on is the *Plein du Canon*, a forester's house (Refreshments), where a famous echo may he awakened. A finger-post indicates the way hence to the (4 M.) Ballon de Servance (p. 318). We ascend from the Plein du Canon through wood (no view) to (6 M.) the *Jumenterie* (3490 ft.), a cheese-manufactory, where the pedestrian route joins the high-road (see below). Soon after the Wälsche Belchen comes into view on the left, and the Ballon de Servance on the right. Ahout ¾ M. farther on we pass the *Ferme du Ballon* or *de Rosaye*, at the foot of the Wälsche Belchen, formerly the only place in the neighhourhood where refreshments could he procured (hotel, see helow).

Pedestrians may reduce the distance from St. Maurice to the Belchen to about 5 M. by following the OLD ROAD, which leaves the village opposite the Hôtel de la Poste. This is now little more than a pathway, parts of which are very steep, and all but robust walkers are advised to use it for the descent only (1⅓ hr.). It crosses the new road several times (way-posts) and finally unites with it at the Jumenterie (see above), about 3¾ M. from St. Maurice.

The ***Wälsche Belchen,** or *Ballon d'Alsace* (4080 ft.), the top of which is reached from La Rosaye (see ahove) in 10-15 min., is one of the chief summits of the Vosges Mts. and rises near the S. extremity of the chain. The highest point, a little to the left of the statue of the Virgin, is marked by a 'mountain indicator' showing the chief heights in the neighbourhood. The *View from the top is magnificent, particularly towards the S.E., and it is unimpeded except on the N.W., where the Ballon de Servance rears its bulky form.

To the N. are the Drumont, the Grand Ventron, and the Hoheneck; to the N.E., the Rouge Gazon, the Gresson, and the Gebweiler Belchen; to the E., Mülhausen, the Rhine, and the Blauen, Belchen, and other summits of the Black Forest; to the S.E., in clear weather, the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Eiger, Jungfrau (named from left to right), and other peaks and glaciers of the Bernese Oberland are visible; to the S., Belfort; to the S.W., the Jura. By proceeding to a point about 5 min. to the N. of the summit we obtain a view of the Vallée des Charbonniers (p. 314) and of the valley of the Moselle, with Bussang, St. Maurice, and other villages. — The descent may be made to (1¾ hr.) *Sewen* (p. 316), the lake of which is seen to the E., 2400 ft. below us.

The view from the **Ballon de Servance** (3900 ft.) is more limited, and the summit is occupied by a fort to which visitors are not admitted. We reach the top from the Wälsche Belchen (way-posts) in about 2 hrs., viâ (¾ hr.) the *Col de Stalon* (3120 ft.) and the (½ hr.) *Ferme du Beurey* (3792 ft.). The direct ascent from St. Maurice (3¼-3½ hrs.) leads viâ the Plein du Canon (see above).

On the road descending to Giromagny, about 1 M. from the summit of the Wälsche Belchen, is the large new *Hôtel du Ballon d'Alsace* (3675 ft.; R. 3, D. 4 fr.). Pedestrians effect a considerable saving by taking the path which descends through the wood opposite the hotel. The path is somewhat rough and fatiguing at the other end, especially for those coming in the opposite direction (ascent of the Belchen from Giromagny by this route 3 hrs.). It passes the (½ hr.) *Etang des Fagnies*, or *du Petil-Haul* (3034 ft.), on the right, and in its lower part skirts the *Savoureuse*. About ¼ hr. beyond the hotel, another but less interesting path diverges to the left, leading eventually to the same point. — The road descends still more circuitously than on the St. Maurice side of the ridge. A little beyond the hotel is the *Chalet Bonaparte* or *Boisgeol*. The footpath joins the road about 5½ M. farther on. Here, to the right, is seen the pretty waterfall called the *Saut de la Truite* (2316 ft.); and there is another fall about ¾ M. farther on. The road on this side affords a series of fine views. The first inn is at (7½ M.) *Le Malvaux*, near the bottom of the valley. We then pass *Le Puix* and reach —

10 M. **Giromagny** (1560 ft.; *Hôtel du Boeuf; Soleil*), a town on the Savoureuse, with 3558 inhab., possessing thread-mills, cotton-mills, and argentiferous lead-mines. On the W. it is commanded by a fort. The modern Gothic church has a fine tower. The railway-station lies on the side of the town opposite that which we reach first.

The railway and the road to Belfort descend to the S. across a plain studded with small lakes. 4 M. *La Chapelle-sous-Chaux*. At (5 M.) *Bas-Evette* we join the Paris and *Belfort* line (p. 279).

33. From Belfort (Strassburg) to Dijon.

a. Viâ Montbéliard and Besançon.

116½ M. Railway in 5¾-6½ hrs. (fares 23 fr. 25, 17 fr. 45, 12 fr. 35 c.). From Belfort to *Besançon*, 59½ M., railway in 2½-4⅓ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 90, 8 fr. 95, 6 fr. 55 c.). The direct through-trains from Strassburg to Dijon by this picturesque line take about 15 hours.

Belfort, see p. 279. For some distance beyond Belfort we proceed in the direction of Mülhausen, and then turn to the S. — 6 M. *Héricourt*, a small manufacturing town with spinning and weaving factories, is famous for the battle of Jan. 15-17th, 1871, in which Bourbaki attempted in vain to raise the blockade of Belfort, and was obliged to retreat to Switzerland (comp. p. 280). — Farther on the line descends through the valley of the *Lisaine*.

11 M. **Montbéliard** *(Hôtel de la Balance)*, a town with 9530 inhab., most of whom are Protestants, is situated at the confluence of the *Allaine* and the Lisaine, and on the Rhone-Rhine Canal (p. 295). It is an industrial centre of some importance, its chief products being clocks and watches. In the middle ages Montbéliard was the capital of a countship, which passed to Wurtemberg in 1395 and remained united with it until 1793.

The *Château*, situated on a rock near the station, is a building of the 18th cent., with two towers dating respectively from the 15th and the 16th cent.; its fortifications, of which some remains are extant, made it one of the chief positions of the Germans during the battle of Héricourt. — The Grande Rue, beginning at the station and traversing the town, passes the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, which is embellished with a fine bronze statue, by David d'Angers, of *Cuvier* (1769-1832), a native of Montbéliard. The same street leads on to the Place d'Armes, which contains a statue of *Colonel Denfert-Rocherau* (1823-1878), the defender of Belfort (p. 279), and a *Market* of the 16th cent. (with a small Musée). Farther on is the *Roman Catholic Church*, a handsome modern building in the Renaissance style.

A branch-railway runs from Montbéliard to (12½ M.) *Delle*, passing several industrial places with iron-works, manufactures of hardware and household articles, etc. At (8½ M.) *Morvillars* we join the line from Belfort to Delle.

Another branch-railway runs from Montbéliard to (20 M.) *St. Hippolyte*, diverging from the main line at *Voujeaucourt* (see below) and ascending for some distance the upper valley of the *Doubs*, which soon turns to the S. This line also passes several industrial stations. — 15 M. *Mathay*, the station for *Mandeure*, a village on the right bank, on the site of the important Roman town of *Epomanduodurum*. Numerous antiquities found here are now preserved in the museum at Besançon. — 13 M. *Pont-de-Roide*, a finely situated industrial and commercial town with 2928 inhabitants. — 20 M. *St. Hippolyte*, an industrial village with 1116 inhab., in a picturesque district.

The line crosses the Savoureuse and the canal, and passes through a tunnel. The branch-railway to Delle diverges on the left. Our line threads another tunnel and reaches the right bank of the *Doubs*. — Beyond the large iron-making village of (13½ M.) *Voujeaucourt*

we cross the Doubs and skirt the canal and the river. — 18 M. *Colombier-Fontaine.* The train crosses the Doubs twice and the canal once, and passes through another tunnel. The scenery becomes more picturesque; fine glimpses of the Jura to the left. — 23 M. *L'Isle-sur-le-Doubs*, a small iron-making town. The line passes through a tunnel 1230 yds. long, and recrosses the Doubs and the canal. Between (26½ M.) *Clerval* and the following station the line traverses a picturesque rocky part of the valley, passing through eight tunnels; best views to the left.

39½ M. *Baume-les-Dames*, a town with 2840 inhab., which before the Revolution possessed a wealthy convent of noble ladies of the Benedictine order. At *Fourbanne*, about 4 M. farther on, near the railway, is a fine stalactite cavern, with twenty-one chambers.

The line continues to run through a picturesque district, and threads other three tunnels. 47 M. *Laissey*, with iron-mines; 49½ M. *Deluz;* 54 M. *Roche.* Farther on, to the left, is the *Signal de Montfaucon* (2000 ft.), with the ruins of a château of the same name above a modern fortress. The line now passes through a tunnel 1170 yds. long, beyond which we obtain a good view, to the left, of Besançon and the fortified heights round it. The lines to Vesoul and to Chalindrey now diverge to the right, the line to Morteau (p. 326) to the left.

59½ M. **Besançon**, see below. Continuation of the route, see p. 325.

b. Viâ Vesoul and Besançon.

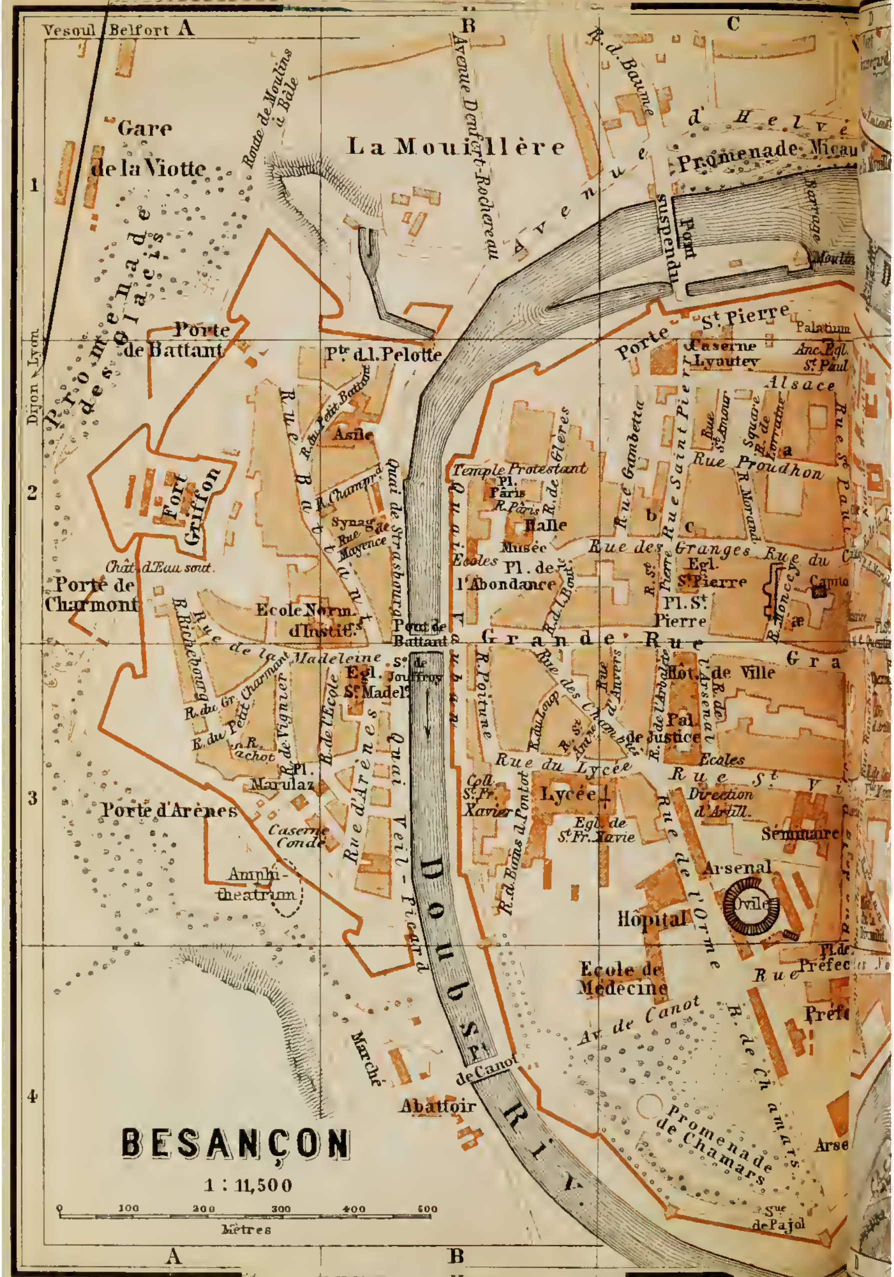
144½ M. Railway in 6-9¼ hrs. (fares the same as for R. 33a).

From Belfort to (39 M.) *Vesoul*, see p. 278. The line now turns to the S.E., and traverses a wooded district, crossing several high embankments. Beyond (43 M.) *Villers-le-Sec* the train passes through some cuttings in the rock and turns to the S. — 47 M. *Vallerois-le-Bois*, with an old castle, lies to the left.

About 7 M. to the E. is *Villersexel*, with a fine château of the 17th cent., where, on Jan. 9th, 1871, an encounter took place between Werder and Bourbaki, resulting in an empty victory for the French.

50½ M. *Dampierre-sur-Linotte.*—54 M. *Montbozon;* the village, with a fine château of the 16th cent., lies about 1¼ M. to the left, on the banks of the *Ognon*, the valley of which the line now descends. Beyond (57 M.) *Loulans-les-Forges* we cross the winding Ognon. Beyond (60½ M.) *Rigney* is a lofty viaduct. 65 M. *Moncey.* The Jura now appears to the left. 67½ M. *Merey;* 70½ M. *Devecey.* The line quits the valley of the Ognon and traverses another wooded and hilly district. Extensive view to the right. — At (72½ M.) *Auxon-Dessus*, with salt-works, the line to Gray (p. 291) diverges to the right. Beyond (74 M.) *Miserey*, also with salt-works, the train passes through three tunnels, the last two of which succeed each other immediately and are together ¾ M. long. — 78½ M. *Besançon.*

Besançon. — **Railway Stations.** *Gare de Viotte* (Pl. A, 1), for all trains; *Gare de la Mouillère* (Pl. D, 1), for the line to Morteau and Neuchâtel (R. 34), the trains for which start from the central station and pass


Vesoul
Belfort
A
B
C
Gare de la Viotte
Route de Moulins à Bâle
La Mouillère
Avenue Denfert-Rochereau
R. d. Baume
Avenue d'Helvétie
Promenade Micaud
Pont suspendu
Barrage
Promenade des Glacis
Porte de Battant
Pt. d. l. Pelotte
Porte St. Pierre
Caserne Lyautey
Palatium
Anc. Egl. St. Paul
Alsace
Dijon
Lyon
Fort Griffon
Asile
Rue Battant
Quai de Strasbourg
Quai Vauban
Temple Protestant
Pl. Paris
R. Paris
R. de Glères
Rue Gambetta
Rue Saint Pierre
Rue St. Amour
Square R. de Lorraine
Rue Proudhon
R. Morand
Rue St. Paul
Halle
Musée
Ecoles
Pl. de l'Abondance
Rue des Granges
Egl. St. Pierre
Pl. St. Pierre
Rue du Capitole
R. Ronchaux
Château d'Eau sout.
Porte de Charmont
R. Richebourg
Ecole Norm. d'Instit.
Pont de Battant
Grande Rue
Rue de la Madeleine
Egl. St. Madel.
St. de Jouffroy
Hôt. de Ville
R. de l'Arsenal
Pal. de Justice
R. Poitune
R. du Gr. Charmont
R. du Petit Charmont
R. de Vignier
R. de l'Ecole
Rue d'Arènes
Quai Veil-Picard
Pl. Marulaz
Rue du Lycée
Coll. St. Fr. Xavier
Lycée
Egl. de St. Fr. Xavie
Direction d'Artill.
Séminaire
Ecoles
Porte d'Arènes
Caserne Condé
Amphi-theatrum
Arsenal
Hôpital
R. d. Bains d. Pontot
Doubs R.
Ecole de Médecine
Rue de l'Orme
Pl. de Préfec
Préfe
Av. de Canot
R. de Chamars
Pt. de Canot
Marché
Abattoir
Promenade de Chamars
Arse
Ste de Pajol
1
2
3
4
BESANÇON
1 : 11,500
100
200
300
400
500
Mètres
Gravé et imprimé par

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

here 1/4 hr. later. The local time here, as in the other towns in the extreme E. of France, is about 1/4 hr. in advance of the railway or Paris time.

Hotels. *HÔTEL CONTINENTAL (Pl. a; C, 2), at the corner of the Rue Proudhon and the Rue de Lorraine, somewhat out of the way, R. 2½, déj. 3 fr.; DU NORD (Pl. æ; C, 2), Rue Moncey, déj. or D. 3 fr.; DE L'EUROPE (Pl. b; C, 2), Rue St. Pierre, R. 2, D. 3 fr.; DE PARIS (Pl. c; C, 2), Rue des Granges, similar charges.

Cafés and Restaurants. *Café Parisien*, *Colomat* (restaurant), *Veuve Bauzon*, Promenade and Palais Granvelle (Pl. D, 3); *Café du Commerce*, near the Hôtel de Paris; *Café Duprez*, Place Claude de Jouffroy (Madeleine; Pl. B, 3); in the Square St. Amour (Pl. C, 2). *Buffet* at the station.

Cab per 'course' 1 fr., per hour 1¾ fr., each addit. hr. 1½ fr.

Post Office, Grande Rue 100, near the Palais Granvelle.

Telegraph Office, in the Palais Granvelle.

Besançon (820 ft.), a venerable town with 56,511 inhab., formerly the capital of the *Franche Comté*, and now of the *Département du Doubs*, is mainly built on a tongue of land surrounded by the river Doubs. It is a fortress of the first class, defended by a citadel on the hill rising from the middle of the neck of the peninsula (1205 ft.; to the S.E.), and by detached forts on the neighbouring heights. Besançon is the headquarters of the VIIth Corps d'Armée and the seat of an archbishop, of a college, and of an artillery-school. It is also an important industrial centre, the staple industry being the manufacture of clocks and watches, which affords employment to one-fifth of the population and furnishes more than four-fifths of the watches sold in France (500,000 annually), representing at the lowest computation the sum of 500,000*l*. On account of its advantageous situation near Switzerland, at the junction of several railways, and on the Rhone-Rhine Canal, the trade of Besançon is equally important. The canal coincides at this point with the Doubs, except where it flows through a tunnel, 415 yds. long, underneath the citadel, shortening the navigation by 2-3 M.

Besançon, the *Vesontio* or *Bisontium* of the Romans, was the capital of the Sequani at the time (58 B.C.) when Cæsar conquered Ariovistus, king of the Suevi. Owing to its great importance as a strategical position, it became a flourishing city under the Romans and was made the capital of Sequania Maxima. The town was plundered several times during the barbaric invasions and belonged in turn to the Burgundians and the Franks. It was then successively united to the kingdoms of Burgundy and Arles and to the Germanic Empire, and in the 12th cent. it was created a free town by Frederick Barbarossa, who held several diets here. It was ceded to Spain by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, was taken, lost, and re-taken by the French during the 17th cent., and has belonged to France since the Treaty of Nimwegen in 1678. Besançon was unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians for four months in 1814. In 1870-71 it was not attacked by the Germans, but served as a base for the operations of Bourbaki's army against Werder, who was besieging Belfort. Among the famous sons of Besançon are Cardinal Granvella, Marshal Moncey, General Pajol, Charles Nodier, and Victor Hugo.

We reach the centre of the town from the main station either by making a rather long detour to the left and following the road that the omnibuses take, or by turning to the right and walking through the *Faubourg de Battant*. In the first case we proceed through the Rue Saint-Pierre to the Place St. Pierre (Pl. C, 2),

which is skirted by the Grande Rue; in the second, we reach, beyond the Faubourg, the bridge where the Grande Rue begins (p. 325).

The church of *St. Pierre* (Pl. C, 2), an uninteresting edifice of the 18th cent., contains a Pietà in marble, by Luc Breton (S. transept), and a Madonna and Child by Clésinger (N. transept), both artists being natives of Besançon.

Opposite the church stands the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 3), a building of the 16th cent., with a time-blackened front in rusticated masonry. Behind it is the *Palais de Justice*, also of the 16th cent., with a pleasing façade.

The **Palais Granvelle** (Pl. D, 3), farther up, to the right, in the Grande Rue, was built in 1534-40 by the cardinal of that name (d. 1586), the famous chancellor of Charles V., who was a native of Besançon and became its archbishop near the end of his life. It is now occupied by the learned societies of Besançon, and contains temporarily the Gigoux and Grenier Collections of Drawings, lately bequeathed to the town, as well as the framed drawings of the old collection. The court of the palace is surrounded with arcades, resembling cloisters, and is to be embellished with a *Statue of Cardinal Granvelle*, by Jean Petit, of Besançon. On the other side of the court is the *Promenade Granvelle*, where a band plays at stated times.

A little beyond the Palais Granvelle, to the left, is the church of *St. Maurice* (Pl. D, 2), built by the Jesuits in 1712-14. It contains some fine wood-carvings and a rich gilded altar, with a large reredos in carved wood, representing the Assumption.

In the street to the left of this church is the *Public Library* (Pl. D, 2), which contains nearly 130,000 printed volumes and 1800 MSS. Among the latter are 80 folio volumes of Cardinal Granvelle's state papers. It also contains a collection of 10,000 medals and coins and various other curiosities. The library is open daily, 1-5 in summer and 12-4 in winter.

Higher up in the Grande Rue, to the right, is the house (No. 140) where Victor Hugo was born, indicated by an inscription.

The **Porte de Mars,** *Porte Noire*, or *Porta Nigra* (Pl. D, 2, 3), near the end of the street, is the principal relic of Besançon's ancient importance and is said to have been erected by Marcus Aurelius in 167 A.D., as a triumphal arch to commemorate his victories over the Germans. It consists of a single arch, 32 ft. high and 16 ft. wide, adorned with eight columns arranged in two rows, but it is much dilapidated and part of it had to be rebuilt in 1820. — Adjoining this arch is the *Square Archéologique* (Pl. D, 2), on the site where M. Castan, Keeper of the Library, has discovered the ruins of what was probably the *Ancient Theatre.* A few columns, whole or in fragments, and various other remains have been collected at each end of the square, which also contains the ruins of the 'podium' or internal foundations. A reference to the Plan will show other places where vestiges of ancient buildings are still to be seen.

The **Cathedral of St. Jean** (Pl. E, 3), at the end of the Grande Rue and on the outskirts of the town, near the base of the citadel, is the most interesting edifice in Besançon, but is unfortunately somewhat crowded by the neighbouring buildings. It is one of the few churches in France with two apses, and in plan resembles the churches on the banks of the Rhine. The only entrance is in the side adjoining the Grande-Rue. The cathedral was founded in the 4th cent., but the greater part of the present building dates from the 11-13th cent., and the E. apse was rebuilt in the 18th century. The edifice thus presents a curious mixture of styles. The arches and windows in the nave are Romanesque, the latter being preceded by fine Gothic galleries. The principal apse, to the W., containing some poor modern stained glass, is also Romanesque.

The interior contains numerous paintings and other works of art. Near the organ is a picture by *Fra Bartolommeo*, representing the Madonna and Child, with saints and a portrait of the donor, Jean Carondelet (see below). To the left of the entrance is the Death of Sapphira, by *Sebastian del Piombo* or *Tintoretto*. Below is the monument of *Jean Carondelet*, a native of Dôle, dean of the metropolitan church of Besançon and archbishop of Palermo (d. 1544). At the end of the smaller apse is a Resurrection by *Vanloo*, and on the walls of the same apse are some interesting works by *Natoire*, representing four scenes of the Passion. To the right of the entrance is a statue of *Cardinal de Rohan* (d. 1833), by Clésinger the Elder, and to the left, a statue of *Cardinal Mathieu* (d. 1875), by Bourgeois. To the right of the smaller apse is a fine *Astronomical Clock*, with 72 dials, a modern work by Vérité, of Beauvais (see p. 30). The nave contains a Gothic stone pulpit of the 16th century. Archæologists should not fail to notice the circular marble slab adorned with sculptures, at the end of the larger apse; it is the top of an ancient altar, and is supposed to date from the 6th century.

The *Archbishop's Palace*, adjoining the cathedral, also contains some interesting works of art. Among these are a scene from the History of Venice by Paul Veronese, a Bearing of the Cross by Cigoli, two landscapes by Claude Lorrain, four sea-pieces by Joseph Vernet, two portraits by Rigaud, the sketch for Poussin's Rape of the Sabine Women, a mitre of the 15th cent., and the processional cross of Cardinal Granvelle, a work in silver of the 16th century.

The **Citadel** (Pl. E, F, 3), which occupies the site of a Roman 'castrum', was built in the 17th cent., chiefly from the designs of Vauban. It is situated on a rocky plateau 1200 ft. high, surrounded by the Doubs, from which a beautiful view is obtained. The ascent to it begins to the E. of the cathedral. The citadel is commanded by some of the neighbouring heights, but these are now defended by modern forts, the chief of which are: *Fort Trochâtey* (1250 ft.), to the E.; *Fort Bregille* (1450 ft.), to the N.E.; *Fort Beauregard* (1035 ft.), to the N.; *Fort Griffon* (965 ft.), to the N.W., near the station; and *Fort Chaudane* (1375 ft.), to the S.W.

At the end of the town next the Pont de Battant is the Place de l'Abondance, with the *Market Hall* (Pl. B, 2), a building of no architectural merit, on the first floor of which is the **Museum,** containing an important collection of over 500 paintings and a considerable

number of antiquities. It is open to the public on Thurs. and Sun., from 12 to 4, and to strangers on other days also. On the ground-floor and on the staircase are arranged fragments of Roman monuments.

Room I. To the left, 76. After *Cignani*, Joseph and Potiphar's wife; 247. *Gigoux* (of Besançon), Pygmalion and Galatea; 451, 450. *Snyders*, Flowers and fruit; 398. After *Raphael*, Holy Family ('Vierge au Palmier'); 343. *Massimo*, Lot and his daughters; 353. *P. van Mol*, Venus interceding for Æneas; 8. *J. d'Arthois*, Edge of a forest; 328. *Leprince*, Place Louis XV. (now Place de la Concorde) at Paris; 428. After *Rubens*, Bearing of the Cross; 53, 54. '*Velvet' Brueghel*, Holy Family, Noli me tangere (the figures by *Van Balen*); *368. *Bern. van Orley*, Our Lady of the Seven Woes, a magnificent triptych from an oratory in the Palais Granvelle, long attributed to Dürer; 490. After *Paul Veronese*, Ahasuerus dismissing Vashti; 410. *Ribot*, Charcoal-burner's wife; 409. *Ribera*, Portrait; 13. *Baron* (Besançon), 'Noces de Gamache' (a luxurious banquet); 437. *Ary Scheffer*, General Baudrand, of Besançon (d. 1848); 105. *Courbet*, Portrait of the artist; 280. *Guido*, Lucretia; 473. *C. Vanloo*, Theseus and the Minotaur; 246. *Gigoux*, Death of Leonardo da Vinci; 233. *Français*, Landscape; 481. *Adr. van de Velde*, Bull baited by a dog; 356, 355. *Ant. Moro*, Portraits; 422. *Salvator Rosa*, Angels appearing to the Shepherds; 425. *Rottenhammer*, Crucifixion; 438. *Arnold Scheffer*, Procession of the Leaguers at Paris (1589); 12. *Barker*, Return from the chase; 394. *Procaccini*, Cellar of a large house; 460. *Teniers the Younger*, Temptation of St. Anthony; *57. *Bronzino*, Descent from the Cross, a better work than the replica in the Uffizi at Florence; 240. *Gaetano*, Cardinal Granvelle; 291. After *Holbein the Younger*, Erasmus; 461. *Theodore van Thulden*, John the Baptist preaching; 463. *Titian*, Nicholas Perrenot de Granvelle, Prime Minister of Charles V., father of the cardinal; 62. *Bernardo Strozzi (Il Cappuccino)*, Death of Lucretia; 472. *Valentin*, Gamblers; 248. *Gigoux*, Eve of Austerlitz. In the middle of the room, Venus chastising Cupid, an unfinished group by *Perraud*.

Room II. To the right, 407. After *Ribera*, Astronomer; 479. Attributed to *Velazquez*, Portrait; 236, 235. *Franck the Elder*, Passage of the Jordan, Passage of the Red Sea; 108. *Noël Coypel*, The author and his daughter; 406. *Ribera*, Cynic philosopher; 408. After *Ribera*, Geometrician Copies of *Poussin* and of *Rubens*. 371. *Otto Venius*, Time and Love, Wisdom and Venus; 50. '*Hell-fire' Brueghel*, Burning of Troy; 287. *Harpignies*, Valley of the Aumance; 110. After *Crespi*, Old beggar; 115. *Dekker*, Landscape.

Room III. To the right, 104. *Courbet*, Stag-hunt. The two glass-cases contain small pictures: 30-38. *Boucher*, Chinese scenes, designs for tapestry executed for Mme. de Pompadour; 128. *Domenichino*, Childhood of John the Baptist; 309. *Largillière*, Family-group; 478. *Michael Vanloo*, Marquis de Marigny, brother of Mme. de Pompadour; 208. School of *Giulio Romano*, Continence of Marcus Aurelius; 207. *Giulio Romano*, Justice of Trajan.

Room IV. To the right, Portraits of the French School; 317. *Langhetti*(?), The Labourers in the Vineyard; 52. '*Velvet' Brueghel*, Flight into Egypt; 483. *Joseph Vernet*, Sea-piece; 86. *Cormon*, Jealousy in the seraglio; 349. *Pierre Mignard*, Court-lady of the time of Louis XIV.; 338. *Mabuse (Gossaert)*, Jean Carondelet (see p. 323); 238. *Fr. Franck*, Bearing of the Cross; 169. *Flemish School*, Filial ingratitude, after Brueghel the Elder; 49, 51. *Brueghel the Elder*, Sancho Panza, Terrestrial Paradise; 517. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis of Assisi; 9. *Baille*, Obsequies of St. Sebastian; 159. *Flemish School* (17th cent.), Mary Magdalen; 210. *Italian School*, Pope Julius II.; 344. *Matsys*, Philosopher meditating on a skull.

Room V. contains paintings, medals, terracottas, and copies of bas reliefs. No. 244. *Giacomotti*, Martyrdom of St. Hippolytus; 202. *Italian School*, Taking of Athens by Minos; 453. *Solimena*, Godfrey of Bouillon wounded; 201. *Italian School*, Pasiphaë; 25. *Besson*, The Zuccati, Venetian workers in mosaic.

Room VI. *Archaeological Collection*, composed of antiquities and inscriptions, chiefly found at Besançon, in the bed of the Doubs, in various Burgundian tumuli, at the ruins of Epomanduodurum (p. 319), and at Alise, a village to the S. between Besançon and Salins, which has been identified

with the Alesia of the Romans (p. 337). In Case 1, opposite the windows: Statuettes of Julius Cæsar and various gods, figures of animals, bronzes, glass, etc. Case 2: Pottery and glass. Case 3: Fragmentary inscriptions, fibulæ, fine statuettes of gods, and busts. In the middle of the room, standing on a large mosaic, and surrounded by amphoræ, is a brass bull with three horns, in the Gallo-Grecian style. Four glass-cases, farther on, contain Gallo-Roman antiquities. At the end of the room are some Egyptian sarcophagi and the mummy of a high-priest of Ammon. On the same side as the windows are other glass-cases with antiquities and medals, a small collection of watches, and furniture. The cabinets and glass-cases opposite the windows, starting from the other end of the room, contain Gallic and Gallo-Roman antiquities (small bronzes, fibulæ, etc.), Burgundian antiquities, and objects of the middle ages and the Renaissance.

On the other side of the Pont de Battant stands the 18th cent. church of *Ste. Madeleine* (Pl. B, 3), near which rises a bronze statue, by Gauthier, of *Claude de Jouffroy* (1751-1832), one of the inventors of the steamboat.

At the end of the Rue de la Préfecture, in the Rue Charles Nodier, is the *Préfecture* (Pl. C, D, 4), the old palace of the Intendants of Franche-Comté, dating from the 18th century. To the S.W. of the palace, in the Rue de Chamars, is the *Arsenal* (Pl. C, 4). Farther on, between the Rue de Chamars and the Doubs, is the *Promenade de Chamars* or the *Champ de Mars*, also dating from the 18th cent., with a bronze statue of *General Pajol* (d. 1844), by his son. Not far off are the *Hospital* (Pl. C, 3) and the *Medical School* (Pl. C, 4).

The small but pleasant and shady *Promenade Micaud* (Pl. C, 1) lies at the N. or opposite end of the town from the Promenade de Chamars, near the Gare de la Mouillère (p. 320). It affords a fine view of the citadel and the other fortified heights round the town.

About 3/4 M. to the E., on the bank of the Doubs below the citadel, is the *Porte Taillée* (see Pl. F, 2, 3), a gateway built in a cleft of the rock, through which the road to Lausanne now passes. It dates from the time of the Romans, who constructed it for the passage of an aqueduct, now restored (above). Fine views both on this side and beyond the Porte.

From Besançon to *Gray* and to *Chalindrey*, see pp. 291 and 277; to *Neuchâtel*, see R. 34.

Beyond Besançon, the railway to Dôle and Dijon runs at some distance from the Doubs, but it again approaches the river and the Rhone-Rhine Canal farther on. The district traversed becomes less mountainous. — 83 M. *Franois*. About 2 M. to the E. of (94 M.) *Ranchot* is *Fraisans*, with important iron-works. 95 M. *Labarre*, the junction for Gray (p. 291); 102 M. *Rochefort*. — For (106 M.) *Dôle*, and the continuation of the railway to (135 1/2 M.) *Dijon*, see p. 347.

34. From Besançon to Neuchâtel.

73 M. Railway to (49 1/2 M.) *Le Locle* in 3 1/4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 75, 7 fr. 30, 5 fr. 40 c.). Railway from Le Locle to (23 1/2 M.) *Neuchâtel* in 2 1/4 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 45, 2 fr. 70 c.).

Besançon, see above. We start either from the *Gare de Viotte* or from the *Gare de la Mouillère* (p. 320). Starting from the first-

named station, the train skirts the N. side of the town, passes through a long tunnel, and stops again at the Gare de la Mouillère. It then crosses the Doubs by a lofty trellis-bridge and ascends along the slope of the rocky hill surmounted by the *Citadel* of Besançon. Beyond the first of three short tunnels which we now thread we obtain a good view to the left of the *Porte Taillée* (p. 325). Farther on the line continues to ascend and affords a fine bird's-eye view of the valley. The *Fort de Montfaucon* (p. 320) is conspicuous on the other side of the valley, while the citadel long forms the background. The train finally passes through two long tunnels, quits the valley, and traverses a plateau covered with meadows, arable land, and woods. — 7 M. *Saône;* 10 M. *Mamirolle.* — 13½ M. *L'Hôpital-du-Gros-Bois.*

From L'Hôpital a branch-line runs to the S. to (15½ M.) *Lods.* Beyond (7½ M.) *Maizières* this line turns to the S.E. and enters the picturesque valley of the *Loue*, passing the following industrial places, engaged in nail-making, wire-drawing, and the distilling of cherry-brandy and absinthe. — 8½ M. **Ornans** (**Hôtel des Voyageurs*, moderate), a small but picturesquely situated town, the birthplace of the painter Courbet, who rendered himself notorious during the Commune by instigating the overthrowal of the Vendôme Column. 12 M. *Montgesoye*, with a ruined château; 13½ M. *Vuillafans*, also with a ruined château. — 15½ M. *Lods* (Hôtel de France), the terminus of the line. In the neighbourhood are the stalactite grottoes of *Grande-Baume.* From Lods we may visit the upper part of the valley and the *Source of the Loue*, which issues in copious volume in a large circular opening among the hills 6 M. to the S.E., and flows through a deep channel between perpendicular rocks. The road ascending the valley leads to Pontarlier (p. 349), which is about 14 M. from Lods.

16½ M. *Etalans;* 20½ M. *Le Valdahon.* Beyond (25½ M.) *Avoudrey* the country becomes more hilly and picturesque. 29 M. *Longemaison.* The railway traverses rocky cuttings and affords a fine view to the left just before entering a long tunnel. Beyond (34 M.) *Gilley* the train descends again, and passes through another tunnel into a rocky and wooded gorge. 39½ M. *Grand-Combe-de-Morteau.* The line again runs for some distance through the valley of the *Doubs.*

41½ M. **Morteau** *(Hôtel de la Guimbarde)*, an industrial town with 2042 inhab., possessing little interest for the traveller, is the customs-station for those coming in the opposite direction. We change here from the French to the Swiss carriages, which are open at both ends. The train then crosses the Doubs and skirts its banks, passing through a tunnel beyond which there is a fine view to the right.

44½ M. **Le Lac-ou-Villers**, the last French station, an industrial town with 2830 inhab., on the left bank of the Doubs, is the starting-point of the steamboat to the Saut du Doubs (see p. 327), but it is better to make this expedition from Les Brenets. — We have a fine view of the valley as we ascend. The line passes through a short tunnel, traverses a lofty viaduct, and threads two other longer tunnels. The road (see p. 327) also runs through a tunnel, below the railway, to the left.

47½ M. *Les Brenets-Col-des-Roches*, the first Swiss station. It lies near the Col, but is about 2½ M. from the village of Les Brenets, which is reached by an omnibus from Le Locle, passing the station.

Col des Roches, Lac des Brenets, Saut du Doubs. Near the station of Col-des-Roches is a large subterranean mill, driven by the *Bied*, which has been diverted from its course and conducted through a tunnel 892 ft. long. The road passes through the **Col des Roches**, a barrier of rocks which here closes the valley, by means of a tunnel, begun in 1799 and renewed and enlarged after a landslip in 1870. It then divides, the left branch leading to (3 M.) Villers (p. 326), the right to Les Brenets and the Saut du Doubs. The latter leads through a rock-gallery, affording a fine view of the upper valley of the Douhs. Lower down, the *Bied* issues from its tunnel (see above), forming a waterfall. About 1½ M. from the Col we reach a second gallery, beyond which we descend to the (¼ M.) pretty village of *Les Brenets* (Couronne; Lion d'Or) and to the (¾ M.) ***Lac des Brenets**, a lake 3 M. in length, which the Doubs forms above the waterfall. A boat (3 fr. there and back) now conveys us down the dark-green lake, which gradually narrows between precipitous wooded rocks and presents a series of very picturesque scenes. This plan is preferable to taking the path over the rocks, or to using the small steamboat which plies on Sundays between Villers and Les Brenets (1 fr. there and back). The steamer has no fixed hours for going and coming, and may miss the connection with the omnihus and train. In 35 min. (by boat) we reach the ***Saut du Doubs** (*Hôtel du Saut du Doubs*, with garden, on the Swiss side; *Hôtel de France*, unpretending, on the French side), a picturesque waterfall 80 ft. high, of which we obtain a fine view from a point high above it (6 min. from the French inn). Thence to the foot of the fall, 5 min. more.

For farther details about the beautiful route over the Col des Roches to Neuchâtel, see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

49½ M. **Le Locle** (*Hôtel des Trois-Rois*), a pleasant and prosperous town with upwards of 10,000 inhab., is well-known for its watches and jewellery. — 52 M. *Eplatures.*

54½ M. **La Chaux-de-Fonds** (*Fleur-de-Lys; Lion d'Or*), a town with about 22,500 inhab., also known for its watches, but possessing no interest for the traveller. The train then passes through two tunnels, the second being more than ¾ M. long. — 57 M. *Les Convers.* For the railway to Bienne, see *Baedeker's Switzerland.* — Immediately beyond Les Convers we pass through another tunnel, 2 M. long. 60 M. *Les Hauts-Geneveys.* Beyond (62½ M.) *Les Geneveys-sur-Coffrane*, we have a magnificent *View (to the right) of Lake Neuchâtel and the Alps. — 66½ M. *Chambrelien*, beautifully situated almost perpendicularly over the valley of the *Areuse.* The train changes engines here and turns back towards Neuchâtel, finally running parallel with the lines to Pontarlier and Lausanne. — 70 M. *Corcelles.* *View to the right. Tunnel.

73 M. **Neuchâtel** (**Hôtel Bellevue; Grand-Hôtel du Lac*), a town of 16,000 inhab., the chief attractions of which are the old *Church* and the *Château* on the hill above the town. For details, see *Baedeker's Switzerland.* Railway to *Pontarlier*, see R. 37

35. From Besançon (Belfort) to Bourg (Lyons).

95½ M. Railway in 3¾-6 hrs. (fares 19 fr. 15, 14 fr. 40, 10 fr. 65 c.). From Besançon to *Lyons*, 147 M., railway in 5¾-10½ hrs. (fares 29 fr. 30, 22 fr., 16 fr. 15 c.).

Besançon, see p. 320. We follow the line to Dôle and Dijon as far as (4½ M.) *Franois* (p. 325). Beyond (7½ M.) *Montferrand* the train crosses two bridges over the Doubs. 9 M. *Torpes*. Farther on we cross the Rhone-Rhine Canal and the river, both of which now diverge to the W., skirting a height surmounted by *Osselle*, the 'Auricella' of the Romans, the interesting stalactite grottoes of which may be visited from (13½ M.) *Byans*. 18 M. *Liesle*. At (21 M.) *Arc-Senans* we join the line from Dijon to Switzerland viâ Mouchard and Pontarlier (R. 37).

25½ M. *Mouchard* (Buffet, indifferent).

From Mouchard a branch-railway runs to *Salins* through a pleasant valley, threading two tunnels and crossing a viaduct. In front, above Salins, rise the heights mentioned below, with their fortresses.

Salins *(Grand-Hôtel des Bains*, R. 2½-10 fr., table d'hôte, twice daily, 7 fr., wine included; *Hôtel des Messageries; Hôtel du Sauvage)*, a town with 5833 inhab., is situated in the narrow gorge of the *Furieuse* and dominated by the hills of Belin, St. André, and Poupet, the first two of which are fortified. As its name implies, it possesses several saline springs, of which one only is used medicinally, while the others are reserved for the manufacture of salt. It was one of the chief towns of Franche-Comté, and was not finally united to France till 1674. The town was almost totally destroyed by a fire in 1825, so that it now possesses few buildings of interest except the principal church (see below).

Soon after leaving the station we reach a promenade planted with fine trees, to the left of which stands a *Monument* to the memory of those who fell at the battles of Salins, 25-27th Jan., 1871.

The *Bathing Establishment* (bath ¾-2 fr., douche ½-1½ fr.; towels 10-50 c.) lies farther on in the same direction, near the centre of the town, which consists of little more than one long street. The establishment, which is unpretending in appearance, is admirably fitted up inside, and contains a large 'Piscine', deep enough for swimming. The waters of the medicinal spring (40 c. per litre) in the establishment are cold and are strongly impregnated with chloride of sodium. They contain 30 grains of mineral ingredients per litre, being less than the stronger springs at Nauheim (35-40 gr.) but more than those of Kreuznach (12 gr.). The presence of bromide of potassium makes the Salins water very efficacious in the treatment of scrofula and lymphatic complaints. The concentrated waters or brine *(eaux mères)* of the salt-works are also used.

The Place d'Armes, adjoining the Bath Establishment and the Hôtel de Ville, is embellished with a bronze statue, by Perraud, of *General Cler* (1814-1859), who was killed at Magenta, and with a *Fountain* dating from 1720. In front of the Hôtel de Ville, to the E., rises *Mont Belin* (2125 ft.), and behind it is *Mont St. André* (1920 ft.). Both these summits command good views, but a still finer point of view is *Mont Poupet* (2800 ft.), which rises to the N. of Mont Belin, near the railway. — The *Salt Works* lie to the right, beyond the Place d'Armes, but visitors are not admitted without an order from the company to which they belong. — To the left is the Place Nationale, with a *Fountain* decorated with the figure of a vintager, by Max Claudet (1864), a native of Salins.

The church of *St Anatoile*, on the slope of Mont Belin, overlooks the town on this side. We ascend to it from the Place Nationale by turning first to the right and then invariably to the left. It is an interesting Transitional building, with fine doors of carved wood in the florid Gothic style, and has been skilfully restored.

Beyond Salins, our line diverges to the right from the railway to Pontarlier, the viaduct (p. 348) of which is seen to the left, and traverses a hilly district, at the base of the outliers of the Jura. — 30 M. *Arbois*, the birthplace of General Pichegru, is a town with 4666 inhah., situated in the pleasant valley of the *Cuisance*, which is noted for its excellent wine. It is also a station on the railway to Pontarlier (see p. 348). — Beyond (35 M.) *Grozon*, with salt-works, the railway to Dôle (p. 347) diverges to the right.

38 M. **Poligny** *(Hôtel Central; Hôtel de France)*, a town with 4632 inhah., lies about 3/4 M. from the station, and is dominated by a rocky height crowned with the scanty ruins of an old castle. On entering the town proper we see the Grand' Rue to the right, and the Rue du Collège to the left, two parallel streets leading to the Place Nationale. Adjoining the former street, to the right, is the small *Promenade du Crochet*, with a bust of the historian *Chevalier* by Claudet. To the left is the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing the puhlic lihrary and a small museum. In the Place Nationale is a statue of *General Travot* (1767-1836), a native of Poligny, a reproduction of the mediocre statue hy Maindron at Roche-sur-Yon. Farther on, on the same side, is the *Eglise du Montvillard*, with a fine ala-haster altarpiece of the 16th century. — Returning from the Place hy the Rue du Collège we pass the *Sous-Préfecture* (estahlished in an old convent) and the early-Gothic church of *St. Hippolyte*, with a Romanesque portal and chapels of the 13-15th centuries. The first chapel to the right contains a small altarpiece, and the choir some good ancient and modern wood-carving. — Branch-railway to Dôle, see p. 348.

41 1/2 M. *St. Lothain.* Beyond (44 1/2 M.) *Passenans* we pass through another tunnel. — 47 1/2 M. *Domblans.*

About 4 1/2 M. to the S.E. is *Baume-les-Messieurs*, with the ruins of the abbey of that name. The church, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic, contains a triptych of the 16th cent. and several tombs of the 14-15th centuries.

Beyond Domhlans we see, on a hill to the right, the *Château du Pin*, dating from the 13th and 15th centuries. 51 1/2 M. *Montain-Lavigny.* Farther on, to the right, Lons-le-Saunier comes into view.

56 M. **Lons-le-Saunier** (*Buffet; Hôtel de l'Europe, Hôtel de Paris*, both in the Grande Place), an industrial town with 12,290 inhah., was the *Ledo Salinarius* of the Romans, and is now the capital of the *Département du Jura.*

On issuing from the station we turn to the left and then follow (to the right) the Rue St. Désiré, skirting the handsome garden of the *Préfecture*, which occupies an old Benedictine convent. Adjacent is the church of *St. Désiré*, which contains nothing of interest except some polychrome paintings and fine modern altars. Farther on the Rue St. Désiré crosses the small river of *La Vallière* and ends at the *Grande Place*, in the centre of the town, which is embellished with a fountain, surmounted hy a bronze statue, by Etex,

of *General Lecourbe* (1759-1815), a native of Lons-le-Saunier. At the other end of the Place is the *Theatre*, a large building designed by Soufflot and originally intended for a church. Behind it is the *Place de la Petit-Chevalerie*, also with a fountain, near the *Seminary*, and still farther on, near the Palais de Justice, is the fine *Promenade de la Chevalerie*, adorned with a bronze statue, by Bartholdi, of *Rouget de l'Isle* (1760-1836), writer and composer of the 'Marseillaise', who was born at Lons-le-Saunier.

The Rue du Commerce, which begins at the Grande-Place, between the Theatre and the statue of Lecourbe, is flanked with arcades. It leads to the *Hôtel de Ville*, an uninteresting building, containing a *Museum* of some importance, open to the public on Thurs. and Sun., 2-4, except in vacation, and always open to strangers.

Ground Floor. SCULPTURES, mainly plaster casts of modern works. — ROOM I. chiefly contains works by *Perraud*, a native of the Jura (see below), who remained faithful to classic traditions. ROOM II. contains works by *Max Claudet*, a native of Salins, a painting of Silenus after *Ribera*, etc. — In ROOM III. are the remainder of *Perraud's* works, other plaster casts, two marble sculptures, etc.

First Floor. ROOM I. contains small Egyptian, Celtic, Gallic, Roman, Merovingian, and Prehistoric Antiquities; a Natural History Collection; a small Ethnographical Collection; Armour; Medals; a pretty marble statuette of Mme Dubarry; and other objects. — ROOM II. Pictures (MS. catalogue). No. 142. *Carracci*, Adam and Eve; 5, 6. *Brueghel the Elder*, Flemish village-fête, Massacre of the Innocents; 82. *Unknown Master* (Flemish?), Martyrdom of St. Peter; 121. *P. della Vecchia*, Rosamond forced to drink from her father's skull; 86. *Unknown Master*, Judith with the head of Holofernes; 3. *Giordano*, Rape of Europa; 79. *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a woman; 187. *Lefèvre*, Potiphar's wife (1885). — The museum also contains a few other works of art, medals, curiosities of various kinds, engravings, and inscriptions.

Behind the Hôtel de Ville lies the Place Perraud, with a bronze *Bust of Perraud* (1819-1876), the sculptor, by Claudet. In the same Place is the *Hospital*, a building of the 18th cent., preceded by a fine iron railing.

The salt-works ('salines') from which the town derives its name have been converted into *Mineral Baths*. These lie about $^3/_4$ M. from the town and are reached by the Rue de Besançon, opposite the Hospital, and the Rue du Puits-Salé (the first cross-street to the right). The Establishment, which stands in a small but pleasant garden, is of very unpretending appearance, despite the importance of its strong sodio-chlorinated waters (15 grains of salt per litre).

About $1^1/_4$ M. to the W. are the salt-works of *Montmorot*, dominated by the *Montciel*, the summit of which commands a fine view. — Railway to Châlon-sur-Saône, see *Baedeker's Midi de la France*.

Farther on our line skirts the Montciel, and leaves the railway to Châlon on the right. $59^1/_2$ M. *Gevingey*, with a château of the 17th cent.; 62 M. *Ste. Agnès;* 65 M. *Beaufort*, with the ruins of a 12th cent. château; 69 M. *Cousance;* $71^1/_2$ M. *Cuiseaux*, a small town at the foot of a picturesque group of rocks; 77 M. *St. Amour*, a small and ancient town, the junction of a line to Dijon (see p. 346); $80^1/_2$ M. *Coligny*, the birthplace of the celebrated Admiral, killed in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew; 85 M. *Moulin-des-Ponts*.

For (95½ M.) *Bourg* (Hôtel de l'Europe), with its famous *Church of Brou*, celebrated in Matthew Arnold's poem, and the railways to Mâcon, Lyons, and Geneva, see *Baedeker's Midi de la France.*

36. From Paris to Dijon.

a. By the Direct Line.

195½ M. RAILWAY in 5¾-11¾ hrs. (fares 38 fr. 90, 29 fr. 20, 21 fr. 45 c.). We start from the Gare de Lyon (Pl. G, 28; p. 1). See also the Map at p. 2. — The table d'hôte at the buffets of the Lyons and Mediterranean Railway is generally dearer (4 fr.), though not better, than at those on other lines, but meals 'à prix fixe' may be ordered for 3 and 1½ fr. (tariffs posted up). For farther details as far as Fontainebleau, see *Baedeker's Paris.*

Near (3½ M.) *Charenton* the train crosses the *Marne*, not far from its confluence with the *Seine*. Some distance beyond (4 M.) *Maisons-Alfort* we cross the Ligne de Grande-Ceinture de Paris.

9½ M. *Villeneuve-Saint-Georges*, with a large station, is situated at the confluence of the *Yères* and the Seine. Above the village is a new fort. Railway to Montargis viâ Corbeil, see p. 367.

The line next crosses the Seine (suspension-bridge) and the Yères, the beautiful green valley of which is seen to the left. 11 M. *Montgeron.* Beyond (13½ M.) *Brunoy* the train crosses a viaduct 410 yds. long and 105 ft. in height, commanding a beautiful view, and then enters the plain of *La Brie.* 16 M. *Combs-la-Ville;* 19 M. *Lieusaint;* 23½ M. *Cesson.* Near Melun the Seine is again reached and crossed.

28 M. **Melun** *(Hôtel du Grand-Monarque)*, a town with 12,564 inhab., situated on the Seine, is the capital of the *Département de Seine et Marne.* The chief buildings of interest are the church of *Notre-Dame*, dating from the 11th cent. (to the right of an island which we traverse in order to reach the principal quarter of the town), and the church of *St. Aspais*, of the 14th cent., on the other side of the island. In the upper part of the town, to the left, are the *Préfecture* and the *Belfry of St. Barthélemy.* A little to the right of St. Aspais is the *Hôtel de Ville*, a handsome Renaissance building, in the court of which is a modern statue of *Amyot* (1513-1593), the celebrated author, a native of Melun.

Beyond Melun we see the *Château de Vaux-le-Pénil* on the left. Then, after passing through a short tunnel and affording picturesque glimpses of the valley of the Seine (to the left), the train reaches (31½ M.) *Bois-le-Roi* and enters the forest of Fontainebleau.

36½ M. **Fontainebleau** *(Buffet; Hôtel de France et d'Angleterre*, and several others equally expensive; *Hôtel du Cadran-Bleu, Hôtel du Nord et de la Poste*, less pretentious; *Restaurant Périllat)*, a town with 13,340 inhab., about 1¼ M. from the station (omnibus), is famous for its palace and its forest.

The *PALACE, open every day from 10 to 5 in summer and from 11 to 4 in winter, dates chiefly from the reigns of Francis I. and

Henri IV. and was the favourite residence of Napoleon I. Its interior, decorated in the style of Giulio Romano, is deservedly admired. Part of it is now occupied by President Carnot. The custodian who conducts visitors over the palace gives all necessary explanations. The parts to be visited comprise the Chapel, with a ceiling painted by *Fréminet* (d. 1619); the apartments of Napoleon I.; those of Marie Antoinette, particularly her bedroom; the Galerie de Diane, or de la Bibliothèque, adorned with paintings of mythological scenes by *Blondel* (d. 1853) and *Abel de Pujol* (d. 1861); the magnificent Salons; the *Galerie Henri II., or Salle des Fêtes, decorated by *Primaticcio* (d. 1570) and *Nic. dell' Abbate* (d. 1571); the Galerie François I., painted by *Rosso Rossi* (d. 1541); and the Appartements des Reines Mères, occupied by Pius VII. when a prisoner at Fontainebleau.

Behind the palace, to the right, are the *Gardens*, with sheets of ornamental water. To the left, beyond the Cour de la Fontaine, which we traverse in order to reach the gardens, is the *Porte Dorée*, an entrance to the *Cour Ovale* or *Donjon*, one of the most interesting parts of the palace on account of its fine Renaissance architecture, but unfortunately not open to the public.

The ***Forest of Fontainebleau**, which covers an area of 42,500 acres, is justly regarded as the most beautiful in France. The ground is of a very varied character, the rock-formation consisting chiefly of sandstone, which yields most of the paving-stones of Paris. There are many picturesque walks and gorges throughout the forest, such as the *Gorges de Franchard* and *d'Apremont*. The former are the nearer, about 3 M. to the N.W. of the town, and are reached by the Rue de France and the Route d'Etampes, to the left of which they lie. It is advisable to go by carriage as far as the *Restaurant de Franchard*. An excursion to the *Gorges d'Apremont* takes double the time; they lie to the left of the Route de Paris, which also begins at the end of the Rue de France. — The finest point of view near Fontainebleau is the **Tour Denecourt* (Fort de l'Empereur), which is reached in 1/2 hr. from the railway-station. We ascend the road to the left by the restaurants at the station; after 20 min., where the wood begins, we enter it to the left, and follow the broad, sandy path leading to the height on which the fort is situated. It is reached from the town by the Rue Grande and the Chemin de Fontaine, to the right of which it stands. From this height we command a panorama of 180 M. in circumference.

A little beyond the station of Fontainebleau, the train traverses a curved viaduct, 65 ft. high, and passes the village of Avon (to the right). — 40 M. *Thomery*. The village lies to the left and is celebrated for its grapes, called Chasselas de Fontainebleau. We now see, to the left, the curved viaduct of Moret.

41 1/2 M. **Moret** (*Buffet; Ecu de France*, at the second gate), a small and ancient town, picturesquely situated on the *Loing*, about

$^3/_4$ M. to the left of the station. At each end of the Rue Grande, which traverses the old town, are Gothic *Gateways*, the remains of the former fortifications. In the same street, to the right, Nos. 28 and 30, is an interesting *House* in the Renaissance style. Immediately beyond the second gate we obtain a picturesque view of the banks of the Loing. From this point also we see the remains of the *Donjon*, of the 12th cent., now used as a private house. In the same neighbourhood is the *Church*, a fine edifice of the 12th and 15th centuries. The portal is richly adorned with Flamboyant sculptures, and the apse has three rows of windows, those in the middle row being small and round, in the Burgundian Gothic style. In the interior is a fine organ-screen. — For the Bourbonnais Railway, see p. 364.

Our train now crosses the valley of the Loing, by a viaduct, 65 ft. high, commanding a fine view. 43 M. *St. Mammès*, at the confluence of the Loing and the Seine.

49 M. **Montereau** (*Buffet; Hôtel du Grand-Monarque*, Grande-Rue 77; *Café des Oiseaux*, Grande-Rue 63), an ancient and industrial town with 7700 inhab., at the confluence of the *Yonne* and the Seine. The *Church*, near the end of the Grande-Rue, is a fine building with double aisles, dating from the 13-15th cent., with a portal completed during the Renaissance period. The interior contains some interesting clustered columns and some fine canopied niches (outer N. aisle). The neighbouring bridge, on which there is an inscription, was in 1419 the scene of the assassination of Jean sans Peur, Duke of Burgundy, by the partisans of the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VII. On the same bridge is an equestrian statue, in bronze, of Napoleon I., erected in commemoration of the victory won here over the Wurtembergers in 1814. The statue is by Pajol, son of the general of that name, who distinguished himself at this battle. The *Château de Surville*, commanding a fine view, rises from a height on the right bank.

From Montereau a branch-line runs to (18$^1/_2$ M.) *Flamboin* (Nogent-sur-Seine, p. 268).

The train now ascends the left bank of the Yonne. 56 M. *Villeneuve-la-Guyard;* 59 M. *Champigny;* 63 M. *Pont-sur-Yonne*, with a 13th cent. church. Farther on our line passes under the aqueduct of the Vanne (p. 335) and (at Sens) the railway to Troyes (p. 335).

70 M. **Sens** (*Buffet; Hôtel de l'Ecu; Hôtel de Paris*, near the cathedral), a town with 14,035 inhab. situated on the Yonne, was the ancient capital of the *Senones*, one of the principal tribes of Gaul, and was made metropolis of the 4th Lugdunensis on the division of Gaul into seventeen provinces under the Emp. Valens. In the 8th cent. it became the seat of an archbishop, whose title was Primate of Gaul and Germany. Several church-councils have been held here, among which was that in which St. Bernard brought about the condemnation of Abelard. Sens entered with enthusiasm into

the struggles of the League, massacred its Protestants in 1562, resisted Henry IV. in 1590, and did not submit until 1594. It sustained a fortnight's siege in 1814, and was occupied by the Germans for four months and a half in 1870-71.

The cathedral of **St. Etienne*, about 1 M. in a direct line from the station, is the most interesting building in the town and is said to occupy the site of a heathen temple. It dates from different periods and has been repeatedly restored, but the predominating style is 12th cent. Gothic. William of Sens, its chief designer, afterwards built the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, which resembles this church in many particulars. The W. front, which is somewhat severe in style, is pierced with three portals, adorned with numerous fine sculptures, now unfortunately much injured. The subjects are drawn from the lives of St. Stephen, the Virgin, and John the Baptist. The façade is flanked with spireless towers. That to the left, which rises no higher than the roof of the church, dates from the 12th cent. and is relieved by Romanesque arches. The tower to the right, which is a story higher, dates from the 13th and 16th cent. and is adorned with ten statues of benefactors of the church, recently restored by Maindron. The tower also contains two ancient bells, La Savinienne and La Potentienne, weighing respectively 15 tons 7 cwt. and 13 tons 13 cwt. On the upper part of the façade are modern sculptures of Christ in an attitude of benediction, with two adoring angels. The lateral portals to the S. and the N. are of richer architecture, the transepts having been added in the 15-16th centuries. They are embellished with splendid rose-windows, but the niches for statuettes are now empty.

The interior consists of a large nave and aisles, with chapels entered from the latter by low Romanesque arches. The windows in the aisles are also Romanesque. In the nave and choir pillars alternate with double columns. Against one of the pillars on the N. side, opposite the pulpit, is a finely carved Gothic altarpiece. The triforium of the nave and choir also deserves notice, but the windows are rather low. Some of the **Stained Glass Windows*, the oldest of which (N. aisle of choir) date from the 12th cent., represent scenes from the life of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Those in the choir itself date from the 13th century. The high-altar and its canopy, supported by red marble columns which jar with the style of the church, are by Servandoni (1742). In the first apsidal chapel to the left is the **Tomb of the Dauphin* (d. 1765), son of Louis XV., and of his wife, Maria Josepha of Saxony, one of the masterpieces of *Guillaume Coustou*. It is adorned with white marble figures representing Religion, Immortality, Time, and Conjugal Love, genii, etc. The same chapel contains *Bas-reliefs* from the tomb of Cardinal Duprat, archbishop of Sens, and marble *Statues* of Jacques and Jean Duperron, two other archbishops of Sens. In the apsidal chapel is a fine modern altarpiece by Hermand, representing the Martyrdom of St. Savinian, the first Christian missionary to Sens. The Lady Chapel, to the right of the choir, contains an Assumption by Restout (d. 1768), and a figure of the Virgin, dating from the 14th century.

Under a graceful arcade on this side of the choir, to the right, is the entrance to a fine hall, roofed with barrel-vaulting, containing the *Treasury*, which is particularly rich in objects of interest. Its treasures comprise various coffers and ancient reliquaries, among which are a beauti-

ful ivory coffer dating from the 12th cent. and a fine modern reliquary containing a large piece of the True Cross; a large ivory comb belonging to St. Lupus, Bishop of Sens (at the beginning of the 7th cent.); four splendid pieces of tapestry of the 15th cent.; a fine figure of Christ in ivory, by Girardon; the coronation robes of Charles X.; and the sacerdotal vestments of Thomas Becket, who found refuge at Sens in 1164.

To the right of the cathedral is the *Officialité*, dating from the 13th cent., and well restored by Viollet-le-Duc. It has double trefoil windows, surmounted by rose-windows, and the walls terminate in battlements. On the ground-floor are the Salle du Tribunal and the dungeons, both in good preservation, and on the first floor is the large and vaulted Salle Synodale, a fine specimen of a Gothic apartment. The Officialité is connected with the archbishop's palace by a structure of the Renaissance period, through the fine gateway of which we reach the S. portal of the cathedral.

In a small square to the left, near the portal of the cathedral, is the bronze statue of *Baron Thénard* (d. 1857), the chemist, by Droz. — The *Lapidary Museum*, consisting chiefly of the remains of ancient buildings, possesses some interest for the archæologist. It stands in the garden of the Hôtel de Ville, and is reached by the first cross-street to the left in the Grande-Rue, on our way back from the cathedral. The *Public Library*, on the first floor, also contains some curiosities, the chief of which is an 'office' for the Fêtes des Fous et de l'Ane, bound in a valuable ivory diptych.

Railway to Orléans viâ Montargis, see pp. 244 and 365.

From Sens to Troyes (Châlons), 44 M., railway in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 35, 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 60 c.). This line, a continuation of the Orléans railway, has two stations at Sens: *Sens-Lyon*, on the main line, and *Sens-Ville*, to the N. It ascends the valley of the *Vanne*, thirteen streams from which river feed the principal aqueduct of Paris. — The church of (16½ M.) *Villeneuve-l'Archevêque* has a fine 13th cent. portal. 25½ M. *Aix-en-Othe-Villemaur*, the station for two towns, the former containing the remains of some Gallo-Roman baths, and the latter a church in which are a fine Renaissance screen and other works of art. Beyond (39 M.) *Torvilliers* the line quits the valley of the Vanne, ascends the chalky plateaux of Champagne, and descends again into the valley of the Seine. 43 M. *Troyes-Preize*, a suburban station, where passengers for Châlons-sur-Marne change carriages. — 44 M. *Troyes* (Gare de l'Est), see p. 269.

75 M. *Etigny-Véron*. To the right the railway is flanked by vine-clad hills. 79 M. *Villeneuve-sur-Yonne*, a town with 5127 inhab., possesses two Gothic gateways and a church (Notre-Dame), which were begun in the 13th and completed in the 16th century.

84 M. *St. Julien-du-Sault*, a small town with a church of the 13-16th cent., containing some magnificent stained-glass windows; 87½ M. *Cézy*. — 90½ M. *Joigny*, the *Joviniacum* of the Romans, a town with 6494 inhab., on the Yonne, is noted for its wines of the Côte St. Jacques. The church of *St. Jean* dates from the 14-15th centuries. — The train now crosses the Yonne, and ascends the valley of the *Armançon*.

96 M. *Laroche* (Buffet) lies at the junction of the *Canal de Bourgogne* with the Yonne. This canal, 150 M. long, unites the Seine with the Rhone viâ the Saône, penetrating the watershed of the first

two rivers hy a tunnel over 6 M. in length, near the source of the Armançon. The construction of the canal was hegun in the 18th cent., hut it dates chiefly from 1832-34. — For the Morvan railways (Auxerre, etc.), see R. 38.

The railway to Dijon continues to ascend the valley of the Armançon and frequently skirts the canal. 102 M. *Brienon.* — 107½ M. *St. Florentin* has a handsome unfinished church of the 15th cent., containing has-reliefs, stained-glass windows, a Renaissance choir-screen, and other interesting works of art. A fountain with three bronze dragons adorns a square in the town.

From St. Florentin a branch-line to *Troyes* (p. 269) is in process of construction. — About 7 M. to the S. is **Pontigny**, with the remains of a once celebrated Cistercian abbey, where Thomas Becket spent two years of his exile. Langton, Archhishop of Canterhury, hanished by King John, and other English prelates have also sought a retreat within its walls. The most interesting part of it is the *Church*, begun and completed in the second half of the 12th cent. and of great purity of style.

122 M. **Tonnerre** *(Buffet)*, a commercial and industrial town with 5095 inhah., is situated on the slope of a hill on the hank of the Armançon, on the summit of which stands the church of *St. Pierre*, chiefly remarkable for its commanding situation on the precipitous rocks ahove the town. The *Hospital* has a great hall dating from the end of the 13th cent., now used as a chapel and containing the tomhs of Marguerite de Bourgogne, Queen of Sicily, hy Bridan (1826), and of Louvois, minister of Louis XIV., hy Girardon and Desjardins (17th cent.). One of the curiosities of the town is the *Fosse Dionne*, a copious spring issuing from the side of a perpendicular mass of rock at the foot of the hill, and at once forming a small stream, which flows into the Armançon. — About 9 M. to the S.W. of Tonnerre, which is itself engaged in the production of excellent wines, is *Chablis*, famous for its white wine.

127 M. *Tanlay* possesses a *Château* which helonged to the Coligny family and was frequently the meeting-place of the Huguenot leaders. The château, which is one of the finest in Burgundy, was rehuilt in the second half of the 16th century. In front of it are a smaller château of the 17th cent. and a moat 78 ft. wide.

The train now threads a tunnel 1 M. long, and heyond (131 M.) *Lézinnes* it crosses the Armançon and the canal and passes through another tunnel ¾ M. long.

136 M. *Ancy-le-Franc*, to the left, possesses important iron-forges and blast-furnaces. Its **Château*, dating from the 16-17th cent., was begun by *Primaticcio* and is one of the most beautiful in France. Many of the rooms are decorated with paintings by *Niccolo dell' Abbate* and other pupils of Primaticcio. Among these are the Galerie de Pharsale, the Cabinet des Fleurs, the Chambre du Cardinal, the Galerie de Jason, the Galerie de Médée, and the Cabinet du Pastor Fido.

140 M. *Nuits-sous-Ravières*, a village formerly fortified.

From Nuits-sous-Ravières a hranch-line runs to (22½ M.) *Châtillon-sur-Seine* (p. 338), and another to *Avallon* (p. 353).

144½ M. *Aisy.* — 151 M. *Montbard*, a small and picturesquely situated town, was the birthplace of Buffon (1707-1788), of whom a bronze statue has been erected in the park. The only part standing of the ancient château, pulled down in 1742, is the donjon of the 14th cent., 130 ft. high. — About 3 M. to the S. are the imposing ruins of the *Château de Montfort*, which belonged for a time to the Princes of Orange and was rebuilt in 1626.

159½ M. *Les Laumes* (Buffet). Railway to Semur and Avallon, see p. 354.

About 1½ M. to the S.E. is *Mont Auxois*, with the village of *Alise-Sainte-Reine* situated on its E. and W. slopes. Mont Auxois occupies an important strategical position at the head of three valleys, and it is extremely probable that Alise-Sainte-Reine occupies the site of the Roman *Alesia*, where Vercingetorix was finally conquered by Cæsar in 52 B.C. A bronze *Statue* of the Gallic chief, of whom it has been said that 'to take rank among the greatest of men he only needed another enemy and another historian', was erected here in 1865; the statue, executed by Millet, is 21 ft. high (without the pedestal) and is visible from the railway (to the right). Alise-Sainte-Reine also possesses mineral-springs, and pilgrimages are still made to its shrine. The existence of Ste. Reine, a Roman virgin martyr, has been clearly disproved, and the nature of the half-Pagan ceremonies formerly indulged in during the pilgrimage on Sept. 7th makes it probable that she is merely the personification of Gaul conquered by Cæsar. — About 3 M. farther on is *Flavigny*, with interesting mediæval remains, including relics of an abbey founded in the 8th cent. and a church of the 13th and 15th centuries. In the latter is a magnificent choir-screen dating from the 16th century. From Flavigny an omnibus runs to (8 M.) Darcey (see below).

About 4 M. to the N.E. of Laumes is the *Château de Bussy-Rabutin*, founded in the 12th cent., but partly rebuilt and richly decorated in the interior in the 17th cent. by the satirical writer, Count Roger de Bussy-Rabutin, cousin of Madame de Sévigné. It is surrounded with water and flanked by four large towers. The paintings in the various apartments, some of which are by Mignard and Lebrun, represent allegorical subjects, the kings of France, and famous men and women. The chapel contains a Madonna by Andrea del Sarto, a St. James by Murillo, and two paintings by Poussin.

164½ M. *Darcey.* Omnibus to Flavigny, see above. — 173 M. *Verrey.*

About 4½ M. to the N.E. is the small village of *St. Germain-la-Feuille*, near which are the *Sources of the Seine*. A monument was erected here in 1867 including a figure of *Sequana*, the river deity, by Jouffroy. At this village were found the remains of a Gallo-Roman temple and some antiquities, now in the museum at Dijon.

The line rises rapidly as it passes from the basin of the Seine into that of the Rhone. Beyond (179 M.) *Blaisy-Bas*, with a ruined château, the train passes through a tunnel 2½ M. long (fine views before and after it), ventilated by fifteen air-shafts, and descends again rapidly towards Dijon. Between this point and Dijon the country is somewhat wild and rugged, and the line traverses numerous cuttings, tunnels, and viaducts over deep and narrow valleys, called here, as in Devonshire, *Combes* (comp. Welsh *Cwm*). — We pass over a viaduct 86 ft. high, and through a tunnel 360 yds. long, before reaching (184 M.) *Malain*, with its ruined château. Beyond that town we cross the *Lée* Viaduct, 75 ft. high, and the *Combe de*

Fain Viaduct, 144 ft. high, with two tiers of arches. We then obtain a fine view, to the right, of the valley of the *Ouche*, which is dominated by the *Plan de Suzan* (1850 ft.) and *Mont Afrique* (1916 ft.), the two highest summits of the Côte d'Or. Between (190 M.) *Velars* and (192½ M.) *Plombières* are four other viaducts and two tunnels. To the left, near Dijon, is a range of rocky hills. — 195½ M. *Dijon* (*Buffet), see p. 339.

b. Viâ Troyes and Châtillon-sur-Seine.

211 M. Railway in 9-13½ hrs. (no through-tickets; the aggregate fares amount to about 41 fr. 45, 31 fr. 15, 22 fr. 75 c.). We start from the Gare de l'Est.

From Paris to (104 M.) *Troyes*, see pp. 265-269. Beyond (2½ M.) *St. Julien* the railway to Châtillon diverges to the right from the line to Belfort, and for some distance follows the valley of the Seine, here shut in by hills. — 109½ M. *Maisons-Blanches-Verrières;* 112½ M. *Clérey;* 115½ M. *St.Pierre-lès-Vaudes.* In the distance, to the right, are the château and church of *Rumilly-lès-Vaudes*, two interesting buildings of the 16th century. At (117 M.) *Fouchères-Vaux* we cross the Seine. 119½ M. *Courtenot-Lenclos.*

124 M. **Bar-sur-Seine** (*Hôtel de la Fontaine*, in the Grande-Rue) a town with 3182 inhab., is situated at the foot of a wooded hill on which the château of its counts formerly stood. It was a fortified town until 1596 and has been sacked several times, notably by the English in 1359.

At the entrance to the town is a double *Bridge* over the Seine, affording fine views. The bridge is succeeded by the Rue Thiers, in which, near the church, is a wooden house of the 16th century. To the right is the church of *St. Etienne*, an interesting building of the 16-17th centuries, with fine stained-glass windows of the same period. The chief objects of interest in the interior are an old basin for holy water, at the lateral entrance to the right; eight alto-reliefs in the transept, the subjects of which are derived from the lives of St. Stephen and the Virgin; and fine credence-tables, graceful canopies, and good paintings in the aisle-chapels and the choir. — The town possesses little else of interest. The public *Clock* stands on a part of the old wall. The Rue Thiers ends in the Grande-Rue, at the S. extremity of which is the *Porte de Châtillon*, an unpretending erection of the 18th century.

The line now crosses the *Ource*, an affluent of the Seine, and then the Seine itself, which it again crosses and recrosses a little farther on. 127 M. *Polisot;* 131 M. *Gyé-sur-Seine;* 135 M. *Plaines;* 136½ M. *Mussy*, with an interesting church of the 13th and 16th cent.; 140 M. *Pothières.* The train crosses the Seine for the last time and reaches (144 M.) *Ste. Colombe*, the junction for Nuits-sous-Ravières.

145 M. **Châtillon-sur-Seine** (*Hôtel de la Poste*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville), a town of 5317 inhab., with a trade in colonial pro-

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DIJON
1:10,750
Mètres
Faub^g St Nicolas
Place de la République
Rue de Mulhouse
Boulevard Thiers
Rue Rollin
Rue Chaude
R. de Metz
Rue de Colmar
Rue de Gray
Suzon
Gare Porte Neuve
Pl. et Monument du 30 Octobre
Boul^d de Strasbourg
Faub^g St Michel
Boulevard Voltaire
Ecole St Ignace
Champ Maillot
Route de Mirande
Docks de Bourgogne
Man^n des Tabacs
Rue Paul Cabet
Boulevard Carnot
Rue Jeannin
Rempart
Rue Lenôtre
Rue Buffon
Rue Chabot Charny
Rue Berbisey
Rue Jacotot
Les Carmélites
Le Bon Pasteur
Caserne
Place St Pierre
Faub^g St Pierre
Rue d'Auxonne
Rue St Lazare
Cours du Parc
St Marthe
Archives
Théâtre
Place St Michel
St Michel
Pl. St Etienne
Rue Vannerie
Rue Verrerie
R. de la Préfecture
R. du Nord
R. Devosge
Langres
Nouveau Cimetière
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

ducts, is of ancient origin and was of considerable importance in the middle ages. A congress was held here in 1814 which pronounced the deposition of Napoleon I. In 1871 Ricciotti Garibaldi surprised the German troops in this town.

The Rue de la Gare leads to a bridge over the Seine adjoining a large mill, from which we catch a glimpse of the old *Château Marmont*, which was burned down in 1871 and since rebuilt; it stands in an extensive park. Continuing to follow the Rue de la Gare we pass between a fine promenade (to the right) and the hospital, and reach the *Place Marmont*, so called in honour of the marshal of that name, the Duc de Raguse (1774-1852), who was a native of the town. It is embellished with a monumental fountain. Farther on we come to another fine promenade, from the end of which are seen the ruins of the château and the church of St. Vorle (see below).

Beyond this promenade is the *Hôtel de Ville*, part of an ancient Benedictine convent. We now follow the Rue des Ponts to *St. Nicolas*, a Romanesque and Gothic church of little interest, and then proceed (to the left) through the Rue de l'Isle and the Rue du Bourg to *St. Vorle*, the ancient chapel of the château, in the Romanesque style, situated on a height to the E. of the town. It contains an interesting Holy Sepulchre in stone, with eleven life-size figures. The *Château* from which the town derives its name has long been in ruins; nothing now remains but some inconsiderable parts of the surrounding wall, the space within which has been transformed into a cemetery. — The *Prison*, situated in the upper part of the town, beyond the church of St. Nicolas (see above), is a structure of the Renaissance period. The Congress of Châtillon was held in a house in the adjoining street.

From Châtillon to *Chaumont* and to *Nuits-sous-Ravières*, see pp. 275 and 336.

Beyond Châtillon our line quits the valley of the Seine and enters (to the E.) the less interesting valley of the *Ource*. 151 M. *Prusly-Villotte;* 153 M. *Vanvey;* 159 M. *Leuglay-Voulaines;* 162 M. *Recey-sur-Ource*, the chief town in this valley; 170 M. *Villars-Santenoge.*

175 M. *Poinson-Beneuvre* is the junction of a line to Langres (p. 277). Our line now leaves the basin of the Seine and enters that of the Rhône, passing through a mountainous and rocky district into the valley of the *Tille*. 180 M. *Pavillon-lès-Grancey;* 183½ M. *Marey;* 187 M. *Villey-Orecey.*

At (190½ M.) *Is-sur-Tille* we join the lines from Chalindrey and Vesoul to Dijon. Thence to (211 M.) *Dijon*, see p. 289.

Dijon. — **Stations.** *Gare de Paris* (Pl. A, 3), the principal station, to the W.; *Gare Porte-Neuve* (Pl. G, 3), to the E., for the railway to Chalindrey, Langres, etc., but connected with the former by a junction-line.

Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel de la Cloche (Pl. a; B, 2), Place Darcy,

R. from 2, déj. 3½, D. 4½ fr.; HÔTEL DU JURA (Pl. b; A, 2; Englisb), quite near the station, well spoken of; HÔTEL DE BOURGOGNE (Pl. c; B, 3), Place Darcy, nearer the centre of the town, R. 2½, déj. or D. 3½ fr.; HÔTEL DE LA GALÈRE (Pl. d; C, 3), Rue de la Liberté 45; HÔTEL DE GENÈVE, HÔTEL DE PARIS, near the station.

Cafés. *Café de la Rotonde*, Place Darcy; *Café du Lion-de-Belfort* (Brasserie), Place Darcy; *de la Concorde*, at the Porte Guillaume; *du Pré-aux-Clercs*, Place d'Armes; *de Paris*, Place St. Etienne, at the theatre. — *Café-Restaurant Dosson*, Place d'Armes, moderate.

Cabs. Per course, 1 fr. during the day, 1½ fr. at night; per hour 1 fr. 60 c. and 2 fr.

Post Office, Place des Ducs, to the left, behind the Hôtel de Ville.

Telegraph Office, at tbe Hôtel de Ville, to tbe right, on tbe side next the Place d'Armes.

Protestant Service on Sundays, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., in the Chapelle des Etats, at the Hôtel de Ville.

Dijon, the Roman *Divio* or *Castrum Divionense*, once the capital of Burgundy and now that of the *Département de la Côte d'Or*, is a commercial town with 60,855 inhab., situated at the confluence of the *Ouche* with the *Suzon* and the *Canal de Bourgogne* (p. 335), at the foot of the hills of the Côte d'Or (p. 357), the highest summit of which is the Mont Afrique (1916 ft.). It is the seat of a bishop, a court of appeal, and a college, and since the war of 1870 has been a fortified town of great importance, defended by eight detached forts. Many of its most interesting buildings date from the period when it was the capital of the Dukes of Burgundy (see below). Dijon has an extensive trade in wine and corn, and its mustard and gingerbread enjoy a wide reputation.

Dijon was a fortified camp of the Romans, and in 731 it was taken and burned by the Saracens. Church-councils were held here in 1077, 1116, and 1199. Till 1107 it was ruled by the Counts of Dijon, and the Dukes of Burgundy resided at Dijon from 1179 down to tbe death of Charles the Bold in 1477. It then came into the possession of France, and Louis XI. established his Burgundian '*Parlement*' bere.

In spite of a valiant resistance (see p. 345), the town was occupied by the German army-corps under General Werder from the 31st Oct. to the 27th Dec., 1870. Afterwards evacuated on the approach of the French troops under Crémer, it was covered and defended by Garibaldi, who had to sustain an attack (21st-23rd Jan., 1871), made to enable Manteuffel to force back Bourbaki to the Swiss frontier (p. 349).

Dijon numbers many celebrated men among its former citizens, including Jean sans Peur, Philippe le Bon, and Charles le Téméraire (three of the dukes), Bossuet, Crébillon, Rameau, Piron, Guyton de Morveau, Ramey, Admiral Roussin, Marshal Vaillant, Rude, and Jouffroy.

The Rue de la Gare leads to the *Place Darcy* (Pl. B, 2), called after the engineer of that name, to whom are due the two reservoirs and the public fountains of the town. It is embellished with a bronze statue of *Rude* (1784-1855), the sculptor, by Tournois, erected in 1886. Beyond this Place is the pleasant *Promenade du Château-d'Eau*, fringed with handsome modern mansions. Farther on, at the entrance to the town proper, is the *Porte Guillaume*, dating from 1784. The Rue de la Liberté leads directly from this point to the Place d'Armes (p. 341). We, however, turn to the right at the beginning of the street, to visit the —

Cathedral of St. Bénigne (Pl. B, 3), originally built as the

church of an abbey, the place of which has been taken by the bishop's palace and a theological seminary. The foundation of the cathedral goes back to a very early period, but in its present form the edifice dates substantially from the 13th cent. (1271-88). In style it is Gothic, but in plan it resembles the later Romano-Byzantine churches, with its short transepts and small choir, the latter destitute of ambulatory or chapels and ending in three semicircular apses. The W. front is preceded by a narthex, or vestibule, adorned with a group of the martyrdom of St. Stephen, by Bouchardon, replacing the old sculptures destroyed at the Revolution. Above is a light and elegant arcade. Among the other prominent features of the exterior are the two handsome lateral towers. The usual entrance to the interior is a small door on the S. side. Against the pillars are statues by Bouchardon, Jean Dubois, and Attiret; in the aisles are various monuments of the 16-18th cent.; in the S. tower are inscriptions indicating the site of the tombs of Jean sans Peur and Philippe le Hardi; and in the choir, handsome stalls dating from the 18th century.

A few yards to the right of the cathedral rises *St. Philibert* (Pl. B, 3), a church of the 12th cent., with a Gothic stone spire, now used as a warehouse.

The small street to the right leads in a few minutes to the church of *St. Jean* (Pl. C, 4), which was rebuilt in the 15th century. It contains a large and mediocre mural painting by Masson. St. Urban, St. Gregory, and the pseudo-emperor Tetricus are buried here.

We now return, through the Rue Bossuet, to the Rue de la Liberté, the second cross-street on the right, and proceed along it to the semicircular *Place d'Armes*, on the N. side of which rises the —

Hôtel de Ville, formerly the *Palace of the Dukes of Burgundy* (Pl. D, 3). This huge edifice, of little interest in itself, has been practically rebuilt since 1681. Almost all that now remains of the old palace, dating from the 14-15th cent., is the lofty tower (144 ft. high) in the centre, a lower one behind, a few vaulted rooms on the ground-floor, the kitchens (see p. 344), and a large well in front of them, to the right of the principal court. Visitors are permitted to see these, and may also pass through the centre of the building in order to see the other side. The most interesting part of the palace is the *Museum, which occupies nineteen rooms on the first floor of the right or E. wing and possesses one of the best provincial collections of paintings in France. It also contains the magnificent tombs of Philip the Bold and John the Fearless. It is open to the public on Sun. and holidays from 12 to 3 or 4, and also on Thurs. and Sat. from 12 to 3; but strangers may always obtain admittance on payment of a small fee, except on Mon. forenoon. The entrance is in the principal court, to the right.

At the foot of the staircase is a marble group by *Scherer*, representing Œdipus and Antigone. On the staircase itself are an alto-relief from a tomb, dating from 1433, and plaster-casts of modern works.

Room I. contains modern drawings and engravings; a stone altarpiece

of the 16th cent., with scenes from the life of Christ; and a reproduction of the Puits de Moïse (p. 346).

Room II., the ancient **Guard Room* of the ducal palace, has a fine chimney-piece dating from the beginning of the 16th century. The chief objects of interest in this hall are the ***Tombs of Philippe le Hardi and Jean sans Peur*, originally erected in the church of the Chartreuse (p. 346), but removed to the cathedral on the suppression of that church. They were partly destroyed during the Revolution, but have been judiciously restored. The tomb of Philippe le Hardi or Philip the Bold, executed at the end of the 14th cent. by *Claux Sluter*, is made of black and white marble, relieved with painting and gilding, and is surmounted by a recumbent figure of the duke, his feet resting on a lion and his head on a cushion between two angels with outspread wings, who hold his helmet. Round the sides of the tomb run Gothic arcades filled with forty statuettes of mourning ecclesiastics, the expression and drapery of which are particularly admirable. — The tomb of Jean sans Peur closely resembles that of his father, the main difference being that it possesses a second figure, that of Margaret of Bavaria, his wife. This tomb, the work of *Jehan de la Verta*, surnamed *Aroca*, was erected fifty years later than the other, and is still more elaborately ornamented. — Between the tombs stands a reproduction of the statue of Anne of Burgundy, Duchess of Bedford, daughter of Jean sans Peur. — Among the numerous other interesting works of art contained in this hall the following may be mentioned, beginning to the left of the door: 64. *Giov. Crespi (Lo Spagnuolo)*, Assumption; 113. *Corn. Engelbrechtsen*, Annunciation; 78. *Italian School*, Madonna and Child; *206. *German School*, Adoration and Presentation in the Temple, a triptych; *168. *Zeghers*, Descent from the Cross; 442. *Nic. Quentin* (d. 1636), Adoration of the Shepherds; *1420. Two portable Gothic altarpieces in gilded wood, executed in 1391 by *Jac. de Baerze* for the church of the Chartreuse, by order of Philippe le Hardi. Between the two are a coloured bas-relief of the 13th cent. (from the old chapel of the palace), an *Altarpiece from the Abbey of Clairvaux, with five panels, and the fragments of a 15th cent. altarpiece (Nos. 1434, 1421, 1454). In a glass-case: Crown, said to have been found in the tomb of Margaret of Bavaria; cup of St. Bernard, 12th cent.; ivory caskets of the 13th and 15th cent.; crozier of St. Robert, 11th century. Above hangs a piece of tapestry of the 16th cent., representing the Siege of Dijon by the Swiss in 1513. 482. *De Troy*, Christ before Pilate. In front of the chimney-piece are reliefs dating from 1520, representing the Baptism of Christ and the Preaching of John the Baptist (No. 1439). At the second window: 32. *Mantegna* (?), Madonna and Child; 1045. *Lemoyne*, Model of a projected mausoleum for Crébillon. At the fourth window: 150. *Memling* (?), Adoration of the Shepherds; *114. *Hubert van Eyck*, Portrait of a man. 965. *Bridan*, Statue of Bossuet. Above, fragment of carved wood of the 14th century.

Room III. contains most of the pictures. To the right: 265. *Ch. Ant. Coypel*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 413. *Nattier*, Portrait of Maria Lecszinska; 263. *Ant. Coypel*, Sacrifice of Jephthah; 421. *Parrocel*, Battle-piece; 135. *J. van Hoeck*, Martyrdom of St. Mary of Cordova; 88. *J. van Artois*, Forest of Soignies; 487. *Valentin* (copy), Martyrdom of SS. Process and Martinian; *49. *Tintoretto*, Assumption; *74. *Domenichino*, St. Jerome, one of the finest pictures in the collection; 247. *Chardin*, Portrait of Rameau; *18. *Ann. Carracci*, The Canaanitish Woman. — In the middle of the room, 967. Awakening of Spring, a statue by *Cabet*. — Continuation of the pictures: *Bassano*, *38. Noah making the animals enter the ark; *40. Journey to Emmaus. *136. *Hondecoeter*, Sparrow-hawks, cocks, and hens; 151. *Van der Meulen*, Siege of Besançon in 1674; 163. *School of Rubens*, Virgin presenting the child Jesus to St. Francis of Assisi; 152. *Van der Meulen*, Siege of Lille in 1667; 22. *Carlo Dolci* (copy), Holy Family; 104. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Presentation in the Temple. — On the other side, returning towards the door: 11. *P. da Cortona (Berrettini)*, Reconciliation of Laban and Jacob, copy; *118. *Frans Floris* or *de Vriendt*, Lady at her toilet, supposed to be Diana of Poitiers; *30. *Bern. Luini*, Madonna and Child; 452. *Rigaud*, Portrait of Girardon, the sculptor; 70. *School of Perugino*, Madonna and Child;

14. *School of P. Veronese*, Madonna enthroned; *13. *P. Veronese*, Moses in the ark of bulrushes; 108. *G. de Crayer*, Preparation for the Entombment; 120. *Franck*, Thomyris, or the Daughter of Herodias; 1. *Albani*, Holy Family; 107. *G. de Crayer*, Assumption; 165, 164. *School of Rubens*, Entry into Jerusalem, Last Supper; 96. *A.* and *J. Both*, Italian landscape; 296. *Gagneraux* (of Dijon; d. 1795), Battle of Senef; 180, 187, 188. *Phil. Wouverman*, Starting for the chase, Travellers resting, Interval in the chase; *42. *Guido*, Adam and Eve; 65. *Strozzi*, St. Cecilia; 29. *Lanfranchi*, Repentance of St. Peter; 41. *Leandro Bassano*, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; 297. *Gagneraux*, Condé's troops passing the Rhine; 384. *Carle Vanloo*, Condemnation of St. Denis; 541. *Unknown Master*, Portrait of Charles the Bold; 109. *Dürer* (?), Head of John the Baptist; 39. *Bassano*, Scourging of Christ.

Rooms IV. and V. contain antique vases, copies, and second-rate modern works of painting and sculpture, including pictures by local artists. No. 1028. *Jouffroy*, Erigone; 1046. *Lescorné*, Ariadne, both in marble.

Room VI. No. 402. *L. Mélingue* (1878), Raising the siege of Metz in 1553; 322. *Jacquand*, Perugino painting among the monks of Perugia; 422. *Patrois*, Francis I. rewarding Rossi for his labours at Fontainebleau; 315. *Henner*, Byblis changed into a fountain; 458. *Ronot* (1878), Labourers of the Vineyard. In the middle, 1011. *Eude*, Return from the chase.

Room VII. No. 313. *Guillaumet*, Arab women at a stream; 317. *Hesse*, Original sin. *L. Boulanger*, 234. Shepherds of Virgil; 235. 'Vive la joie', a scene from the 'Cour des Miracles'. 232. *Bouguereau*, Return of Tobias; 496. *Th. Weber*, Shipwreck; 417. *De Neuville*, Bivouac before Le Bourget (1870). — 976. *Chapu*, Clytie changed into a sunflower, a marble statue. This room also contains various reproductions of works by *Rude*.

Room VIII. Reproduction of Cabet's Resistance (p. 345). No number, *Olivié*, Palm Sunday at Etretat.

Room IX. contains second-rate works by French, Flemish, and Dutch painters. Nos. 176-179. *M. de Vos*, Visitation, Circumcision, Adoration of the Magi, Presentation in the Temple; 72. *Vasari*, St. Peter walking on the water; 490. *Horace Vernet*, Portrait of Marshal Vaillant; whose insignia and decorations are also exhibited in this room (No. 36); 67. *Vanni*, Holy Family. In the middle, Flower Fairy ('Fée des Fleurs'), a bronze figure by *Mathurin Moreau*, a native of Dijon.

Rooms X-XIV. contain the **Trimolet Collection*, bequeathed to the town in 1878 and consisting of fine old furniture, paintings and drawings, miniatures, enamels, bas-reliefs in ivory, silver, bronze, and wood, gems, vases, pottery, Chinese curiosities, etc. — Room X. Pictures. No. 77. *Verelst*, Portrait; 31. *Umbrian School*, Holy Family; 27. *Verrocchio*, Madonna and Child; 7. *Ghirlandajo*, Virgin enthroned; 3. *Bonifacio* (?), Madonna and Child, with SS. John and Sebastian; 52. *Holbein*, Portrait of a lady; 37. *Roman School*, Holy Family; 49. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; 14. *Francia (Raibolini)*, Madonna and Child; 74. *J. van Schuppen*, Portrait; 11. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family; 71. *Rubens*, Portrait of Elisabeth Brandtz, his first wife; 29. *Italian School*, Christ in bonds; 32. *Roman School*, Holy Family; 57. *School of Memling*, Madonna and Child; 18. *Cesare da Sesto*, Madonna and Child. — Room XI. The chief objects of interest are contained in the glass-case in the middle of the room, including translucent enamels, an embossed and enamelled plate of gold, clasps and brooches, gems, etc. The clasps or brooches for hats (Nos. *1409, *1410, and 1411), in chased gold, embossed and enamelled, are Italian works of the 16th cent., the first two being ascribed to *Benvenuto Cellini* or to *Ambr. Foppa*, surnamed *Caradosso*. In the large glass-case at the end of the room is a fine ewer after *Briot*, enamelled by *Bernard Palissy*. — Room XII., to the right of Room XI., contains drawings, engravings, antiquities, porcelain, and pottery. — Room XIII. contains similar objects, and also oriental curiosities, china, bronzes, enamels, lacquer-work, etc. — Room XIV., on the other side of Room XI., is devoted to pictures. No. 26. *Garofalo*, Madonna and Child; 95. *Greuze*, Study of a head; 33. *Roman School*, Madonna and Child; 89. *Clouet* (?), Elisabeth of Austria, wife of Charles IX.; 25. *Solimena*, Assumption; 39. *Asselyn*, Italian landscape; 47. *Ducq*, Body-guard; 13. *Bassano*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 68. *Potter*, Landscape; 80. *Phil. Wouver-*

man, Return from the chase; 73. *Sal. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 24. *Solimena*, Death of Joseph; 6. *Ferrari*, Coronation of the Virgin; 28. *School of Leonardo da Vinci*, Madonna and Child; 62. *G. Netscher*, The message; 72. *J. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 1. *Fra Bartolommeo* (?), Holy Family; 19. *Solario*, Holy Family; 2. *Bellini*, Madonna and Child. — Room XV. No. 76. *Teniers the Younger*, Vision of St. Jerome; 75. *Teniers the Elder*, Snow-scene; 69. *Potter*, Landscape and animals; 79. *Ph. Wouverman*, Starting for the chase; 42. *Cuyp*, Landscape.

In the passage between this and the next room are engravings and photographs of tapestry.

Room XVI. Continuation of the general collections. No. 695. *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a lady; 701. *Prud'hon*, Fr. Devosge, founder of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and the Museum of Dijon (1783); drawings by Prud'hon.

Room XVII. No. 10. *P. da Cortona (Berrettini)*, Rape of the Sabine women (copy); 21. (second window) *Pontormo*, Presentation in the Temple; 426. (third window) *Poussin*, Corneille; 121. *Franck*, Adoration of the Magi; 75. (near the entrance) *Domenichino*, Judith. In the middle are objects of art and curiosities: 1370. Clock by *Boule (Buhl)*, with figures after Michael Angelo; 1466. Old and New Testaments, a bas-relief in silver relieved with gold; 1531. Ivory diptych of the 15th cent.; enamels.

Room XVIII. Sculptures, mostly after the antique. No. *1075. *Rude*, Hebe playing with Jupiter's eagle; 1029, 1027. *Jouffroy*, Reverie, Disillusion. The ceiling-painting, by *Prud'hon*, represents Burgundy conquering Death and Time and surrounded by the Virtues and the Fine Arts, an interesting work after the painting by Pietro da Cortona in the Barberini Palace at Rome.

Room XIX. No. 465. *Suvée*, Death of Admiral Coligny. In the middle, 759. *Rude*, Love the Conqueror, a marble statue. 1588. Sèvres vase with paintings after *Fragonard*.

The Hôtel de Ville also contains a comparatively unimportant *Archaeological Museum*, which occupies three rooms on the ground-floor, on the E. side. It is open to the public on Sun., from 1 to 3, and is shown on other days also on application to the doorkeeper, who is to be found under the staircase in the adjoining tower. — The doorkeeper also shows the ancient *Kitchens*, with their six chimneys, central ventilating-shaft, and vaulted dome.

The small Place between the Hôtel de Ville and the theatre contains a *Statue of Rameau* (1683-1764), in bronze, by *Guillaume*. The *Theatre* is built in the classic style, with a colonnade facing the Place St. Etienne (to the S.). To the E. of the same Place is the old church of *St. Etienne*, rebuilt in the 18th century. It is now to be used as a post-office, and will also contain a commercial exchange and a hall for public meetings.

A little farther on is the church of **St. Michel** (Pl. E, 3), the W. façade of which presents a happy combination of Gothic design with Græco-Roman details. It was rebuilt in the 16-17th cent. by *Hugues Sambin*, of Dijon, a pupil of Michael Angelo. The façade has three portals with tympana and semicircular vaulting. The tympanum of the main portal, by Sambin, represents the Last Judgment. The two flanking towers are ornamented with rows of all the four orders of columns, terminating in balustrades and octagonal lanterns roofed with domes. The small portals of the transept are in the Flamboyant style. The interior contains a statue of St. Yves, by J. Dubois (first chapel to the right); a fresco ascribed to Fréminet (in

the third chapel to the left); some modern frescoes (chapel in the N. transept); and an altarpiece, representing the Adoration of the Magi, with a fine Renaissance frame.

From St. Michel we retrace our steps and pass behind the Hôtel de Ville in order to reach **Notre-Dame** (Pl. D, 3), a church of the 13th cent., in the Burgundian Gothic style. The **W. Façade*, which has recently been well restored, is the most interesting part of the building. The *Porch*, which has also been reconstructed, is unique of its kind. It is built in three stories, the lowest one consisting of three wide arches, and the upper two of open arcades supported by small columns, with richly carved friezes above and below. It is also adorned with seventeen statuettes, of the most varied expressions and attitudes, serving as gargoyles. Above, to the right of the façade, is a clock brought from Courtrai and presented to the town by Philippe le Hardi in 1383. It is ascribed to the Flemish mechanician Jacques Marc, and hence the name 'Jacquemart' given by the inhabitants of Dijon to the figures that strike the hours. Over the crossing of the church is a tower surmounted by a spire and with a round turret at each corner. At each end of the transept rises a similar turret.

The interior, like that of St. Bénigne, has no ambulatory. It has columns instead of pillars, the capitals bearing smaller columns which support the arches of the vaulting in the nave. Above the fine triforium, in front of the small windows of the clerestory, runs a gallery. The choir has three rows of windows, those in the triforium being circular and preceded by beautiful arcades with slender columns. The transept, instead of portals, has five windows at each end below the rose-window, which are also preceded in the interior by an arched gallery. In the N. transept is a fragment of a fine fresco.

Among the other interesting houses in Dijon may be mentioned the *Hôtel Vogué*, in the Renaissance style, Rue Notre-Dame (No. 8), behind the choir of the church; the *Maison Milsand*, belonging to the same period, in the Rue des Forges (No. 38), to the W., near the Hôtel de Ville; and the *Maison des Cariatides*, Rue Chaudronnerie (No. 28), to the N.E. of Notre-Dame.

To the E. of the town, near the Faubourg St. Michel, stands the handsome **Monument du Trente Octobre** (Pl. G, 3), erected to the memory of the inhabitants of the town who fell in the engagement before Dijon in 1870. It consists of a magnificent white marble figure of Resistance, by *Cabet*, standing on a high pedestal in the form of a round tower, with an alto-relief representing the defence.

The Boulevard Carnot, about 850 yds. long, leads from the Place where this monument stands to the *Place St. Pierre* (Pl. D, E, 5). Just before reaching the Place we pass, to the right, a handsome *Synagogue*. In the middle of the Place is a fountain with a fine jet of water. An avenue about 1420 yds. long leads hence to the **Park**, a fine promenade more than 80 acres in extent, laid out by Le Nôtre for the Princes of Condé. It extends on the S. as far as the Ouche.

Between the Place St. Pierre and the Place d'Armes (p. 341)

stands the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 4), dating from the 16th cent., with a fine façade and a large and handsome ante-chamber. The Parlement of Burgundy (p. 340) formerly held its sittings here.

To the N.W., in the Place St. Bernard (Pl. C, 2), is a bronze **Statue of St. Bernard** (1091-1153), a native of the neighbourhood of Dijon, by *Jouffroy*. The high pedestal on which it stands is ornamented with bas-reliefs representing Pope Eugene III., Louis VII. of France, Suger, Peter the Venerable, Abbot of Cluny, and the Duke of Burgundy and the Grand Master of the Templars who were contemporary with the saint.

Between the Place St. Bernard and the Place Darcy, to the W., is the somewhat uninteresting remnant of the *Château* (Pl. C, 2), dating from the 15th and 16th cent., now occupied by the gendarmerie. It is soon to be taken down altogether to make room for the Boulevard de Brosses.

The Route de Paris, to the left of the Rue de la Gare as we return from the interior of the town, leads to the *Botanic Garden* and to the *Promenade de l'Arquebuse* (Pl. A, 3), near the station. The Garden, founded in 1782, contains more than 5000 specimens of plants and a *Museum*. At the end of the Promenade is a black poplar of extraordinary size, said to be 500 years old. It measures 130 ft. in height and 40 ft. in girth at a height of 3 ft. from the ground.

The same road leads to the (1/2 M.) *Lunatic Asylum*, built on the site of the Carthusian convent of the *Chartreuse*, which was founded by Philippe le Hardi in 1379. The only remains of the original building consist of two portals, a tower, and the celebrated *Puits de Moïse* or *des Prophètes*, of which there is a reproduction in the Museum (p. 342). This well, 23 ft. in diameter, is surrounded by a coping which formerly supported a Calvary and is still adorned with statues of Moses, David, Jeremiah, Zechariah, Daniel, and Isaiah, by *Claux Sluter*, the sculptor of the tomb of Philippe le Hardi.

Environs. The following pleasant excursions may be made from Dijon. 1. To the W., through the *Valley of the Ouche*, to *Plombières* and *Velars*, distant 3 M. and 5 M. respectively by railway (p. 338). The engineering of this line exhibits many features of interest. At Velars are the picturesque *Rochers du Trou-aux-Ducs*. — 2. To the N., through the *Val Suzon* or *Val Courbe*, to the (8 M.) *Fontaine de Jouvence* (carr. 7 fr.; public conveyance as far as *Messigny*, 6 M.). Luncheon may be had at Jouvence. — 3. To the S., to (7 M.) *Gevrey-Chambertin*, by railway (p. 357) or by carriage. The town lies about 1 M. to the W. of the station. Beyond it are the picturesque valleys called *Combe de Lavaux* and *Combe de la Bussière* or *Boissière*. At *Fixin*, 1 1/4 M. to the N., is a monument erected to Napoleon I. by one of his old officers. It is by Rude and represents the emperor in his tomb, awaking to immortality.

From Dijon to *Nancy*, see R. 26; to *Besançon*, *Belfort*, and *Strassburg*, see RR. 33, 28; to *Neuchâtel* and to *Lausanne*, see R. 37.

From Dijon to St. Amour, 70 M., railway in 3 1/2-4 hrs. (fares 14 fr., 10 fr. 55, 7 fr. 60 c.). This line diverges to the left from the railway to Lyons (see R. 39) and runs at first towards the S.E., in the same direction as the Canal de Bourgogne. — 19 M. *St. Jean-de-Losne*, a small and ancient commercial town on the right bank of the *Saône*, at the mouth of the Canal de Bourgogne (p. 335). Railway to Auxonne, see p. 347. About

2½ M. to the N.E. is the beginning of the *Rhone-Rhine Canal* (p. 321). — Our line now crosses the Saône and turns to the S.W. 28½ M. *Seurre*, another small commercial town, on the left bank of the Saône, connected by a branch-line with (12½ M.) *Allerey*, and so with Chagny (see p. 348). Before reaching (33 M.) *Navilly* our line crosses the *Doubs*. 37 M. *St. Bonnet-en-Bresse* is also a station on the railway from Dôle to Châlon (p. 348). 54½ M. *Louhans*, a town with 4329 inhab., situated on the *Seille*, is also a station on the railway from Châlon to Lons-le-Saunier (p. 329). — 70 M. *St. Amour*, see p. 330.

37. From Dijon to Neuchâtel and to Lausanne.

Railway to (87 M.) *Pontarlier* in 4-5½ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 35, 13 fr. 5, 9 fr. 50 c.); from Pontarlier to (33 M.) *Neuchâtel* in 2-2¼ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 10, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 55 c.); from Pontarlier to (45½ M.) *Lausanne* in 2½-3¼ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 85, 4 fr. 20 c.).

Dijon, see p. 339. Our line crosses the *Ouche*, diverges to the left from the *Canal de Bourgogne* and the railway to Lyons, and recrosses the Ouche. The line to Is-sur-Tille here diverges to the left (see R. 26a and R. 26b). The district traversed is at first uninteresting, but the heights of the Jura gradually come into sight, and beyond Pontarlier the scenery is really picturesque. — 9 M. *Magny*. Beyond (12 M.) *Genlis* we cross the *Tille*. 14 M. *Collonges-les-Préaux*. We now traverse a wood and reach —

20 M. **Auxonne** *(Buffet; Hôtel du Grand-Cerf)*, a commercial town and fortress with 7164 inhab., owing its name to its position on the left bank of the *Saône* ('ad Sonam'). The church of *Notre-Dame*, a building of the 14th and 16th cent., possesses a Romanesque tower (above the transept) belonging to an earlier edifice and contains some interesting sculptures. In the Place d'Armes is a *Statue of Napoleon I.*, by Jouffroy. The fortified *Château* is in the Renaissance style. Auxonne successfully resisted the Germans in 1870-71.

From Auxonne a branch-line runs to (10½ M.) *St. Jean-de-Losne* (p. 346), where it joins the lines for Chagny (p. 359), Châlon, and St. Amour (for Bourg; p. 331). — It is also the junction of a line to Gray, Vesoul, etc. (see R. 26b).

Beyond Auxonne the train crosses the Saône. 28 M. *Champvans-lès-Dôle*. It then threads a tunnel penetrating the *Mont Roland* (1155 ft.; fine view from the top), so named from a venerable convent said to have been founded by the Paladin Roland.

29 M. **Dôle** *(Buffet; Ville de Lyon; Genève)*, an industrial town with 13,293 inhab., pleasantly situated on the *Doubs* and the *Rhone-Rhine Canal* (p. 295).

From an early period Dôle was warmly attached to the house of Burgundy, and in 1479 it offered a desperate resistance to the troops sent by Louis XI. to annex it after the death (1477) of Charles the Bold, the last Duke of Burgundy. The marriage of Maria of Burgundy, daughter of Charles, with the Archduke Maximilian united its fortunes with Austria and Spain, but in 1659 it was promised to Louis XIV., with the rest of Franche-Comté, as the dowry of his wife Maria Theresa. The Grand Monarque had, however, to use force, both in 1668 and 1674, to obtain possession of the town, and it was not definitely annexed to France until the peace of Nimwegen in 1678. Dôle then lost the position of capital of

Franche-Comté, which it had enjoyed since 1274, and which was transferred, along with its court of justice and university, to Besançon.

The greater part of the old town having been destroyed in the siege of 1479, Dôle offers little of interest to the tourist. The *Church of Notre-Dame*, erected in the 16th cent., contains a few noticeable works of art, and the Renaissance *Eglise du Collège* has a fine portal. There are also several specimens of the domestic architecture of the Renaissance. The *Collège* contains a public library, with 47,000 vols., and a *Musée* of second-rate paintings, among which is a reproduction of Rembrandt's Raising of Lazarus, with finishing touches added by that master himself. The finest promenade is the *Cours St. Maurice*, the view from which extends to the Jura.

From Dôle to Châlon-sur-Saône (Chagny), 49 M., railway in 4½ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 25, 9 fr. 20, 6 fr. 75 c.). — Before (6 M.) *Tavaux* this line crosses the *Rhine-Rhone Canal*, and beyond it it crosses the *Doubs*. 11 M. *Chaussin*, with some ancient buildings; 22½ M. *Pierre*, with a château of 1680; 28 M. *St. Bonnet-en-Bresse* (p. 347); 34 M. *Verdun-sur-le-Doubs*, at the confluence of the Doubs and the Saône; 38 M. *Allerey*, the junction of lines to Seurre (p. 347) and Chagny (p. 359). The train now crosses the Saône, and beyond (40 M.) *Gergy* joins the Dijon line. — 48½ M. *Châlon-sur-Saône*, see *Baedeker's Midi de la France*.

Another branch-line runs from Dôle to (25½ M.) *Poligny* (p. 329), passing (14 M.) *Mont-sous-Vaudrey*, the birthplace and summer-residence of M. Jules Grévy, ex-President of the French Republic.

From Dôle to *Besançon*, see p. 325.

Our line now crosses the Rhine-Rhone Canal and the Doubs and enters the extensive *Forest of Chaux* (49,000 acres), through which it runs for the next seven miles. 35 M. *Grand-Contour;* 38 M. *Montbarrey;* 41 M. *Châteley.* — 45 M. *Arc-et-Senans*, with salt-works supplied with brine from (10½ M.) *Salins* (p. 328). The church contains some paintings presented by Queen Christina of Spain, including St. Joseph and the Child Jesus, by Murillo; Christ and the Canaanite Woman, by Carracci; a Holy Family, by Schidone; and a Virgin, by G. de Crayer. — Railway to Besançon, see R. 35.

From (49 M.) *Mouchard* (Buffet, poor) branch-lines run to Salins (p. 328) and Bourg (see R. 35). Our line now gradually ascends and soon enters the *Jura*, affording an extensive view to the right. To the left rise the fortified hills round Salins. The train passes over or through several viaducts, embankments, and tunnels. — 55 M. *Mesnay-Arbois;* this station lies 2 M. from Arbois, which is more conveniently reached by the Mouchard and Bourg line (R. 35). We now pass through five tunnels. Views to the right. — 61 M. *Pont-d'Héry.* The train traverses a wooded district, affording a view of the valley of the *Furieuse* (p. 328; left). — 64 M. *Andelot* (Buffet).

From Andelot a branch-line runs to (4 M.) *Vers-en-Montagne*, with the picturesque ruins of a 15th cent. château, and (9 M.) *Champagnole*, a town of 3744 inhab., pleasantly situated on the *Ain*, with iron-works, saw-mills, and distilleries.

The train crosses a viaduct 65 ft. high, threads a tunnel, and enters the *Forest of Joux*, within which it passes through several

rocky cuttings. 67½ M. *La Joux*, in the midst of the wood; 71½ M. *Boujeailles;* 76 M. *Frasne;* 79½ M. *La Rivière.*

87 M. **Pontarlier** (*Buffet; Hôtel de la Poste*, Grande Rue; *Hôtel de Paris*, Rue de la Gare), a commercial and industrial town with 8100 inhab., on the *Doubs*, at the entrance of the defile of La Cluse (see below). Though of ancient origin, it is essentially modern and uninteresting in aspect, having been repeatedly ravaged during the wars of the middle ages and modern times and burned to the ground by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War (1639). At one end of the Grande Rue (to the left in coming from the station) stands a *Triumphal Arch* of the 18th cent., erected in honour of Louis XV., in whose reign the town, again destroyed by fire, was rebuilt. At the other end of this street are an hospital and a bridge over the Doubs. — Pontarlier contains the French custom-house. The departure of the trains is by Swiss time, which is 26 min. in advance of that of Paris. — Railway to *Lausanne*, see below.

Railway to Neuchâtel. As we leave Pontarlier we have a fine view to the left. The train ascends the left bank of the Doubs, crosses the river, and enters the defile of *La Cluse*, one of the chief passes over the Jura from France to Switzerland. This romantic gorge is protected by the ancient *Fort de Joux* on the right and the modern *Fort de Larmont* on the left, perched on bold rocks 6-700 ft. high. The Fort de Joux was originally built in the 16th cent., as the castle of the Sires de Joux, and was a constant bone of contention among the aspirants to rule in Franche-Comté down to its definitive conquest by Louis XIV. in 1674. It long served as a state-prison. Mirabeau was confined here in 1775, at the instance of his father, to expiate his youthful follies; and Toussaint l'Ouverture, the negro chieftain of St. Domingo, died here in 1803. It was by the defile of La Cluse that Bourbaki's army retreated into Switzerland in 1871.

We now diverge to the left from the line to Lausanne (see below). 94 M. *Les Verrières-de-Joux*, the last French station; 95 M. *Les Verrières-Suisses*, with the Swiss custom-house. The train passes through three tunnels and over two viaducts, and descends into the pretty *Val de Travers*, which is watered by the *Areuse.* 102 M. *Boveresse*, the station for the two industrial villages of *Fleurier* and *Môtiers*, at which watches and absinth are made. Excellent absinth is also made at (104½ M.) *Couvet.* Near (106 M.) *Travers* are the asphalt-mines which have made the name of 'Val de Travers' so familiar in commerce. Beyond (108½ M.) *Noiraigue* we leave the Val de Travers and enter a more picturesque part of the valley of the Areuse, passing through numerous tunnels. Fine views to the right of the Lake of Neuchâtel and the Alps. Far below us, on the same side, is the lofty viaduct of the Lausanne line. Beyond (117 M.) *Auvernier* the train passes through a tunnel and crosses the *Seyon.* — 120 M. *Neuchâtel*, see p. 327.

Railway to Lausanne. This line coincides with that to Neu-

châtel as far as *La Cluse* (see p. 349) and then turns to the S. — 90 M. *Le Frambourg.* About $4^1/_2$ M. to the W., behind the hills which the train now skirts, is the *Lac de St. Point*, 4 M. long and $^1/_2$ M. wide, through which flows the Doubs. The lake is surrounded with villages, and its banks are fertile and well-cultivated. — 97 M. *Les Hôpitaux-Jougne*, the last French station. Jougne is a small industrial town with 2000 inhabitants. The train now passes through a long and a short tunnel and enters Switzerland. — 103 M. *Vallorbe* (*Hôtel de Genève), a watch-making place on the *Orbe*, with upwards of 2000 inhab. and the Swiss custom-house. The train now backs out from the station and then runs to the E. through the valley of the Orbe. $110^1/_2$ M. *Croy-Romainmotier;* $113^1/_2$ M. *Arnex-Orbe;* $116^1/_2$ M. *La Sarraz*, with an old château. Our line now unites with that from Yverdon. 122 M. *Cossonay;* 127 M. *Bussigny;* 128 M. *Renens.* — 231 M. *Lausanne* (*Hôtel Gibbon; *Riche-Mont; Faucon), see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

38. Le Morvan. Auxerre. Autun.

Le Morvan, or *Le Morvand*, a picturesque district formerly belonging to the duchies of Burgundy and Nivernais, has hitherto been almost a *terra incognita* to tourists, owing to the fact that it does not lie on any of the beaten tracks of European travel. From Avallon (p. 353) on the N. to Luzy (p. 360) on the S. it is traversed by a chain of mountains, or rather hills, 55 M. long and 20-30 M. wide, to which it owes its name, derived, it is said, from the two Celtic words *mor*, large, and *vand*, a mountain. This chain, the highest summit of which is the Pic du Bois-du-Roi (2976 ft.; p. 363), connects with those of the Côte-d'Or and the Charolais, and forms part of the watershed between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Most of the surface of the Morvan is covered with woods or pasturage, and the chief occupations of the inhabitants are forestry and cattle-rearing. The Morvandiaux have square heads, small and narrow eyes, flat and hairless faces, and flat noses; and some authorities think that these traits indicate their descent from the Huns who are said to have remained in this district after the retreat of Attila. — The extension of the railway-system has made the Morvan more accessible and also renders it convenient to treat of it in conjunction with the districts round Auxerre and Autun.

a. From Laroche (Sens) to Auxerre (Autun) and to Nevers.

Railway to (12 M.) *Auxerre* in 35-45 min. (fares 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 75, 1 fr. 30 c.); to (91 M.) *Nevers* in $5^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 20, 13 fr. 70, 9 fr. 95 c.).

Laroche, see p. 335. The first part of this line traverses a monotonous district on the right bank of the *Yonne*, with a plain to the left and hills to the right. — 4 M. *Bonnard;* 5 M. *Chemilly;* 9 M. *Monéteau.* Auxerre then comes into sight on the right.

12 M. **Auxerre** (*Buffet; Grand-Hôtel de la Fontaine, Hôtel de l'Epée*, in the centre of the town), the capital of the *Département de l'Yonne*, is a town with 17,456 inhab. and a brisk trade in the wine of the district, situated on a hill on the left bank of the Yonne. It was the Roman *Autricidorum* or *Autissiodorum*, and was formerly the capital of the district named the *Auxerrois.* Though badly and irregularly built, the town, with its three conspicuous churches, makes a favourable impression on the visitor arriving by railway.

The church of *St. Pierre*, the first to the right, in the Rue du Pont, was rebuilt in the 17th cent. and furnished with a handsome classical portico. The fine tower, however, dates from the century previous. In the small Place in front is a dilapidated Renaissance gateway. — The Rue Joubert leads hence to the —

Cathedral of St. Etienne, a highly interesting edifice, dating substantially from the 13-15th cent. but incorporating some fragments of an earlier Romanesque church. The three fine, but somewhat dilapidated doorways of the W. front were erected at the end of the 13th century. The N. tower, with its four stages and elaborate arcading, was completed in the 16th cent.; the S. tower is unfinished. Both portals and towers stand a little in advance of the W. wall, which is pierced by a large rose-window. The lateral portals, completed in the 14-15th cent., are richly ornamented and in good preservation. The gables and arches are adorned with a multitude of small statuettes in arched niches and recesses. Above are a large gable and a huge window with three circular lights.

The interior is lofty and harmoniously proportioned. The nave is surrounded by a tasteful triforium and balustrade. In the lateral chapels are some remains of mural paintings. The choir is separated from the nave by an elegant grille of the 18th century. The wall of the ambulatory, which is three steps lower than the nave, is adorned with an arcade, the capitals of which are most elaborate and varied (human heads, etc.). The entrance of the apsidal chapel, with its two tall and slender columns sustaining the springers of the vaulting, is extremely graceful and almost unique. Behind the high-altar, a work of the 18th cent., in marble, is a marble statue of St. Stephen. Much of the stained glass is of the 13th cent. and in excellent preservation. Some of the tombs are also interesting. The lectern dates from the 16th century.

Behind the cathedral stands the *Préfecture*, in the former episcopal palace, which has a fine Romanesque gallery, the promenade of the mediæval bishops, and the old synod-room with its Gothic gables. The last are seen from the quay bordering the Yonne. — The quay also affords the best view of the interesting remains of the *Abbey of St. Germain*, which has been transformed into an hospital. These include a tower and crenelated wall of the 14th cent., and the choir and spire of the church, dating from the 13-15th centuries. The nave has disappeared. Permission necessary to see the interior.

Returning to the cathedral, we now follow the street leading towards the market-place and then the first cross-street to the left, leading to the Hôtel de Ville. To the right is one of the old town gateways, with the *Tour Gaillarde*, which dates from the end of the 15th cent.; the spire, however, was destroyed by fire and has been replaced by an iron makeshift.

Near this point, to the left, is a small *Museum*, containing collections of antiquities, natural history, paintings, and sculptures, and some reminiscences of Davout (see p. 352). The building is adorned with medallions of local celebrities. In front of it is a *Statue of Fourier*, the mathematician, a native of Auxerre (1768-1830), in bronze, by Faillot.

A little farther on, to the left, is the Rue du Temple, one of the chief streets in the town. In the same quarter is the *Church of St. Eusèbe*, dating from various periods, and containing some good stained glass (choir-chapels) and wood-carving (stalls). The graceful tower is in the Transitional style.

At the end of the Rue du Temple, to the left, is the *Esplanade du Temple*, a pleasant promenade embellished with a bronze statue, by Dumont, of *Marshal Davout* (1770-1823).

From Auxerre to *Toucy-Moulins* (Montargis) and *Gien*, see p. 366.

The Nevers line continues to ascend the valley of the Yonne, skirting the *Canal du Nivernais* (110 M. long), which connects the Yonne with the Loire. We cross both river and canal several times. An extensive trade in firewood is here carried on.

17½ M. *Champs-Saint-Bris;* 20 M. *Vincelles.* — 23 M. *Cravant*, an ancient town where the English defeated the French in 1423. The old château and a tower are the only relics of its fortifications. The fine church, dating from the 15-16th cent., has a Renaissance choir. The branch-line to Autun (see below) now diverges to the left. — 28½ M. *Mailly-la-Ville;* 34½ M. *Châtel-Censoir*, in an undulating district; 40 M. *Coulanges-sur-Yonne;* 41½ M. *Surgy*, the junction of the Montargis and Triguères line (p. 365).

45 M. **Clamecy** *(Buffet; Hôtel de la Boule d'Or)*, a town with 5300 inhab., lies to the left, at the confluence of the Yonne and the *Beuvron*. Jean Rouvet, who in 1549 invented the method in which the timber is floated down the rivers, was a native of Clamecy; and a bust of him, by David d'Angers, has been set up on the bridge over the Yonne. The ancient *Eglise de Bethléem*, built in the 12th cent., is now the salle-à-manger of the Hôtel de la Boule d'Or. The *Church of St. Martin*, chiefly dating from the 13th, 15th, and 16th cent., has several interesting features; its W. front is surmounted by a fine square tower.

From Clamecy to *Cercy-la-Tour*, see p. 356; to *Montargis-Triguères*, see p. 365.

Our line now quits the valley of the Yonne. 51½ M. *Corvol-l'Orgueilleux.* — 58 M. *Varzy*, a small and ancient town, to the left, with a fine church of the 13-14th cent., containing reliquaries of the 12-13th cent. and a Flemish triptych of 1535 (Martyrdom of St. Eugenia). The two Dupins were natives of Varzy; and a statue of the older one, the famous jurisconsult and magistrate (d. 1865), has been erected in front of the church. Varzy contains a small museum.

62 M. *Corvol-d'Embernard.* Fine view to the left, bounded by distant mountains. 66 M. *Arzembouy.* Near the small town of (72½ M.) *Prémery* we enter the valley of the *Nièvre*. 79 M. *Poiseux;* 82 M. *Guérigny*, with the large government-foundries of *La Chaussade*, which are mainly employed in producing equipments for the French navy; 85 M. *Urzy*, to the left, with a château of the 15th century. Our train now soon joins the Chagny line (R. 39)

and skirts Nevers, with its conspicuous cathedral and palace. — 91 M. *Nevers*, see p. 373.

b. From Auxerre to Autun viâ Avallon.

89 M. Railway in 5-6½ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 85, 13 fr. 40, 9 fr. 70 c.).

From Auxerre to (11 M.) *Cravant*, see p. 351. The train crosses the Yonne and leaves its valley, turns to the left, and ascends the pleasant valley of the *Cure*, which is flanked with vine-clad hills. — 14 M. *Vermenton*, a small town to the left, the church of which has a fine Romanesque portal.

19½ M. *Arcy-sur-Cure*, with a château of the 18th cent., is often visited for its stalactite *Grottoes*, situated 1¼ M. above the village on the left bank of the Cure, the valley of which is here bordered with picturesque rocks. There are three main grottoes, divided into several compartments, all filled with stalactites. The bones of numerous prehistoric animals and many flint implements have also been found in the caves, a visit to which takes about 1½ hr. (adm. 5 fr., members of a party 2 fr. each). The entrance to the grottoes, which penetrate a long way into the mountain bounding the valley, is partly concealed by fallen rocks.

Beyond Arcy the train twice crosses the winding Cure and passes through a short tunnel, on emerging from which we have a glimpse, to the right, of the grottoes. We then again cross and recross the Cure. — 25 M. *Sermizelles*, at the foot of a hill, which is surmounted by a modern tower, with a statue of the Virgin. An omnibus runs hence to (5½ M.) Vézelay (1½ fr.; see p. 354). — The train now quits the valley of the Cure and reaches (31½ M.) *Vassy*, with large cement-works (1 M. to the left).

34 M. **Avallon** (*Poste*, Place Vauban; *Chapeau Rouge*, Rue de Lyon), the *Aballo* of the Romans, is a pleasant-looking town with 6335 inhab., charmingly situated on the right bank of the *Cousin*, the valley of which is here very romantic (see next page).

The Avenue de la Gare leads to the *Promenade des Capucins*, at the end of which stands the *Church of St. Martin*, presenting no feature of interest except its ancient pulpit carved in wood. A little distance from this point are the *Place Vauban* and the *Grand-Cours*, the latter adorned with a bronze statue of the great military engineer *Vauban* (1633-1707), by Bartholdi, erected in 1873.

The Grande Rue, to the left of this Place, passes under the *Tour de l'Horloge*, an old gate erected in 1456-60, the tall and slender spire of which dominates the whole town. On the second floor is a small *Museum*, comprising a few antiquities, a geological collection, and a cabinet of medals containing 3000 specimens. Farther on in the same street, to the left, rises the *Church of St. Lazare*, with its two handsome W. portals, richly adorned with elegant columns, groups of sculpture, garlands of flowers and fruit, and other carvings. The interior in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., with groined

vaulting, is badly lighted and below the level of the street. The organ-case deserves notice.

The Grande Rue ends at a small promenade, with the remains of fortifications, affording a delightful view of the valley of the Cousin.

FROM AVALLON TO LAUMES, 30 M., railway in 1½-2¼ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 90, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 25 c.). — At (5½ M.) *Maison-Dieu* this line diverges from the railway to Autun (see p. 355) and turns to the E. In the distance, to the left, is *Montréal*, on an isolated hill with some interesting ruins. — 9½ M. *Guillon*, beyond which we cross the *Serain*. 13 M. *Epoisses*, with an old château and a fine church of the 12th cent., containing some works of art. Farther on we cross the valley of the *Armançon* by a lofty viaduct and obtain a good bird's-eye view of Semur, to the left.

21 M. **Semur** (*Hôtel de la Côte-d'Or*, Rue de la Liberté), a town with 3900 inhab., is magnificently situated on a rocky hill, almost surrounded by the Armançon. The principal building is the church of *Notre-Dame*, reached by the street to the left as we leave the station, which was founded in the 11th, but rebuilt in the 14th century. It is a good example of Burgundian Gothic, and has three towers and a handsome porch of the 15th century. The nave and aisles are long and narrow, and their arches are borne by imposing clustered columns. The arches of the choir are stilted and rest on round pillars. The choir and transepts are surrounded with exquisite arcades, the columns of which end in carved heads. The aisles terminate at the E. end of the church in chapels containing some fine old paintings. Behind the pulpit is a ciborium of great delicacy of workmanship, originally used as a receptacle for the sacred oil. The lateral chapels are separated from the aisles by Flamboyant and Renaissance arcades. The first on the left contains a somewhat mutilated altarpiece of the Renaissance era, representing Jesus in the midst of the Doctors. In the second is a Holy Sepulchre, and in the third are some old stained glass and two pictures attributed to Vanloo. Two other old paintings may be seen at the side-portal to the left. Externally this portal is adorned with curious bas-reliefs, relating to the foundation of the church by Robert I. of Burgundy in expiation of the murder of his father-in-law. — Descending the street in front of the church and turning to the left, we reach the four *Towers* of the keep of the old castle, perched upon a rock above the Armançon and lending a very picturesque air to this part of the town. Farther on is the *Vieux Rempart*, a small promenade affording a view of the valley. — To the N.E. of the church stands an old Gothic *Gateway*, whence the wide Rue de la Liberté leads to the *Cours*, another promenade. — In the Rue du Musée, to the E. of the church, is a small *Museum*, containing a good geological collection and a library (open on Sun., 12.30-3). — The scholar *Claude de Saumaise*, or *Salmasius* (1588-1653), remembered for his controversy with John Milton, was a native of Semur.

Beyond Semur the train soon reaches (28 M.) *Marigny*, with a large feudal château. 29 M. *Pouillenay*, with another old château. The train crosses the *Brenne* and the *Ozerain*. — 30 M. *Les Laumes*, see p. 337.

FROM AVALLON TO VEZELAY, 9½ M.; carriage about 10 fr. A picturesque walking route leads through the *Valley of the Cousin* to (2¼ M.) Pontaubert, where the carriage may be ordered to be in waiting. Or we may return from Pontaubert to Avallon, take the train to Sermizelles (p. 353), and proceed thence by omnibus to Vézelay. — *Pontaubert*, which is prettily situated on the Cousin, possesses an interesting church of the 12th century. Farther on the road ascends to (5½ M.) *Fontette*, and then descends into the smiling valley of the *Cure*. — 8 M. *St. Pierre-sous-Vézelay* was the original site of the monastery of Vézelay. Its interesting church, of the 13th cent., has a fine tower and an elaborate portal, preceded by a porch of which the original appearance has been modified.

9½ M. **Vézelay** (*Hôtel de la Poste*), a small town with 900 inhab., on a hill commanding the valley of the Cure, was founded in the 9th cent., along with the new monastery established to replace that which the Normans had destroyed at St. Pierre. It was here that St. Bernard preached

the Second Crusade in 1146, and here, too, Philip Augustus and Richard Cœur-de-Lion assumed the Cross in 1187. Theodore de Beza, the Reformer and theologian, was born at Vézelay in 1519. — In the upper part of the town stands the very interesting old **Abbey Church*, dedicated to the Magdalen, which has been carefully restored by Viollet-le-Duc. The nave, which dates from the 11th cent., is described by Mr. Fergusson (*'Hist. of Arch.'*) as possessing 'all the originality of the Norman combined with the elegance of the Southern styles'. The arches are wide and low, and there is no triforium. 'The vault is formed by immense transverse ribs, crossing from pier to pier, and forming square compartments, each divided by plain intersecting arches, without ribs, and rising considerably in the centre'. The capitals of the columns are noteworthy for the variety of their treatment, and the details throughout are very fine. The nave communicates by three richly sculptured doorways with the large narthex, or ante-church, added at the W. end of the building in 1123-32, and consisting of a nave and aisles, with galleries, an elaborate façade, and two towers. The Gothic style is here seen side by side with the Romanesque. The transept and the choir, built in 1198-1206, are in the earliest Gothic style. There were originally two towers over the transept, but only that to the S. now remains (fine view from the top). — The other buildings of Vézelay are comparatively uninteresting.

From Avallon a DILIGENCE runs to Lormes, passing *Chastellux*, a village 7½ M. to the S., on a hill on the left bank of the *Cure*. It is dominated by a well-preserved mediæval castle, with six battlemented towers, dating chiefly from the 13th cent. and recently restored. Lormes (p. 356) is 9 M. farther on. — Another DILIGENCE plies to *Quarré-les-Tombes*, a country-town with 2100 inhab., about 10 M. to the S.S.E., standing on a hill between the valleys of the Cure and the *Cousin*. It owes its name to a quantity of unused tombstones, which are to be seen near the church and have given rise to the theory that there was a depôt here for tombstones in the middle ages. They were still more numerous last century, but many of them have been carried off for building purposes. Quarré-les-Tombes is about 6 M. from Chastellux, the direct route to which follows the valley of the Cure. — About 3 M. to the S.E., in a wild and picturesque part of the valley of the Cousin, is the Benedictine convent of *Ste. Marie-de-la-Pierre-qui-Vire*, founded in 1849.

From Avallon to *Nuits-sous-Ravières*, see p. 336.

At Avallon the railway to Autun leaves the valley of the Cousin. At (39 M.) *Maison-Dieu*, the branch-line to Laumes (see p. 354) diverges to the left. 42 M. *St.-André-en-Terre-Plaine;* 47 M. *Sincey-lès-Rouvray*, with coal-mines and granite quarries. Fine views. 51½ M. *La-Roche-en-Brénil*, with the old château of the Comte de Montalembert. The line now traverses a forest and crosses the watershed between the Seine and the Loire. 54½ M. *Molphey*.

60 M. **Saulieu** *(Hôtel de la Poste)*, an ancient town with 3788 inhab., on a small hill to the right, was formerly a Roman military station, situated on the Via Agrippa, which began at Autun. The ancient abbey-church of *St. Andoche*, which dominates the town, dates from the beginning of the 12th cent., with the exception of the choir, which was rebuilt in the 18th cent., and the N. tower. It has a handsome Romanesque portal. The interior is interesting for the capitals of the pillars, a white marble tomb behind the altar, said to be that of St. Andoche, dating from the 5th cent. but recently restored, and the organ-loft, of the 15th century.

FROM SAULIEU TO MONTSAUCHE (Valley of the Cure; Corbigny; Château-Chinon), 15½ M., diligence (fare 3 fr. 25 c.) viâ (5 M.) *Eschamps* and (11 M.) *Gouloux*. — **Montsauche** *(Hôtel Colas)*, a town with 1542 inhab., is situated

in a sterile district, on the left bank of the Cure. About 2¼ M. to the S.E., in the *Valley of the Cure*, is the *Réservoir des Settons*, 988 acres in extent, formed in 1848-58 by means of a dam 875 ft. long, 65 ft. high, and 16-35 ft. thick, with the object of enlarging the Cure and the Yonne for purposes of floatage and navigation. The reservoir, which holds 75,460,000 cub. ft. of water, abounds in fish and is frequented during the winter by birds of passage. — The valley of the Cure is very picturesque at places, especially between Montsauche and *Dun-les-Places*, 6 M. to the N., on the road from Saulieu to Corbigny viâ Lormes (see below). — The main road divides at Montsauche, one branch running to the right, towards the W., to (41½ M.) *Corbigny* (see below); the other leading to the left (S.) to (16 M.) *Château-Chinon* (below), traversing the sterile tablelands and the forests in the centre of the Morvan district.

The next station after Saulieu is (66 M.) *Liernais*, beyond which the view becomes finer and more extensive. The line descends again rapidly to the valley of the *Arroux*, making wide detours. 73 M. *Manlay;* 80 M. *Cordesse-Igornay.* At (83 M.) *Dracy-Saint-Loup*, where we join the line from Chagny to Autun, carboniferous slate is found. — We now enter the valley of the Arroux and come in sight of Autun (to the left), dominated by its cathedral. To the right we see the so-called Temple of Janus (p. 363).

88 M. *Autun*, see p. 360.

c. From Clamecy (Auxerre) to Paray-le-Monial (Moulins).

98 M. Railway in 7 hrs. (fares 19 fr. 75, 14 fr. 75, 10 fr. 85 c.). — To *Moulins*, 102 M., railway in 9¼ hrs.

Clamecy, see p. 352. This railway ascends the valley of the *Beuvron* for a short distance, crosses the river three times, and enters the valley of the *Yonne*, through which the Nivernais Canal also passes (p. 352). — 8 M. *Asnois.* — 11 M. *Flez-Cusy-Tannay.* The latter is situated on a hill to the right. To the left are the wooded hills of the Morvan. — 15 M. *Dirol.*

20½ M. *Corbigny*, a town with 2385 inhab., formerly possessed an abbey, founded in the 8th cent., to which the French monarchs came to procure the pretended power of curing the King's Evil.

Omnibus to (10 M.) *Lormes* (Hôtel de la Poste), a town with 3092 inhab., prettily situated and commanding an extensive view. It lies near the confluence of two small rivers, which form several picturesque waterfalls. From Lormes the road is prolonged over the mountains in the direction of (23½ M.) *Saulieu* (p. 355), passing, beyond (10½ M.) *Dun-les-Places* (see above), into one of the finest parts of the valley of the Cure.

Beyond Corbigny the Nivernais Canal leaves the valley of the Yonne and passes to the right, through three tunnels, into the valley of the *Aron.* On the hills are some small lakes, which have been transformed into reservoirs to supply the canal, containing more than 5 million cubic mètres of water. 28 M. *Epiry.* 31½ M. *Aunay* possesses two châteaux, one of the 15th and one of the 18th cent., the former in ruins. — 35 M. *Tamnay-Châtillon.*

From Tamnay-Châtillon a diligence (fare 2½ fr.) runs to (12 M.) **Château-Chinon** (*Hôtel de la Poste*), a town with 2713 inhab., formerly capital of the Morvan, situated on the slope of a hill (2000 ft.) near the left bank of the Yonne. On the summit of the hill, commanding a fine view, are the ruins of the château round which the town sprang up. Most of the fortifications

of the town have disappeared, but a gate and three towers still remain. — From Château-Chinon to Autun, see p. 363.

We next reach the valley of the Avron, where we again see the Canal du Nivernais. 43½ M. *Moulins-Engilbert*, the station for the small town of that name, which lies about 3½ M. to the N.E. and is dominated by a ruined château of the 13th century. — 46½ M. *Vandenesse.*

An Omnibus runs from Vandenesse to (5½ M.) **St. Honoré-les-Bains** (*Hôtel du Morvan; Hôtel des Bains; Bellevue; Villas Vaux-Martin, du Parc, des Thermes*), a small town with 1716 inhab., situated amid wooded hills on the W. slope of the Morvan mountains, which is visited for its warm mineral springs (80° Fahr.). The waters contain sulphate of soda, sulphuretted hydrogen, and traces of arsenic, and resemble those of the Pyrenean baths. St. Honoré is the *Aquae Nisinei* of the Romans, where Cæsar built baths of marble. The bathing-establishment is about ½ M. to the W. Above the town stands a château of the 17th century.

At (52½ M.) *Cercy-la-Tour*, a station on the line from Chagny to Nevers (R. 39), we change carriages. Our line runs towards the S. 57½ M. *Briffault*; 60 M. *St. Hilaire-Fontaine*, with a fine priory-church, dating in part from the 12th century. We now ascend along the right bank of the *Loire*. 64 M. *Cronat*, a small town with three interesting châteaux; 69 M. *Vitry-sur-Loire.*

71 M. *Bourbon-Lancy* (Grand Hôtel Bourbon; Hôtel de la Poste), a finely-situated town with 3800 inhab., possesses thermal springs containing chloride of sodium and iron, which have been in use since the time of the Romans. The large *Hospital*, built and endowed by the Marquis d'Aligre, contains a lifesize statue of his wife, in silver. — 76 M. *St. Aubin-sur-Loire*, with an interesting château.

At (79 M.) *Gilly-sur-Loire* we join the line from Moulins to Mâcon viâ Paray-le-Monial and Cluny (see *Baedeker's Midi de la France*).

39. From Dijon to Nevers.

a. Viâ Chagny, Montchanin, and Le Creusot.

133½ M. Railway in 7½-8 hrs. (fares 26 fr. 70, 20 fr., 14 fr. 70 c.). As far as Chagny, we travel by the Lyons Railway.

Dijon, see p. 339. The railway crosses the Ouche and the Canal de Bourgogne, leaving to the left the lines to Pontarlier (R. 37) and Is-sur-Tille (R. 26a and 36b). It next passes the great railway workshops of the Lyons Railway, beyond which the line to St. Amour diverges (p. 346), and skirts to the right the hills of the *Côte d'Or*, so called on account of the excellent wine grown there. — 7 M. *Gevrey*, the station for the celebrated wine-district of *Chambertin.* For the Combes de Lavaux and de la Bussière and the Fixin Monument, see p. 346. — 10½ M. *Vougeot*, well-known to connoisseurs as having given its name to the famous *Clos-Vougeot.*

13½ M. *Nuits-sous-Beaune*, a small town with an extensive commerce in the wines of the surrounding district. On the 18th Dec., 1870, a contest took place here between the Germans under

Von Glümer and the French under Cremer, which resulted, after a severe struggle, in the defeat of the latter. A monument in commemoration of the battle was erected here in 1885.

About 7 M. to the E. is the ancient and celebrated *Abbaye de Citeaux*, founded in 1098 and rebuilt in the 18th century. It is now used as an agricultural reformatory.

17 M. *Corgoloin;* 20 M. *Serrigny.*

23 M. **Beaune** (*Buffet; Hôtel du Chevreuil*, Place de la Halle; *Hôtel de France*, at the station), an ancient town on the *Bouzoise*, with 12,146 inhab., is the centre of an extensive commerce in all kinds of Burgundy wine.

After passing through a suburb, we enter the town between two round *Towers*, relics of an old castle, and reach a square embellished with a fine bronze statue, by Rude, of *Monge* (1746-1818), the mathematician, a native of Beaune. Beyond rises the *Belfry* of the old Hôtel de Ville, dating from 1403.

A little farther on, to the left, is the old collegiate church of *Notre-Dame*, founded in the 12th cent., and frequently repaired and altered since. The fine apse, with its three small round chapels in the Romanesque style, first comes in sight. The church is surmounted by a noble Gothic tower and preceded by a large open Gothic porch. The handsome doorways are in the Flamboyant style. The nave is roofed with barrel-vaulting, and the aisles with groined vaulting. The church possesses some valuable **Tapestry* of the 15th cent., with which the apse is decorated on festivals; the subjects are taken from the life of the Virgin.

A little farther on the road in front of Notre-Dame intersects the Avenue de la République, which leads on the right to an ancient *Rampart*, planted with fine plane-trees, and on the left to the small *Place de la Halle.*

Near this Place stands the château-like *Hospital*, a quaint building in the Flemish style, founded in 1443 by Nicholas Rolin, Chancellor of Burgundy. The exterior is simple and presents no striking features beyond the penthouse doorway and the small belfry on the summit of its high-pitched roof. The hospital nurses are nuns belonging to rich families, who wear a costume of white in summer and blue in winter. Visitors are admitted and will find the courtyard worthy of inspection, with two wooden galleries, one above the other, and dormer-windows surmounted by gables. The rooms are still fitted up in their original style, one of them being decorated with mural paintings of 1682. The most interesting treasure as a work of art is a fine *Altarpiece presented by the founder of the Hospital, and usually attributed to *Roger van der Weyden.* There are two similar works at Dantsic and Antwerp, attributed to Memling and Bernard van Orley. The picture is composed of fifteen panels, of which six are on the outside, and the principal subject is the Last Judgment. The room in which it is also contains a small collection of tapestry, etc. Adm. 50 c., on Sun. free. — The Rue de

Lorraine, which begins at the Place Monge, ends at a monumental *Gateway* of the 18th cent., beyond which are two handsome boulevards. A small street which diverges to the right before we reach the gateway leads to the *Hôtel de Ville*, formerly a convent. The building contains a *Public Library*, the *Municipal Archives*, a *Gallery of Natural History*, and a small *Museum*, the latter comprising paintings, antiquities, and curiosities of various kinds.

About 2 M. to the S.W. is *Pomard*, and about 1 M. farther on *Volnay*, both producing 'Burgundy' of the best quality.

27 M. *Meursault*, noted for its white wine. Farther to the right is *Puligny*, where Montrachet wine is produced. 32 M. *Chagny* (Buffet), a commercial town with 4544 inhab. and a station upon several railways, is situated between the *Dheune* and the *Canal du Centre*, which joins the Saône and the Loire (74½ M.) and is connected with the Canal Latéral (p. 366). Railway to Lyons, see *Baedeker's Midi de la France.*

From Chagny a branch-railway runs to the E. to (14 M.) *Allerey*, uniting there with the lines from Auxonne and from Dôle to Châlon-sur-Saône (p. 348).

About 7 M. to the W. of Chagny are the imposing ruins of the *Château de la Rochepot* (13th cent.), above the village of the same name, the church of which contains the tombs of its old seigneurs.

Our line now turns to the W. At (35 M.) *Santenay* we diverge to the left from the line to Autun (see p. 360) and ascend the left bank of the Dheune, on the other side of which flows the *Canal du Centre.* We next traverse an industrial district, passing several stone-quarries, coal and iron mines, and small lakes. 36½ M. *Cheilly;* 40 M. *St. Léger-sur-Dheune;* 43 M. *St. Berain;* 47½ M. *St. Julien-sur-Dheune.*

50 M. *Montchanin* (Buffet), a town with 4856 inhab., possessing large coal-mines and various industrial establishments.

From Montchanin to Paray-le-Monial (Moulins; Roanne), 31½ M., railway in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 6 fr. 30, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 45 c.). This line, the direct continuation to the S.W. of the railway from Dijon, enters the valley of the *Bourbince*, and skirts the Canal du Centre, traversing an industrial district, with coal and iron mines, quarries, etc. — 6 M. *Blanzy*, with 4300 inhab.; 9 M. *Montceau-les-Mines*, a town of 15,300 inhab., with coal-mines and various manufactories; 15 M. *Ciry-le-Noble;* 18½ M. *Génelard;* 21 M. *Palinges* (2265 inhab.). Near the station of (24 M.) *La Gravoine* the Gallo-Roman town of *Colonia* once stood. — 31½ M. *Paray-le-Monial*, see *Baedeker's Midi de la France.*

The railway to Nevers turns to the N.W. at Montchanin and quits the valley of the Dheune.

55 M. **Le Creusot** *(Hôtel Rodrigue)*, a flourishing town with 27,300 inhab., owes its prosperity to *Schneider's Iron Works*, the most important of the kind in France, and among the first in Europe. The works comprise coal-mines, furnaces, and workshops for the construction of locomotives and other machinery, giving occupation in all to about 10,000 people. Visitors are admitted on application to the porter. The town contains a statue of *Eugène Schneider*, by Chapu, and also possesses a palæontological and mineralogical *Museum.*

The line now passes through a tunnel more than 1/2 M. long, and descends the valley of the *Mesvrin.* 59 M. *Marmagne;* 62 1/2 M. *Broye.* To the right is the *Signal de Montjeu* (2110 ft.), beyond which, about 3 M. from the station, is the château of that name (see p. 363). — 65 M. *Mesvres.* — At (68 M.) *Etang* (Buffet) we join the line from Autun and cross the *Arroux.* The town contains a modern Gothic church with a graceful spire. — 72 M. *St. Didier;* 76 M. *Millay.* — 82 M. *Luzy* is a small town at the base of the *Oppenelle* (1246 ft.), the S. outpost of the Morvan Mts.

The line now descends the valley of the *Alène.* 91 M. *Remilly,* with two ruined châteaux of the 15th cent.; 96 M. *Fours.*

105 M. *Cercy-la-Tour*, with 2356 inhab., the junction of the line from Clamecy viâ Corbigny (p. 356), is situated on the Canal du Nivernais (p. 352), at the confluence of the Alène, the *Aron*, and the *Canne.* — 103 1/2 M. *Verneuil.*

110 M. *Decize*, an old town with 5100 inhab., situated on an island in the Loire, at its confluence with the Aron, and at the mouth of the Canal du Nivernais, which we cross to reach it. It contains the ruins of a mediæval château. — The line now runs along the right bank of the Loire. On the left bank is the *Canal Latéral à la Loire* (see p. 366).

118 M. *Béard.* 123 1/2 M. *Imphy*, with 2688 inhab., has an important foundry, seen to the left beyond the station. The line crosses the *Nièvre* a little before reaching Nevers, and passes round the N. side of the town, with its conspicuous cathedral and palace. — 133 1/2 M. *Nevers*, see p. 373.

b. Viâ Chagny and Autun.

137 M. Railway to *Autun*, 62 1/2 M., in 4-6 1/2 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 65, 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 90 c.); from Autun to *Nevers*, 74 1/2 M., in 4-4 1/4 hrs. (fares 15 fr., 11 fr. 30, 8 fr. 20 c.). No through-trains run on this line.

From Dijon to (35 M.) *Santenay*, see pp. 357-359. The lines to Nevers viâ Montchanin and Le Creusot, and to Moulins viâ Paray-le-Monial (see p. 359) diverge to the left. The railway to Autun turns to the right into a pretty valley and passes through a short tunnel. — 38 M. *Paris-l'Hôpital.* The line crosses a viaduct before reaching Nolay, and skirts the lovely vine-clad valley in which the town lies. To the right the valley is bounded by picturesque rocks. 41 M. *Nolay*, with 2433 inhab., is the birthplace of *Carnot*, the well-known member of the Directory, and grandfather of the present President of the French Republic. A bronze statue by Rouleau was erected to him in 1882 in front of his house, which is not far from the station. The line now passes over a curved viaduct and through a tunnel 1300 yds. long. — 49 M. *Epinac*, a town with 4110 inhab., the centre of an important coal-mining district, the products of which are transported by a special railway, 17 M. long, to *Ouche*, on the Canal de Bourgogne. Farther on, to the right, are the ruins of the *Château d'Epinac* (14th cent.). — 53 M. *St. Léger-Sully.*

St. Léger (du Bois) possesses mines of carboniferous slate. At Sully are a fine château of the 16th cent., now belonging to Marshal MacMahon, and the ruins of another château. — At (57½ M.) *Dracy-Saint-Loup* we join the line to Auxerre viâ Avallon (p. 353). We now see, to the left, the spire of Autun cathedral, and, to the right, the so-called Temple of Janus (p. 363).

62½ M. **Autun** (*Hôtel St. Louis et de la Poste*, near the Champ-de-Mars), an industrial town with 14,895 inhab. and the see of a bishop, was the *Augustodunum* of the Romans, having supplanted Bibracte, the capital of the Ædui (p. 364), and was a flourishing town with celebrated schools during the Roman Empire. It occupies a pleasant situation on the slope of a hill, adjoined on the S. by other wooded hills.

The town was ravaged by the Barbarians, the Saracens, the Normans, and the English, and has long since lost its importance. It now covers barely half of its former extent, which was 3½ M. in circumference. The Roman walls still partly exist, but are nearly all hidden from view by foliage or modern buildings, besides being defaced and despoiled of their towers, which were sixty-two in number.

On leaving the station, we follow the Avenue de la Gare, on the left, to the *Champ-de-Mars*, where stand the *Theatre*, a fine modern building, and the *Hôtel de Ville*. The ground-floor of the latter serves as a market, and the first floor contains a small museum (see p. 362). To the right, at the end of the square, is the *Collège*, a building of the 18th cent., with a chapel.

Ascending to the right, by the Rues Cordier, Chauchieu, aux Maréchaux, and des Bancs, we reach the CATHEDRAL OF ST. LAZARE, formerly the chapel of the château of the Dukes of Burgundy, founded in 1060, but dating in its present form mainly from the 12th century. The beautiful Gothic spire above the intersection of the nave and transept was added in the 15th century. The W. façade is preceded by a large triple porch, the central part of which is covered with semicircular, the aisles with pointed vaulting. It is flanked with two towers, which have lately been partly restored. In the gable of the W. door is a fine *Group of the Last Judgment. The S. portal is in the Romanesque style, and has also been restored. The transept projects very slightly and has no aisles.

The interior is very simple in style, and the arrangement of the nave is very similar to that of the great abbey-church of Cluny (see *Baedeker's Midi de la France*). The place of columns is taken by fluted pilasters with curious capitals. The nave is roofed with slightly pointed barrel vaulting, the aisles with groined vaulting. The aisles are adjoined by chapels of the 15th and 16th centuries. The fourth on the left and the seventh on the right contain some good stained glass. The choir is embellished with fine modern stained glass, and the apse is richly decorated with variously coloured marbles (18th cent.). A reliquary in the apse contains the remains of St. Lazare. In the right arm is a large painting by Ingres, representing the martyrdom of St. Symphorien, which took place at Autun about 179 A.D. To the right of the choir, on the same side, is the monument of the president Jeannin (d. 1622), councillor of Henry IV., and his wife, with kneeling figures of the defunct in white marble. The treasury contains a very ancient specimen of Oriental weaving in silk.

Near the portal of the cathedral is the *Fontaine St. Lazare*, a Renaissance work. The *Bishop's Palace*, farther to the right, was the palace of the Dukes of Burgundy down to the 13th cent., but has been rebuilt since then. On descending farther in the same direction we reach the Rue de l'Arbalète, which leads to the Champ-de-Mars. The Rue de l'Arquebuse, which diverges to the right from the Rue de l'Arbalète, leads to the handsome *Promenade des Marbres*, whence a fine view is obtained. At the beginning of the above street, to the right, is the former *Petit Séminaire*, an imposing building dating from 1669, with gardens laid out by Le Nôtre. — The *Grand Séminaire*, higher up to the right, is also a handsome edifice.

The *Museum*, in the Hôtel de Ville (see p. 361), is open to the public on Sun., from 12 to 3, and to strangers on other days also. Entrance at the end of the right arcade. To the left is a small collection of natural history; to the right are the art-collections.

Room I. No. 44. *Soyer*, The forge; 19. *Lassale-Bordes*, Death of Cleopatra; 57. *Castellani*, Squadron of cuirassiers trying to pierce the German lines at Sedan; 25. *Glaize*, Gallic women, an episode of the Roman invasion.

Room II. No. 30. *Appert*, Portrait of Le Nôtre; 12. *Caminade*, Young Greek going to sacrifice; 40. *Humbert*, The abduction, scene during the invasion of Spain by the Saracens; no number, *Vernet-Lecomte*, A Penelope; 22. *Barrias*, Captive Gaul and his daughter at Rome. In the middle of the room, Bronze figure of a young prisoner, by *Madame Bertaux*.

Room III. No. 15. *Guignet*, Fray; 28. *Horace Vernet*, Capture of the Malakoff; 7. *French School*, Portrait of President Jeannin. In the middle of the room, a plaster statue of the same, by *Lhomme de Mercey*. A glass-case contains souvenirs of General Changarnier, a native of Autun. 9. *Horace Vernet*, Battle of Somah; 31 *Ary Scheffer*, Portrait of Changarnier.

Room IV. No. 42. *Didier*, Landscape; 29. *Dubuisson*, Pioneers of civilisation.

Room V. No. 52. *Teniers the Younger*, St. Jerome; 41. *L. Bakhuizen*, Sea-piece; 51. *Teniers*, Two hermits; 14. *Flemish School*, Village-festival; 2. *Teniers*, Large landscape; 32. *Florentine School*, St. Francis of Assisi; 33. *Umbrian School*, Madonna; 3. *Dubbets*, Landscape; 50. *School of Giotto*, Scourging of Christ, and the Crucifixion; no number, *Italian School*, Pietà; 49. *Italian School*, Nativity. In the middle of the room is a glass-case containing small bronze antiquities.

By following the Rue du Champ-de-Mars, to the right of the Hôtel de Ville, and then the Rue Guérin, the Grande Rue Marchaux, the Rue de Paris, and the Rue St. Nicolas, we reach the *Chapelle St. Nicolas*, containing the *Museum of Sculpture* (keeper in the small house to the right).

On the left side of the chapel are a bas-relief of Mercury in a niche, a fine antique marble sarcophagus with a representation of a boar-hunt, several small sculptures, and various fragments of sculptures. The graceful apse contains an altar with a celebrated Christian inscription in Greek, found in 1839. To the right are some sculptures of the middle ages and the Renaissance, an old Christian sarcophagus, and a magnificent entablature. In the middle is a large mosaic. In the outhouse are some structural fragments, the sarcophagus of Brunhilda (epitaph renewed in 1767), other sarcophagi, cippi with bas-reliefs, and a handsome fountain-basin. The old cemetery in front of the chapel also contains some sculptures belonging to the museum.

The street to the left of St. Nicolas, and its prolongation, lead to the fine old *Porte St. André*, part of the ancient fortifications of the

town, restored in 1847 by Viollet-le-Duc. A tower to the left is also a relic of the fortifications. The gateway is 65 ft. high and 45 ft. wide, and is pierced by four archways, two for carriages and two for foot-passengers. Round the upper part of the gateway runs an arcaded gallery, supported by Ionic pilasters, and connecting the ramparts on each side of the gate.

The street to the left on this side of the gateway leads back to the Rue de Paris, at the point where it crosses the railway. On the other side of the railway, near the river, is the *Porte d'Arroux*, a still more interesting structure, and unspoiled by restoration. It is 55 ft. high and 62 ft. broad, and is also pierced by four archways, surmounted by a gallery. The latter, which now retains only seven of the original ten arches, is supported by Corinthian pilasters.

When the water is low, we may cross the river by a ford a little farther to the left, in order to visit the so-called *Temple of Janus;* when this is not possible, we must return to the other side of the railway, skirt the line to the right, descend beyond the station, and cross the bridge. The remains, which are uninteresting, are those of an outwork of the fortifications in the form of a square tower, and consist of two walls 78 ft. high and 55 ft. broad, with arches, niches, and windows. — The *Pierre de Couhard*, a pyramid of masonry about 88 ft. high, standing in an old Roman cemetery about $^1/_2$ M. to the S.E., is supposed to be the tomb of Divitiacus.

A large *Fair* takes place at Autun during the first fortnight in September, on the festival of St. Lazare or St. Ladre, and strangers are recommended not to choose this period for a visit to the town.

An interesting excursion may be made to the *Château de Montjeu*, about $3^1/_2$ M. to the S., to the left of the road to Mesvres-Digoin. It stands in the midst of a large park extending to within 2 M. of Autun and containing two ponds which formerly fed the principal Roman aqueduct at Autun. The château was in existence before the 13th cent., but has been rebuilt several times since then. To the S. of the park is the *Signal de Montjeu* (2110 ft.), commanding a beautiful view. The station of Broye is about 3 M. to the S. (see p. 360).

From Autun to *Auxerre*, see pp. 353-356.

From Autun to Château-Chinon. — 1. Diligence viâ La Selle, $23^1/_2$ M. The road crosses the *Arroux*, turns to the right from that to Luzy (see p. 364), and proceeds to the N.W. across a plain and through woods. As we near La Selle we cross the *Selle* and its affluent the *Canche*. — 8 M. *La Selle* or *La Celle-en-Morvan*, a village with coal-mines, owes its name to the hermitage ('cella') where St. Méry of Autun lived at the end of the 7th cent., the site of which is now covered by the church. Some antiquities have been discovered here. La Selle is a good centre for interesting excursions into the mountains. — For some distance beyond La Selle the road ascends the picturesque valley of the Canche, at the end of which rises the *Pic du Bois-du-Roi* (2960 ft.), the highest summit of the Morvan Mountains. It takes about 4 hrs. to make the ascent and descent, starting from the tavern, about $3^1/_2$ M. from La Selle, near which the road leaves the river. — 12 M. *Le Pommoy*. The road continues to ascend for 3-4 M., and then descends again into the valley of the *Yonne*. — 17 M. *Arleuf*, a village with 2800 inhab., is said to derive its name from the sterile district ('aridus locus') in which it is situated. At (21 M.) *Pont-Charreau* the road crosses the Yonne, about $5^1/_2$ M. to the N. of its source. — $23^1/_2$ M. *Château-Chinon*, see p. 356.

2. Viâ St. Léger-sous-Beuvray, 29 M. Those who make the excursion in a hired carriage should take this road, which is more interesting than the one above described. Beyond the Arroux we turn to the left into the road from Luzy to Moulins, which we leave 2½ M. farther on and turn to the right. — Before reaching (3½ M.) *Monthelon* we cross the Selle, and beyond it, the *Méchet*. From time to time we catch glimpses of the Beuvray (see below) rising in front of us. — 11 M. *St. Léger-sous-Beuvray*, a town with 1838 inhab., situated on the slope of a hill, contains an old tower, a modern church, and a fine monument (in the cemetery). Important fairs are held here. — The road, which becomes more picturesque as we approach the Beuvray, now skirts that hill to the left. From *Corlon* the ascent may be made in 1 hr. (see below).

From (15½ M.) *L'Echenault*, a hamlet belonging to *Glux*, there is a carriage-road all the way to the top of the Beuvray, passing through a grove of holly-trees, by which the ascent may be accomplished in 1¼ hr.

The *Beuvray* (2690 ft.), now crowned only by shapeless ruins, a cross, and a modern chapel, is the height on which formerly stood the Æduan 'oppidum' of Bibracte. Recent discoverics have placed it beyond a doubt that this is the site of the Gallic fortress, which even in the time of Cæsar had become a centre of industry and commerce, specially renowned for its metal-work and enamelling. Massilian merchants flocked to the town during the festival of the goddess Bibracte, whose temple stood on the site now occupied by the chapel. The town began to be deserted at the commencement of the Christian era, after the foundation of Autun (comp. p. 361). After the conversion of the country by St. Martin in 376 A.D., a convent was built, which has also long since disappeared.

The road continues interesting for the remainder of the way. Beyond (18½ M.) *La Belle-Fontaine* it ascends for some distance and then descends again, describing wide curves, and affording fine views of a deep valley to the left, the highest peaks of the Morvan range, and Château-Chinon. — At (23 M.) *Les Buteaux* the road traverses a wooded district and passes several hamlets forming part of the *Château-Chinon-Campagne*. — 29 M. *Château-Chinon*, see p. 356.

Beyond Autun the railway to Nevers continues to follow the valley of the Arroux. 67½ M. *Brion-Laisy*. A little farther on, to the right, we see the ruins of the *Château de Chazeu*. — At (77 M.) *Etang* we join the preceding line (p. 360).

40. From Paris to Nevers.

a. Viâ Fontainebleau and Montargis.

139 M. Railway in 4¾-8½ hrs. (fares 31 fr. 40, 23 fr. 55, 17 fr. 30 c.). We start from the Gare de Lyon. This line forms part of the railway to Lyons viâ the Bourbonnais (see p. 331). It is very dusty in summer, and the end-carriages of the express-trains are particulary uncomfortable in this respect.

From Paris to (41½ M.) *Moret*, see pp. 331, 332. We now turn to the right from the railway to Dijon, the curved viaduct of which we see to the left (p. 333), and ascend the valley of the *Loing*. — 46½ M. *Montigny*. From (49 M.) *Bourron* a branch-railway runs to (16½ M.) Malesherbes (p. 368).

54 M. *Nemours*, a small town, formerly capital of a duchy, still lends its title to a branch of the Orleans family. A statue to the mathematician Bézout (1730-1783) was erected here in 1885.

The line now skirts the *Canal du Loing*, which, along with those of Briare and Orléans (see p. 365), connects the Seine with the Loire. To the left are rocky hills. — We cross the Loing before reaching

(60 M.) *Souppes*. About 3 M. to the S.W. of the station lies *Château-Landon*, a small and ancient town, with a few interesting buildings, and quarries of a hard kind of stone which takes on a polish like marble. — To the left, near (67 M.) *Ferrières-Fontenay*, in the cemetery of Fontenay, is a large modern monument in the form of a tower. Ferrières, nearly 1 M. to the S.E. of the station, formerly possessed an important abbey, of which a chapel and an interesting church (11-15th cent.) still remain.

72 M. **Montargis** *(Buffet; Hôtel de la Poste)*, a town with 10,984 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the Loing and the *Vernisson* and at the junction of the canals of the Loing (p. 364), of Briare (p. 366), and of Orléans (p. 244). A pleasant avenue leads from the station to the (1/2 M.) town, crossing the canalized Loing. The *Eglise de la Madeleine* is an interesting building of the 13-16th cent., with a modern tower (recently restored). In front of it is a *Statue of Mirabeau* (1749-91), by Granet, erected in 1888. The *Hôtel de Ville* contains a small *Picture Gallery*, comprising some works by Girodet-Trioson, a native of the town. The ruins of the *Château* (12-15th cent.) are in private grounds to the N. of the town.

Railway to *Corbeil*, see p. 367; railway to *Orléans*, see p. 244.

From Montargis to Sens (railway from Orléans to Châlons-sur-Marne), 38 1/2 M., an uninteresting branch-railway. At first the train ascends the valley of the *Ouanne*. — 11 M. *Château-Renard*, a small town with the remains of an old castle, a church of the 11th and 13th cent., and a château of the 17th century. — 14 M. *Triguères*, the site of a Roman station, as the ruins of a theatre and of baths testify. A dolmen also exists here.

Railway to Clamecy, see below. — 22 1/2 M. *Courtenay*, another small town, has given its name to two historic families from whom have sprung three Counts of Edessa and three Emperors of Constantinople. Its present château dates from the 18th century. — 38 1/2 M. *Sens-Lyon*, also a station on the railway to Lyons viâ Dijon (see p. 335).

From Montargis to Clamecy (the Morvan), 64 1/2 M., railway in 4 3/4-6 1/4 hrs. (fares 13 fr. 5, 9 fr. 70, 7 fr. 10 c.). We follow the railway to Sens as far as (14 M.) *Triguères* (see above), turn to the S., and continue to ascend the beautiful valley of the *Ouanne*. To the left is the fine *Château de la Brûlerie*. — 18 M. *Douchy*, containing a church with handsome stalls; 23 M. *Charny*. Beyond (26 M.) *St. Martin-sur-Ouanne*, to the right, stands the *Château de Hautefeuille*, dominating the valley. 29 M. *Grandchamp*, with a Renaissance château. At (32 M.) *Villiers-Saint-Benoit* are some structures of the 16th cent., formerly belonging to an abbey. 35 M. *Dracy*; 38 M. *Toucy-Ville*, with 3200 inhab., a modern château, and the remains of a 14th cent. castle; 40 M. *Toucy-Moulins*, also a station on the railway from Gien to Auxerre (see p. 366); 44 M. *Fontenoy*, *Fontenay*, or *Fontanet*, where Charles the Bald and Louis the German defeated their brother Lothair in 841. The line now diverges to the left from the railway to Gien, and after ascending for some distance, descends again into the valley of the Yonne. 49 1/2 M. *Lain-Thury*; 56 M. *Druyes*, commanded by a ruined château, dating in part from the 12th cent.; 59 1/2 M. *Andryes*. — At (61 1/2 M.) *Surgy* we join the railway from Auxerre to Clamecy (p. 352).

80 1/2 M. *Solterres*. Beyond (84 1/2 M.) *Nogent-sur-Vernisson* the railway quits the basin of the Seine for that of the Loire.

96 M. **Gien** *(Hôtel de l'Ecu)*, a town with 8180 inhab., situated on the right bank of the Loire, 1 1/4 M. to the S. of the station, pos-

sesses an important fayence manufactory. The town is commanded by a fine *Château*, dating from the end of the 15th cent., which we see to the right, beyond the station. — Branch-railway to Orléans, see p. 244.

From Gien to Auxerre, 57 M., railway in 3¼-3¾ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 45, 8 fr. 50, 6 fr. 25 c.). — At (9 M.) *Ouzouer-sur-Trézée* we cross the Canal de Briare (see below). At (15½ M.) *Bléneau*, on the Loing, the Prince de Condé was defeated by Turenne in 1652. — 23 M. **St. Fargeau** *(Hôtel de la Fontaine)*, a town with 2642 inhab., possesses a large *Château*, founded in the 15th cent., but almost entirely rebuilt in the 17-18th centuries. — 30 M. *St. Sauveur-en-Puisaie* has a château of the 17th cent., with a donjon tower dating from the 11th century. At (35 M.) *Fontenoy* we join the railway from Clamecy to Montargis viâ Triguères (see p. 365), and follow it as far as (40 M.) *Toucy-Moulins*. — 46½ M. *Diges-Pourrain* are two large towns, the former with ruins and a handsome church, and the latter finely situated on a hill. Beyond (53½ M.) *Auxerre-Saint-Amatre* the line crosses the *Yonne*. Fine view of the town to the left. — 57 M. *Auxerre*, see p. 350.

From Gien a branch-railway will run to (13½ M.) *Argent* (p. 368).

The scenery now becomes finer. A little farther on the *Loire* is seen to the right, and we seldom lose sight of it again for any considerable interval during the rest of our journey. This great river is the largest in France (700 M. long), but its bed is wide and shallow and great part of it is dry during summer. This is particularly noticeable beyond Neuvy. In the wet season, however, the Loire sometimes rises upwards of 20 ft. and causes terrible inundations, which are only imperfectly resisted by an extensive system of dykes, or 'levées', and dams. The shifting of the sand and the banks which it forms make the navigation of the river difficult and even impossible at places.

102½ M. **Briare** *(Hôtel de la Poste)*, a town with 5900 inhab., is situated on the Loire at the head of the Canal de Briare, which joins the Canal du Loing and thus connects the Loire with the Seine. This canal, begun in 1604, is 36½ M. long and is prolonged to the S. by the *Canal latéral à la Loire*, which in turn is connected with the Canal du Centre (p. 359) and has, including its ramifications, a total length of 130 M. Farther on, to the right, our line passes near the town and the junction of the canal with the Loire.

105½ M. *Châtillon-sur-Loire;* 110 M. *Bonny.* Beyond (113½ M.) *Neuvy-sur-Loire* we have a fine view of the valley to the right. The surrounding district pastures a valuable breed of white cattle, peculiar to the Nivernais. — 118½ *Myennes*; 121½ *Cosne*, an old and industrial town with 7790 inhab., situated on the right bank of the Loire, which is crossed at this point by a suspension bridge.

127 M. **Sancerre** *(Hôtel du Point-du-Jour)*, a town with 3800 inhab., is magnificently situated on a hill on the left bank of the Loire, and is conspicuous for some distance before we reach it. The road leading to the town (which lies 3 M. from the station), passes (1 M.) *St. Satur*, a large village containing a beautiful but unfinished canonical church, of the beginning of the 15th century. On account of its position Sancerre, which had embraced Protestantism, was one of

the bulwarks of the Huguenots and sustained several sieges, the most famous being that of 1573, which lasted eight months and was accompanied by a dreadful famine. At that time its ramparts were destroyed, but one donjon still remains, the so-called *Tour des Fiefs*, dating from the 14th century. The surrounding country produces good red and white wines.

133 M. *Pouilly-sur-Loire* lies in a pleasant country, dotted with handsome châteaux, and is the centre of a wine-growing district which produces an excellent white wine. At (136½ M.) *Mesves-Bulcy* we come in sight of the Morvan Mountains (to the left; p. 350).

140½ M. **La Charité** *(Hôtel du Grand-Monarque)*, a town with 5450 inhab., owes its name to an ancient Cluniac priory. It suffered much from the wars of the middle ages, like most towns on the banks of the Loire, and still more from the religious wars. The Romanesque church of *Ste. Croix*, though partly destroyed by fire, is still interesting.

149½ M. **Pougues-les-Eaux** *(Hôtel de Pougues; Hôtel du Parc; Hôtel de la Gare)*, a pleasantly situated town with 1564 inhab., is frequented on account of its cold mineral springs, which contain carbonates of lime and iron.

153 M. *Fourchambault* (Hôtel des Forges), a town with 6147 inhab., possesses extensive iron-works. — The lines to the Morvan (RR. 38 and 39) diverge as we approach Nevers. The large buildings near the station are those of *St. Gildard*, the headquarters of the Nevers sisterhood, who devote themselves to the work of education. — 157½ M. *Nevers*, see p. 373.

b. Viâ Corbeil and Montargis.

The distance and the fares are the same as by the above-mentioned line, but there are only two slow through-trains, accomplishing the journey in 8 hrs. We start from the Gare de Lyon. See p. 331.

From Paris to (9 M.) *Villeneuve-Saint-Georges*, see p. 331. We next cross the *Yères* and leave to the left the lines to Dijon and to Nevers viâ Fontainebleau. — Beyond (11 M.) *Draveil-Vigneux* the line crosses the Seine and skirts the Orléans railway. 14 M. *Juvisy*, also a station on the Orléans railway (R. 23), possesses a château with a park laid out by Le Nôtre. To the E. of (16 M.) *Ris-Orangis* is the forest of *Senard*. We now near the Seine, passing the châteaux of *Fromont* and *Petit-Bourg*. 18½ M. *Evry-Petit-Bourg*.

20½ M. **Corbeil** *(Hôtel de la Belle-Image)*, an old town with 7540 inhab., situated at the confluence of the Seine and the *Essonne*, has an extensive commerce in grain and flour. The avenue which begins at the station leads to the *Darblay Mill*, a huge building in six stories. A little beyond this is the *Hôtel de Ville*, the garden of which contains the handsome *Galignani Monument*, by Chapu, commemorating the well-known Paris publishers (Antony, d. 1873; William, d. 1882), who were substantial benefactors of Corbeil.

Farther on in the same direction is the church of *St. Spire*, a Gothic building of the 12th, 13th, and 15th centuries. In the first chapel to the right are two tombs with statues, the one of the founder of the church, Haymon, Count of Corbeil (d. 957) and the other of the founder of the college, Bourgoin de Corbel (d. 1661). Behind the choir is the fine Gothic *Porte St. Spire*, of the 14th century. — About 1 M. to the S.W. lies the village of *Essonnes*.

Our line now ascends the marshy valley of the *Essonne*, and near (18½ M.) *Moulin-Galant* passes to the right of the large paper-mills of Essonnes (see above). 25½ M. *Mennecy*. Near (29 M.) *Ballancourt* is the powder-mill of *Le Bouchet*. To the right are extensive 'peat-hags', to the left rocky hills. 33 M. *La Ferté-Alais* has a church of the 12th century. We next pass through a wooded country. 37 M. *Boutigny;* 40 M. *Maisse;* 44 M. *Boigneville*.

47½ M. *Malesherbes* is a small town with a château of the 17th cent. and a church containing a Holy Sepulchre of 1622. About ½ M. to the N. is the splendid *Château de Rouville*, of the 15th cent., with crenelated and machicolated towers.

From Malesherbes a branch-railway runs to (40 M.) Orléans (p. 240) through an uninteresting country. The chief intermediate station is (12 M.) *Pithiviers*, a town with 5500 inhab., possessing a Renaissance church with a lofty tower, and a statue of the mathematician Poisson (1781-1840). It is noted for its almond cakes and lark-pies.

Another branch-railway runs to (16½ M.) *Bourron* (Moret; p. 364).

About 1 M. to the left of (51½ M.) *La Brosse* is the *Château d'Angerville* (16th cent.), formerly a possession of the Berryer family. The church of (55 M.) *Puiseaux* contains modern paintings by P. Balze and a Holy Sepulchre of the 15th century. — 59½ M. *Beaumont-en-Gâtinais*, with an old château.

63 M. *Beaune-la-Rolande Junction.* The town lies about 2½ M. to the S.W. and is reached by the branch-railway mentioned below.

From Beaune-la-Rolande to Bourges, 84 M., railway in 4¼-6½ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 65, 12 fr. 40, 9 fr. 15 c.). The country through which this line runs is monotonous and uninteresting. — 2½ M. *Beaune-la-Rolande*, a small town known by the undecisive engagement which took place here between the French and Germans, on 28th Nov., 1870. 8½ M. *Bellegarde-Quiers*, also a station on the railway from Orléans to Montargis (p. 244). Near (12 M.) *Beauchamps* the line crosses the *Canal d'Orléans*. 17 M. *Lorris*, a town with 2170 inhab., was the birthplace of Guillaume de Lorris (d. ca. 1260), the author of the 'Roman de la Rose', known to English readers from Chaucer's version of it. At (25½ M.) *Les Bordes* our line intersects the railway from Orléans to Gien (p. 244).

29½ M. *Sully-sur-Loire*, a town with 2738 inhab., on the left bank of the *Loire*, which the train crosses here. Its original manor afterwards became a barony and was created a duchy by Henri IV. in favour of his minister Maximilien de Béthune, Baron de Rosny, better known under the name of Sully. The *Château* built by him about 1602, to which he retired after the assassination of the king, is still in good preservation. Its court contains a marble statue of Sully, erected in the 17th century.

Near (45 M.) *Argent*, a place of 2000 inhab., we cross the *Canal de la Sauldre* (see below). Branch-railway to Gien, see p. 366. — 54½ M. *Aubigny-Ville;* 60 M. *La Chapelle d'Anguillon*, with a château of the 15-17th cent.; 66½ M. *Henrichemont*, a town with 3716 inhab., founded by Sully; 71½ M. *Menetou-Salon*, with a fine château. Farther on we join the line from Bourges to Saincaize-Nevers. — 84 M. *Bourges*, see p. 370.

71½ M. *Mignères-Gondreville.* — At (72 M.) *Montargis* we join the preceding line (p. 365).

c. Viâ Orléans and Bourges.

187 M. Railway in 8¾-11¼ hrs. (fares 37 fr. 25, 27 fr. 95, 20 fr. 55 c.). Railway to *Orléans*, see p. 240; to *Bourges*, 144 M., in 4-8¼ hrs. (fares 28 fr. 70, 21 fr. 55, 15 fr. 80 c.). We start from the Gare d'Orléans, near the Jardin des Plantes (Pl. G, 25; p. 1). See also the Map, p. 2.

From Paris to (75 M.) *Orléans*, see R. 23. Leaving the *Gare des Aubrais* (p. 240), our line skirts the N. side of Orléans and crosses the Loire by a stone bridge affording a good view of the city. — 82 M. *St. Cyr-en-Val.* The train now traverses the sterile, marshy, and unhealthy plateau of *La Sologne.*

La Sologne, the area of which is about 1¼ million acres, was formerly a prosperous and well-cultivated district, and owes its present desolate condition to the troubles of the Civil Wars and the wholesale emigration of its Huguenot inhabitants after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Of late years the French government has exerted itself to render the Sologne healthy and to restore to it its ancient prosperity, chiefly by extensive plantations of pines and by the construction of two canals. The shorter of these, the *Canal de la Sauldre* (26½ M.), is mainly important as bringing from La Motte-Beuvron (see below) the calcareous elements in which the soil of the Sologne is deficient. The still unfinished *Canal de la Sologne*, which is 92 M. long and 33 ft. wide, is intended to open up a line of navigation between Briare and Tours and thus create an outlet for the produce of the country. The Sologne is said to contain 1200 ponds and small lakes. The population of the whole district amounts to 100,000 inhab., or less than 20 per square kilomètre.

89 M. *La Ferté-Saint-Aubin*, a very old town with 3043 inhab., contains a church of the 12th cent. and a château of the 17th century.— 94 M. *Vouzon.*— 98½ M. *La Motte-Beuvron*, on the *Beuvron*, has a château of the 16-17th cent., now used as a model farm. Beyond (102½ M.) *Nouan-le-Fuzelier* we cross the *Grande-Sauldre* and reach (110 M.) *Salbris*, an industrial and commercial town, with an interesting church containing some fine stained glass. 118 M. *Theillay.* Farther on we pass through a tunnel ¾ M. long (with air-shafts) and traverse the forest of Vierzon.

124 M. **Vierzon** *(Buffet)*, an industrial town with 10,314 inhab is situated on the *Cher* and the *Canal du Berry*, at the point where the railway to Bourges and Nevers branches off from the main line of the Central Railway (Limoges-Toulouse; see *Baedeker's Midi de la France*). It is also the junction of a branch-line to Tours (p. 262). — Our line crosses the *Yèvre* and the canal, passes through a tunnel, and then leaves the main line on the right. The branch to Bourges skirts the canal on the left.

130½ M. *Foëcy.* — 133½ M. *Mehun-sur-Yèvre*, a town with 6591 inhab., contains the remains of the château where Charles VII. starved himself to death in 1461 through dread of being poisoned by his son, afterwards Louis XI. It also possesses a church, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic in style. — Beyond (138½ M.) *Marmagne* the line to Montluçon (see *Baedeker's Midi de la France*)

diverges to the right. We then cross the Canal du Berry and the Yèvre. — 144 M. *Bourges* (Buffet).

Bourges. — **Hotels.** BOULE-D'OR (Pl. a; C, 2), Place Gordaine, R. & L. 3, A. 1/2, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; DE FRANCE (Pl. b; B, 2), Place Planchat, of the same class; JACQUES-CŒUR (Pl. c; B, 3), Rue des Arènes 35.

Cafés. *Grand-Café*, Rue Moyenne 14; *Café des Beaux-Arts*, near the Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

Cabs. Per 'course' 1 1/2 fr.; per hr. 2 1/2 fr., each additional hr. 2 1/4 fr.

Post & Telegraph Office, Place Berry (Pl. B, 3).

Bourges, the ancient capital of *Berry*, now the chief place in the *Département du Cher*, the headquarters of the VIIth Corps d'Armée, and the seat of an archbishop, is a town with 42,829 inhab., situated in the midst of a flat country, at the confluence of the Yèvre and the *Auron*. It was originally a quiet and sleepy town, but has been recently somewhat enlivened, and its prosperity increased by the opening of the railway, and the establishment of a large arsenal and a gun-foundry. The boundaries of the old town are still marked by two circular series of streets, between which are the remains of fortifications (see p. 372).

This town is the *Avaricum* of the Romans, the capital of the *Bituriges*, which Julius Cæsar captured and sacked in 52 B.C., in spite of the heroic resistance described in his Commentaries. It afterwards became the capital of Aquitania Prima, and was successively taken by Euric, King of the Visigoths, Clovis, Pepin the Short, and the Normans. After a period of independence, it eventually passed to the crown of France and, for a time, in the reign of Charles VII., even became the capital of the kingdom, until the deliverance of Orléans by Joan of Arc in 1429. Bourges, however, retained some importance as capital of the duchy of Berry, and was the seat of a university that numbered among its students Theodore de Beza, Amyot, and Calvin, and the jurisconsult Cujas among its professors. As many of its inhabitants had embraced the Reformation, Bourges suffered considerably from the religious wars, and it has also been devastated several times by disastrous conflagrations and pestilence. Louis XI. was born at Bourges in 1423, and it was also the birthplace of Jacques Cœur (d. 1456), the celebrated merchant prince (see p. 372), and of Bourdaloue, the illustrious preacher of the 17th century.

The ****Cathedral of St. Etienne** (Pl. D, 3), the principal building in the town and one of the finest churches in France, occupies a lofty situation at the S.E. angle of the old town. The church in its present condition dates from the 13th, 14th, and 16th centuries.

The **Façade*, though deficient in unity, produces an imposing effect and is very richly ornamented. It is 180 ft. wide, and has five portals, lavishly decorated with sculptures, the best of which is the group of the *Last Judgment in the tympanum over the central portal. The main portal and those on the right date from the 13th cent., but those on the left were not added until the 16th century. In the centre of the façade is a magnificent rose-window, 30 ft. in diameter. On each side of the façade rises a massive tower. The *Tour Sourde*, to the S., built in the 14th cent., but left unfinished, is 190 ft. high. It is flanked by a structure that spoils the harmony of the façade. The more interesting N. tower, or *Tour de Beurre*, 213 ft. high, was built in the 16th cent., partly with money paid for

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indulgences to eat butter during Lent, like the tower of the same name at Rouen (p. 39). The remainder of the exterior of the church is plain and unpretending. There is no transept. The two lateral portals are chiefly interesting because they enclose statues preserved from a still more ancient church, of the 11-12th centuries.

The interior, with double aisles, is not less imposing than the façade. The building is 370 ft. long, with a width of 130 ft. The nave is 120 ft. high, and the inner and outer aisles, 68 ft. and 40 ft. respectively. The windows and the triforium of the nave look somewhat stunted in comparison with the lofty pillars. The lateral chapels were added in the 15-16th centuries. Under the choir is a *Crypt*, on the level of the fosses in the Roman fortifications, and below this again is a smaller crypt, used as a burial-place for the archbishops. The five apsidal chapels are supported by pillars. The **Stained Glass Windows* in this cathedral, dating mainly from the 13th cent., are probably the finest in France, particularly those in the apse and in the W. façade. Among other works of art may be mentioned an Adoration of the Shepherds, a picture by Jean Boucher, a native of Bourges (1563-1633; in the second chapel to the right of the nave); Peter and John healing the Lame Man, and the Death of Ananias, copies of Raphael's cartoons, executed in Gobelins tapestry (adjoining chapel); the *Choir Screen*, a modern work in the style of the 13th cent.; and the statues of Jean, Duc de Berry (d. 1416) and his wife (see also below; in the Lady Chapel).

To the S. of the cathedral is the *Jardin Public*, a fine promenade adjoining the *Archbishop's Palace* (Pl. D, 4). The latter, which was founded in the 17th cent., was hurnt down in 1871 hut has been partly rehuilt. The streets to the S. of the garden lead to the spacious *Place Séraucourt* (Pl. D, 5), the former 'Mail' or 'Mall', which is 465 yds. long. At the end are the large *Water Works*.

At the heginning of the Avenue Séraucourt, which leads hack to the centre of the town, to the left, is a 12th cent. *Portal*, originally helonging to a church, with has-reliefs representing the months of the year, a hunt, and various fables. — We proceed in a straight direction to the Rue Jacques-Cœur, passing near the *Préfecture* (Pl. C, 4; to the left) and the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 3).

Pending its removal to the Hôtel Cujas (see p. 372), the **Museum** is temporarily installed at No. 13, Rue Jacques-Cœur (Pl. B, 3), where the accommodation is very insufficient. It is open to the public on Sun., from 1 to 4, and to strangers on other days also.

Ground Floor. In the Vestibule are antique and mediæval sculptures. — Room I., divided into several sections, contains paintings, sculptures, old furniture, small objects of art, and curiosities of various kinds. *1st Section:* Ornithological collection; interesting old picture of the Annunciation. *2nd and 3rd Sections:* Modern statues by Jacquot, Blanchard, and Valette. Between the two sections stands a 15th cent. clock. In one corner is an old full-length portrait of Cujas. *4th Section:* The Sower of Tares, a fine bronze by Valette. — Room II. contains statues and busts.

First Floor. Room I. Two figures in alto-relief, panels from a tomb, and a few other interesting sculptures. — Room II. Portraits, and continuation of the natural history collection. At the doors are the **Wings* of a triptych by Jean Boucher, the central panel of which is in the church of St. Bonnet (p. 373); they represent the painter and his mother. — Room III. Continuation of portraits; ancient and modern weapons; medals. Opposite the windows are some very fine enamels and carvings in ivory. In the glass-case at the end are ten alabaster statuettes from the tomb of Jean, Duc de Berry (see above). — Room IV. Antique vases, paintings, porcelain, fayence, statuettes, collections of various descriptions. — Room V.,

adjoining the preceding. Small ethnographical collection, and a few interesting cabinet-pieces. — Room VI., adjoining Room III. Remainder of the pictures, amongst which is an Annunciation of the 16th cent., perhaps belonging to the German School; model of the chapel at the palace of Jean, Duc de Berry (1380), now destroyed; mineralogical collection.

A little farther on is a small square embellished with a modern marble statue, by Préault, of *Jacques Coeur*, the silversmith of Charles VII. This wealthy citizen lent the King enormous sums of money to assist in driving the English from Guienne, and obtained so much influence that he aroused the jealousy of others. His enemies caused him to be imprisoned and his property confiscated. A sentence of death pronounced on him was afterwards commuted to perpetual banishment, and the merchant of Bourges died as the leader of a naval expedition sent by the Pope against the Turks. Opposite the square stands the ***House of Jacques Cœur** (Pl. B, 3), now the *Palais de Justice*, the most interesting edifice in Bourges after the cathedral. It was built in the latter half of the 15th cent. against the *Roman Ramparts*, of which three towers have been preserved, heightened, and incorporated in the mansion. Above the Gothic porch of the façade was a statue of Charles VII., and on each side, sculptured in a false window, is the head of a servant supposed to be looking out for the return of his master. Jacques Cœur's coat-of-arms, with hearts and scallop-shells, is freely used in the decorations, and his motto 'A vaillans cœurs, riens impossible' also frequently occurs. The buildings in the court have preserved their primitive character better. The doorways and the three graceful octagonal towers, with the spiral staircases, are ornamented with bas-reliefs and medallions. The most interesting part is the chapel, on the first floor, above the entrance (adm. on application to the porter), with ceiling-paintings of the 15th cent. representing angels bearing scrolls. It is preceded by a fine ante-room, the old Salle d'Armes, with two carved chimney-pieces and a groined roof. On the other side of the court is another hall vaulted in the same way. A heavy structure in the Renaissance style has been added on the right. — In order to see the back of the building, with the three Roman towers, which is even more interesting than the front, we cross the court and descend through the public passage to the Place Berry.

A little beyond this Place, in the Rue des Arènes (No. 6), is the *Hôtel Cujas*, a Renaissance building, where the Museum is to be re-installed (see p. 371).

There are a number of other old houses in Bourges, especially in the Rue des Toiles and the Rue Mirebeau, farther to the N. At the corner of these two streets stands the church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. B, 2), founded in the 12th cent. and rebuilt in the 16th century.

In the Place Cujas, to the S.E., stands the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts* (Pl. B, 2), a handsome modern building in the Renaissance style.

The Rue Coursalon, a little beyond the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, passes the end of the Rue Lallement, in which stands (No. 5) the

Hôtel Lallement, a fine Renaissance building, the most interesting part of which is the court. It is now used as a convent, hut is open to visitors (a small donation for the poor is expected).

Farther to the N. is the church of *St. Bonnet* (Pl. D, 2), rebuilt in the 16th century. It contains two paintings hy Jean Boucher, one (in the 4th chapel to the left) representing the Education of the Virgin, the centre panel of a triptych of which the wings are in the Museum (p. 371); the other (in the 6th chapel) representing the Farewell of St. Peter and St. Paul. — The new Boulevard de la Répuhlique leads from the Place St. Bonnet to the station.

The *Arsenal*, *Foundry*, and other military estahlishments of Bourges lie outside the town, ahout $^1/_4$ M. to the E. of the cathedral, and are reached by the Rue de Strashourg. The puhlic, however, are not admitted. Still farther on, to the right, are extensive harracks.

Railway to *Montluçon*, see *Baedeker's Midi de la France*. Railway to *Beaune-la-Rolande*, see p. 368.

For some distance heyond Bourges the railway to Nevers continues to ascend the valley of the Yèvre. Between (150 M.) *Moulins-sur-Yèvre* and (154 M.) *Savigny-en-Septaine* the line crosses the Yèvre three times. At (157 M.) *Avor* are a camp for military manœuvres and a school for non-commissioned officers. 162$^1/_2$ M. *Bengy;* 166$^1/_2$ M. *Nérondes*, a small town with 2687 inhahitants. The line now threads a tunnel and crosses the Canal du Berry before reaching (174 M.) *La Guerche*, a small town with 3480 inhah., situated on the *Aubois*. In the vicinity are hlast-furnaces and a quarry of lithographic stone. — At (179 M.) *Le Guétin* the railway crosses the *Allier*, about 2 M. to the S. of the point where the Canal du Berry crosses that river hy a magnificent *Aqueduct*, 1650 ft. long.

180$^1/_2$ M. *Saincaize*, 6 M. to the S. of Nevers, is also a station on the Bourhonnais railway. Our line now passes through a tunnel, turns to the N., and crosses the *Canal Latéral* (p. 366) and the *Loire*. Fine view of Nevers to the right.

187 M. **Nevers.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel de la Paix, at the station, well spoken of, but somewhat expensive; Hôtel de l'Europe, Rue du Commerce, at a distance from the station and the principal buildings; Hôtel de France, still more remote; Hôtel de la Nièvre, unpretending but clean.

Nevers, formerly capital of *Nivernais* and now the chief place in the *Département de la Nièvre*, with 25,000 inhab., is situated on a hill at the confluence of the Loire and the Nièvre. The town, the ancient capital of the Ædui, is of Celtic origin, and was called *Noviodunum* hy the Romans. Cæsar established a large camp here, which was seized hy the Gauls, after the siege of Gergovia, where Cæsar had heen defeated hy Vercingetorix. On account of the loss of the provisions stored in the town, Cæsar's army was in great danger of starvation, but notwithstanding the immense difficulty of the undertaking he forded the Loire and reached a district where food could he ohtained. Cæsar was now joined by Lahienus, and this

temporary defeat was followed by the last supreme struggle, of which Vercingetorix was the hero (see p. 337).

The Avenue de la Gare, from which we see the Porte du Croux (p. 375) and the cathedral (see below) to the right, leads to the *Place de la Halle*, to the left of which extends a fine *Park*. The street to the right of the Place leads to the centre of the town.

The ***Palais de Justice**, to the left, is the ancient ducal *Château*, originally the château of the Counts of Nivernais, the fief of which was erected by Francis I. into a duchy in favour of François de Clèves, one of his generals. It passed by marriage in 1562 to the Gonzaga family. The back of the building still recalls the feudal castle, whereas the present façade is a graceful construction of the 16th century. At each end are an octagonal turret and a round tower, and in the centre is another very graceful turret decorated with bas-reliefs by Jean Goujon, restored by Jouffroy. They represent the legend of the Knight of the Swan, the fabulous founder of the Clèves family. The upper rooms contain a small *Museum*, comprising an interesting collection of Nevers fayence of the 16-18th cent., antiquities of various kinds, mediæval works of art, etc.

In front of the Palais de Justice extends the *Place de la République*, from the end of which we obtain a fine view of the valley of the Loire. The Place contains a fountain embellished with a statue of the Ville de Nevers.

A little to the right of the Palais de Justice stands the **Cathedral of St. Cyr**, dating from the 13-15th cent. and occupying the site of a still more ancient church, the W. end of which remains. It has been undergoing restoration for some time, but as yet the exterior has been scarcely touched. It is one of the only two double-apse cathedrals in France (comp. p. 323). The E. apse, with the choir, is in the Gothic style; the W. apse has been transformed into a chapel, the external ornaments of which are very fine. The transept is near the W. apse. We enter the church by the *N. Portal*, dating from the 12th cent., or by the *S. Portal*, dating from the end of the 15th cent. and flanked by an elaborate *Tower* (15-16th cent.), ornamented with statues of prophets, apostles, and saints. The columns of the handsome *Triforium* are supported by small Caryatides, and in the intervening arches are small figures of angels. Each arm of the transept has a double Romanesque arch under the Gothic arch that opens into the nave. In the N. arm are a fine doorway and a staircase of the 16th cent., leading to the chapter-house (14-15th cent.). The crypt below the W. apsidal chapel is being restored. The lateral chapels (15th cent.) contain several altarpieces, all of which are much mutilated except the one in the chapel of John the Baptist, to the left of the choir. Behind the modern Gothic canopied altar in the choir is a large wooden crucifix of the 13th century.

Behind the Palais de Justice, in a court to the left, at the be-

ginning of the Rue St. Martin (No. 36), is the *Chapelle de la Visitation*, possessing a fine façade of the 18th century. It was formerly connected with the monastery celebrated by Gresset in his 'Vert-Vert'. The Rue St. Martin ends at the Rue du Commerce, the principal street in Nevers, in which, to the right, is a *Belfry* of the 15th century. Farther on we cross the Place Guy-Coquille and turn to the left into the Rue St. Etienne.

The church of **St. Etienne,** which we next enter from a court to the right, an ancient abbey-church of the 11th cent., is the most interesting ecclesiastical building in Nevers from an archæologist's point of view. The façade, which has been left unrestored, is extremely simple, but the interior is a fine structure in the Romanesque style prevalent in Auvergne, which extended to the Nivernais. Visitors should go outside the church by the small lateral door in the transept to the left, so as to obtain a view of the exterior of the nave and the apse. Above and round the arches of the windows is a very effective band of sculpture; the roof rests on modillions of varied devices. The right wall of the transept, pierced by five small semicircular windows and one round window, has pointed and semicircular arches alternately; the apse is surrounded by three radiating chapels, and round its upper part runs a kind of gallery with small columns. The nave is roofed with barrel-vaulting; the aisles have groined vaulting and are surmounted by galleries. The crossing of the nave and transepts is surmounted by a dome. In the middle of each transept is a large arch, surmounted by five smaller arches, beyond which are chapels, instead of portals; on the E. side of the transepts are small recesses. The choir with its slender columns, lofty arches, and a fine triforium, is more tasteful than the nave. The chapels, with semi-domical vaulting, have arches alternating with windows.

Near St. Etienne is the *Lyceum*, an old Jesuit college, with which was formerly connected the church of *St. Père*, on its other side, at the corner of the Rue de la Préfecture and the Rue des Ardilliers. The church dates from the 17th cent., and contains ceiling-paintings by Batiste and Ghérardin.

At the end of the Rue des Ardilliers, where the town proper ends, is the *Porte de Paris*, a plain triumphal arch erected in commemoration of the victory of Fontenoy (1745), with a poor rhymed inscription by Voltaire.

The Rue des Ardilliers leads back to the Rue du Commerce, which ends near the confluence of the Loire and the Nièvre, where there is an *Embankment* to protect the lower parts of the town from inundation. Farther on is a handsome stone *Bridge*, beyond which is the bridge of the Bourbonnais railway. Near the latter is a large *Manufactory of Porcelain and Fayence*, one of the chief industries of Nevers.

The *Porte du Croux*, already mentioned at p. 374, is an inter-

esting relic of the fortifications of the end of the 14th century. It is square in shape, with watch-towers and machicolations, and is preceded by a barbican. It contains a *Lapidary Museum*, comprising Gallo-Roman and mediæval sculptures, a fine mosaic, inscriptions, and other objects. The keeper lives close at hand, in the Rue de la Tartre, No. 16. Adjoining the gate is a *Manufactory of Fayence* (Montagnon).

From Nevers to *Auxerre*, see p. 352; to *Dijon* (Mâcon) viâ Le Creusot or viâ Autun, see R. 39; to *Moulins*, *Vichy*, etc., see *Baedeker's Midi de la France.*

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